

# CONNECTIONS

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Double Abstract Issue

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# CONNECTIONS

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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

...are more abstracts than CONNECTIONS has ever presented--more than 90 pages of them. They give good summaries of what's happened at the Sunbelt, World Congress of Sociology, & American Sociology meetings, plus over 50pp of coverage from all the social science disciplines, round the world.

## RENEWAL TIME

With this giant issue, we come to the end of our 9th year. We've held the line on CONNECTIONS for \$15 for another year. In fact, if you're fortune enough to be a STUDENT, there's a price reduction: \$9. We'll lose money at that price, but "get 'em while they're young," Lenin always said. [Guess he never heard of the Class of 1968.] Because Elsevier North-Holland has raised rates a bit, the special combo offer of CONNECTIONS and SOCIAL NETWORKS goes up to \$55. It's still much less than what you'd pay for SOCIAL NETWORKS alone if you weren't an INSNA member.

We're planning hot new stuff for INSNA's TENTH ANNIVERSARY. An all-new Directory for sure, a rapid explosion in our computerized search service, faster and more comprehensive coverage, new national & interest groups, nifty T-shirts, some "greatest hits" reprints. Charles Tilly has contributed a guide to doing historical analysis & Naohito Chino has provided a Japanese view of network analysis. Access to a better laser printer will allow us to print Greek letters & other unAmerican characteristics. See the rest of Network Notebook for details.

Please, please renew now. Begging is demeaning, but we're willing to do it, if necessary. It's demoralizing, time-consuming & expensive to chase after you. Make our day--NOW!!

## FIND YOUR FAVOURITE ABSTRACT ON A FLOPPY

The huge number of abstracts is part of what's taken so long for us to get this double issue out. The other reason is that for the 1st time, we've done the whole thing by computer (with the usual learning curve slowdowns). But computerization has some short & longterm payoffs--especially for abstracts. They're searchable! At present, we can mail all INSNA members 2 IBM-compatible floppy disks containing all the article and book abstracts in this issue--in either WORD PERFECT or ASCII format. Cost--payable in advance--\$8.00. [9-2 Floppies, INSNA, 455 Spadina Ave, Room 426, Toronto Canada M5S 2G8].

This is just the start of our computerization. Real soon now, we hope to make the abstracts searchable thru keywords. Our word processing package, WORD PERFECT, has good sorting & some searching capacities, plus a good facility for providing plain vanilla ASCII text for you to use with your own packages. We've also set up our files to be searchable with ASK SAM, a powerful & flexible free-form text/database manager. This means that we eventually should be able to offer you customized searches.

At present, we still find the abstracts by hand, using our wits & CURRENT CONTENTS. Future plans call for much of this to switch to computerized database searching, if all the procedural details can be worked out.

### GREAT T-SHIRT SALE

Everybody's gotta have an INSNA T-shirt! Their designer (and our Associate Editor) has already had his designs on display at art galleries. He's sold hundreds of his hand-painted sweats--to all the trend-setters in Toronto. Next year, Bloomies? But right now you can get 1 of his silk-screened INSNA T-shirts, 4 colors with our logo on light blue. High quality poly-cotton--from 1 of the finest schmatta houses in Toronto.

And all for the amazing low sale price of \$7.00 postpaid--newly reduced. Just the thing for the Sunbelt. Payment in advance please to INSNA, Ctr for Urban & Community Studies, Room 426, 455 Spadina Ave, Toronto Canada M5S 2G8. State size: Small, Medium, Large, Extra-Large. {Eric says Extra-Large is real trendy now.}

### MAKING CONNECTIONS--A NEW INSNA SERVICE

Feeling lonely? Like to get in touch with fellow network analysts in your area of interest, your discipline, or your country (or state)? It's a great way to build intellectual community, keep up with your field, and have ready contacts when you go travelling.

INSNA's offering a new connections service. Just write and tell us your request (e.g., "social support", "Norway", "economists") and we'll get it out to you in a week. We can easily do AND searches (e.g., "British anthropologists"), but we'll have to treat each OR request (e.g., "support OR "community") as an individual search.

Cost: \$3, payable in advance for the 1st search requested by letter or electronic mail, \$2 each for any additional OR searches requested at the same time. We'll take emergency phone requests for an additional \$5 surcharge and invoice you. Tel: (416) 978-3930.

### NORTH AMERICAN AFFAIRS (contd.)

Many INSNA members have expressed concern about Bonnie Erickson's being barred from the USA. (It seems the problem was visiting Cuba in the early '60s as part of a Canadian student group. Please note that Canada & Cuba have always maintained diplomatic relations.) We're pleased to report that as a 1st step Bonnie has been granted a waiver, allowing her to attend 3 conferences in the USA during the next 6 months. Moreover there are good indications that US Immigration will eventually grant her permission for regular entry.

### INSTITUTIONALIZING NETWORK ANALYSIS

When we 1st set up INSNA in the mid-70s, most members felt that we should not institutionalize ourselves as a section of the ASA, etc. Times may have changed. For one thing, the network aspect of INSNA has clearly been established. For another, we've been so successful in worming our way into the mainstream that we have less worries about self-ghettoization now. There are also advantages to having other groupings for purposes of getting sessions at conferences and bringing interest groups together. We'd need at least 200 members to form an ASA section, but would get a guarantee of at least 2 sessions at the annual meeting, some regularized influence in ASA affairs, and possibly some financial aid. If we decide to do this, some few of us will have to take the organizational lead. INSNA can easily help with names & addresses, but all of us in Toronto are fully loaded with other jobs. (Anyway, far be it for us Canucks to tell Americans what to do.) Volunteers please. Contact Barry Wellman by Feb 10 or speak up at the Sunbelt conference.

I [BW] have written to the International Sociological Association. Ever since 1974 we've had 1-4 sessions at the quadrennial world congresses as an "Ad Hoc" group or "Special Sessions by Other Organizations". However, this is always subject to denial by the ISA--often a politicized body. If we were a "Working Group" or a "Research Committee," we would have an automatic right to a series of sessions and to some financial support.

These are highly tentative 1st steps. They can easily be stopped or modified at this stage. They can also be amplified: it strikes me that other INSNA can easily use its database to facilitate other national groupings or interest groups (e.g., corporate interlockers). Discussion, anybody? A volunteer to work on this requested by Feb. 10.

GSS FOR YOU

Ron Burt (Soc, Columbia) called to say that the 1985 NORC General Social Survey is now available on floppy disks. It contains some nice network stuff (as long as you like small egocentric networks), & now you can join Ron, Peter Marsden, Karen Campbell, Jeanne Hurlburt, et al. in mining this stuff.

PUSHING NETWORK ANALYSIS

Those of us who've written books know that the ultimate publisher's question is "But, will it sell?" [see Coser, Kadushin & Powell 1982]. For many of us this boils down to the question of "Will it be used as a textbook."

We can give collective strength to this answer. Please send INSNA: the description & syllabus of any course you teach (or a colleague teaches) which uses a network analytic approach in whole or in part. Indicate type of course and enrollment. We'll publish a compilation of information in the next issue. We may well also publish some representative syllabi--so let us know if you want yours kept confidential.

PERSONAL NETWORKS CLEARINGHOUSE

Barry Wellman is starting (for INSNA) a repository of personal network stuff: questionnaires, codebooks, social support scales, etc. Send it to him at INSNA (see page 2), with the understanding that these can be reproduced (at cost) for others' use with proper acknowledgement.

INFO FLOWS

Janet Abu-Lughod is moving to the New School for Social Research...Phipps Arabie is spending the 1986-87 academic year at Computer Sci, University College Dublin, Belfield, Dublin 4 (Tel: 353-1-693-244x469)...Helmut Anheier has moved to Soc, Rutgers...Julia Bristor appointed Asst Prof, School of Business, Univ of Western Ontario, London, Canada...Mark Granovetter is spending the 1986-1987 academic year at the Stanford Bus Schl...Everett Rogers (Annenberg, USC) given Association for Consumer Research "Fellow in Consumer Behavior" award...Harrison White now Chair of Soc, Arizona...Joseph Galaskiewicz promoted to Full Prof at Soc, Minnesota...Susan Greenbaum promoted to Assoc. Prof of Anthro, S. Florida...Herbert Gans (Soc, Columbia) elected Pres of Am Soc Assoc...Judith Blau (Soc, SUNY-Albany) & Joanne Miller (Soc, Queens, NYC) elected to ASA's Council...James House (Soc, Michigan) named a Guggenheim Fellow to study relationship between social support & health...Anatol Rapoport received an honorary Doctor of Law degree from Toronto "in recognition of his many contributions to many disciplines"...He's also received the International Society of Political Psychology's Harold Lasswell award for "Distinguished Scientific Contribution to Political Psychology...A Festschrift for Rapoport's 75th birthday was presented in Munich in July [Paradoxical Effects of Social Behavior, edited by Andreas Dieckmann...Ivan Szelenyi now Chair, Soc, CUNY Grad Ctr, NYC...Victor Marshall (Beh Sci, Toronto) elected Ed of CANADIAN JOURNAL ON AGING...Steve Hobfoll (Psych, Tel-Aviv) now Assoc Ed of JOURNAL OF SOCIAL & PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS...Ben Gottlieb (Psych, Guelph), Daniel Perlman (Fam St, Br Columbia), Karen Rook (Soc Ecol, Cal-Irvine) all elected to this journal's advisory board...The Secretariat of the International Sociological Association has moved to the Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Cientificas, Pinar 25, 28006, Madrid...Cyril Belshaw (Anth, Br Columbia) retiring.

STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS BOOK SERIES

Mark Granovetter (Soc, SUNY-Stony Brook) is the editor of the new Cambridge U Pr series, STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES. He writes that the series "will present approaches that explain social behavior & institutions by reference to relations among such concrete social entities as persons & organizations. This contrasts with at least 4 other popular strategies:

- 1) reductionist attempts to explain by a focus on individuals alone;
- 2) explanations stressing the causal primacy of abstract concepts such as ideas, values, mental harmonies & cognitive maps; (what is now called 'structuralism' on the continent should be sharply distinguished from structural analysis in the present sense, though Claude Levi-Strauss' early work on kinship is much closer to it);
- 3) technological & material determinism;

4) explanations that take 'variables' to be the main concepts of analysis, as for the 'structural equation' models that dominated much 1970s sociology where the 'structure' is that connecting variables rather than concrete social entities.

"The methodological core of structural analysis is the 'social network' approach but the series will also draw on a large body of work in areas such political economy, conflict, human ecology, social psychology, organizational analysis, social mobility, sociology of science & biosociology, among others, that is not framed explicitly in network terms, but stresses the importance of relations rather than the atomization of reductionism or the determinism of ideas, technology or material conditions. The series will consist of edited & single-authored volumes; each will broadly synthesize 1 area of study & demonstrate the value of a structural perspective. Though this perspective has become extremely popular & influential in all the social sciences, it does not have a coherent identity, & no series yet brings together such a work under a single rubric. It is my hope that the Structural Analysis series will, by doing so, bring the achievements of structurally oriented scholars to a wider public, & thereby encourage others to approach theory & research in this very fruitful way."

The 1st 2 books in this series--appearing in 1987--are Mark Mizruchi (Albert Einstein Col of Med) & Michael Schwartz (Soc, SUNY-Stony Brook), eds., THE STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS OF BUSINESS; Barry Wellman (Soc, Toronto) & S.D. Berkowitz (Soc, Vermont), SOCIAL STRUCTURES.

#### FOR THOSE OF YOU WHO THOUGHT PUBLISHING WAS A MERITOCRACY

"One thing festschrift shows is that social networks can produce a book; in this case, an interesting book. Producing such a book is hard for an individual, let alone for a system of affective ties. It therefore brings up the question of when a network of friendship, kinship, and marital ties can be a productive organization, doing something that for example an academic department, with all its resources and structure, very generally cannot do. ...The book then is both historical data on how a particular important network came into being and functioned, and a beginning analysis of how 'networks' intellectual integrity can be maintained and cultivated." (from Arthur Stinchcombe's review of CONFLICT AND CONSENSUS: A FESTSCHRIFT IN HONOR OF LEWIS A. COSER, ed. by Walter Powell and Richard Robbins; in CONTEMPORARY SOCIOLOGY, 7/85).

#### A (ROB) FAULKNERIAN ANALYSIS

What many people don't understand is that the movie business is all about relationships," said Thomas Pollack, a leading entertainment lawyer. "There is a limited amount of talent and a lot of money around. The talent gets to choose who they do business with. And that depends on who they like." (NY TIMES 21 March 86)

#### JUST WAIT TILL THEY HEAR ABOUT STRUCTURAL EQUIVALENCE

"With the idea of making sure everyone comes together, (Montreal Canadian ice-hockey coach) Jean Perron spent a couple of days earlier this week having 1-on-1 chats with his players..."I came away with some pretty good feelings about lines and how the players would like to be matched up. Some players like to play with certain other players...I don't do a sociogram with the players, but I got a good feeling about the way I run the team and the practices!" (Al Strachan, TORONTO GLOBE AND MAIL, 15 Mar 86).

#### BIG BUCKS

The US NIMH is seeking applications for research on **intervention with bereaved individuals & families thru a mutual support approach**. There are 14 specific areas of research interest & 10 research topics. Info from Anita Eicheler, Project Officer, Bereavement Res Inst, Ctr for Prevention Res, Div of Prevention & Special Mental Health Programs, NIMH, Parklawn Bldg, Room 11C-06, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville MD 20857. Tel: 310-443-4283. [Source: Bull Meth Soc, 6/86].

Cornell has postdocs in family sociology & ecological factors that affect development. Contact John Condry, Dept of Hum Dev & Fam Studies, MVR Hall, Cornell, Ithaca NY 14853.

A Rutgers-Princeton postdoc program, directed by David Mechanic, Allan Horwitz & Julian Wolpert, specializes in help-seeking process, & mental health services & systems. Contact Horwitz at Inst for Health, Health Care Policy & Aging research, Rutgers, 30 College Ave, New Brunswick NJ 08903.

Wisconsin's interdisciplinary postdoc program focuses on community care of the chronically mentally ill, depression, long-term care in institutions, interorganization relations, & the family. Contact James Greeley, Soc, U Wisconsin, Madison WI 53706.

THE GUIDE TO FEDERAL FUNDING FOR SOCIAL SCIENTISTS is designed to help US scholars find govt, foundation & other funding sources. Includes nearly 200 entries with info. on >300 programs, contact persons, procedures, deadlines, etc. \$19.95 (\$14.95 to ASA members), Consortium of Social Science Assocs, Dept G-050, 1200 17 St NW, Suite 520, Washington DC 20036.

#### FOR GENDER AFICIONADOS

Barbara Risman & Pepper Schwartz are editing a book on GENDER IN A SOCIAL CONTEXT: A SOCIOLOGICAL VIEW ON INTIMATE RELATIONSHIPS. They solicit papers on how social structural forces, ongoing interaction, expectations of others, & role demands create gender-typed behavior in personal & family relationships. Qualitative analyses & theoretical articles are particularly desired; previously published papers accepted. Contact Barbara Risman, Soc, Box 8107, North Carolina St U, Raleigh NC 27695.

#### DANGERS IN BREAKING STRONG TIES

"A cuckolded [Sao Paulo, Brazil] husband, using extra-strong glue for his revenge, cemented his wife's hands to her lover's penis, killing the man. The lovers underwent delicate surgery to separate them. But the interloper died several days later from the toxic chemicals absorbed thru the porous membranes of his penis. The husband may face homicide charges." [Agence France Pressé, 27 June 86]

#### HOW TO DEAL WITH DEANS...

I. John Ruskin used to forestall unwelcome visitors by sending out the following announcement: "Mr. J. Ruskin is about to begin a work of great importance & therefore begs that in reference to calls & correspondence you will consider him dead for the next 2 months." [Source, Epson Printer ad in the FINANCIAL TIMES 24 Oct 86].

II. "Of all the parts that he played the 1 that fitted him best--perhaps, even better than the Prime Ministership--was that of Chancellor of Oxford U. Here his distinction, his learning, & his courteous malice found full play." [from David Watt's obit of Harold Macmillan, FINANCIAL TIMES 31 Dec 86].

#### FEEL GOOD ABOUT RESEARCH ASSISTANTS...

By the time Rubens was 30 he had more orders for paintings than he could handle. So he allowed others to prepare his canvasses & paint in the foundation details, while he merely applied the finishing touches. [Source: same Epson ad.]

#### ...AND DO WELL BY DOING GOOD

(US) General Electric once was stymied in finding a production-stopping fault in a plant. They called in Charles Steinmetz as a consultant. He spent a little while walking around, testing various parts of the machinery. Finally, he took a piece of chalk out of his pocket & marked X on a particular spot. The machine was stripped down & the fault was found. However, GE protested when Steinmetz sent them a bill for \$10K for merely chalking an X in 10 minutes. Steinmetz duly sent back an itemized bill:

'Making one chalk mark: \$ 1.00  
'Knowing where to put it: \$9,999.00" [source: ibid.]

### A TRULY GANDHIAN MORAL DILEMMA

Since the beginning, CONNECTIONS has maintained a limited number of free memberships for impoverished network analysts living in countries without freely-convertible currencies. In return, we ask that they show hospitality to visiting network analysts (which most of us do naturally, anyway) and write every year stating their continuing interest in network analysis. Given our limited resources, we cannot do much of this, but so far the policy has worked well.

A year ago the Director of the Gandhian Institute of Studies (Benares, India) wrote requesting such an arrangement. We were flattered, agreed, and wrote saying we looked forward to meeting him at the New Delhi World Congress. Unfortunately, he never appeared.

Instead, we received the following letter from the director in response to our annual request for information:

I am sorry to say that we have done no work in this area of network analysis which is quite a technical field. However your journal has served a useful purpose because it is available for those who sometimes visit us & look for this journal. At the same time I do not want to put your impoverished organisation to loss. Although I think that the American-Canadian institutions are not so impoverished as ours that they will not be able at least to spare a copy for the Gandhian Institute. In any case it is for you to decide. I have only stated the facts regarding the status of the journal.

INSNA decided not to renew their subscription. Comments?

### JOURNAL NEWS

**JOURNAL OF COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY** has 2 special issues on "Psychological Sense of Community": I. 'Theory and Concepts'; II. 'Research & Applications'. \$10 each from the journal, 4 Conant Square, Brandon VT 05733.

**DIALECTICAL ANTHROPOLOGY** "is an international journal in the critical tradition committed to the transformation of our society & the humane union of theory & practice." Its' 2-volume (500p+) special issue on "Anthropology after '84" includes papers on "French structuralism & Marxism, "German ethnology," "British social anthropology", "Eastern European ethnology," "Soviet ethnography," "Human evolution," "Genderism," "Urban anthropology," "Women & state formation" & "3d world anthropology".

**JOURNAL OF POLITICAL & MILITARY SOCIOLOGY** has a 1986 special issue (\$13) on "Elites & the Ruling Classes." Edited by Betty Dobratz and Michael Burton, it contains both comparative articles & case studies. SUBS: JMPS, Soc, N. Illinois U, DeKalb IL 60115 USA.

**HISTOIRE & MESURE** is a new CNRS journal specializing in matters relevant to the quantitative study of history: choice of statistics, databases, use of microcomputers, computer programs, new research methods. SUBS: 240F, Centrale des Revues, 11 rue Gossin, 92543 Montrouge Cedex, France.

The new **INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF COMPARATIVE PSYCHOLOGY** "studies the evolution & development of behavior in all species, including humans. EDITOR: Ethel Tobach. SUBS: \$32, Human Sciences Pr.

The new **JOURNAL OF BUSINESS & PSYCHOLOGY** "publishes empirical research, case studies & literature reviews dealing with psychological programs implemented in business settings, e.g. personnel selection & training, organizational assessment & development, risk management, marketing, consumer behavior." EDITOR: John Jones. SUBS: \$30, Human Sciences Press.

**THEORY, CULTURE & SOCIETY** has a special issue (3,3; 1986) on "French Social Theory", including Kurzweil on "The Fate of Structuralism." L5.20 from the journal, Admin Studies, Teeside Poly, Middlesbrough, Cleveland TS1 3BA, Eng. (annual sub: L11.50).

Judith Lorber (Soc, Brooklyn) will edit the new journal **GENDER & SOCIETY**.



# MEETING CALENDAR

## SUNBELT SOCIAL NETWORK CONFERENCE, 12-15 FEB 1987, CLEARWATER FL

The 7th annual conference of network scholars & practitioners will convene at the Sheraton Sand Key Resort, Clearwater Beach (just west of Tampa). As usual, bring bathing suits, beach-combing shoes & tennis rackets for those lively informal sessions (see below for the allegedly more serious stuff).

The Sunbelt is serious intellectually while being lots of fun. Meaty papers--from math models to ethnographies--in a lively, supportive atmosphere, enhanced by our traditional 12-3 poolside break. Usually > 125 attend.

There are several special features this year. The keynote address will be by Everett Rogers. Stanley Wasserman is offering a 6 hour tutorial to introduce colleagues to network analysis, with the 1st 2 hour session Thurs. afternoon. Ronald Burt (Soc, Columbia) will demo his STRUCTURE program in a special workshop (see program writeup in CONNECTIONS 9,1). During most of the conference PCs will be available for participants to share & compare their favourite programs.

INFO: H. Russell Bernard (Anthro, U of Florida, Gainesville FL 32611; BITNET/NETNORTH/EARN address: CYSEFH3 @ NERVM) & Alvin Wolfe (Anthro, U of S Florida, Tampa FL 33620; BITNET etc: DLIABAA @ CFRVM).

P.S. 1 INSNA member writes: "Clearwater is an old haunt of mine. My word to the wise: Watch out for the Scientologists!" [Maybe 'clear' means being directly linked to everyone?]

### PROGRAM

TUTORIAL ON NETWORK ANALYSIS, Stanley Wasserman (Psych, Illinois). 2 hrs. each on Thurs, Fri, Sat).

KEYNOTE (Thurs 4 PM), Everett Rogers (Annenberg, USC).

RECEPTION, "SEA URCHIN" BUFFET DINNER & NETWORKING (from 6 PM, Thursday).

### FRIDAY SCHEDULE

NETWORKS WITHIN ORGANIZATIONS, 9-12:30 (William Stevenson, Mngmnt, Cal-Irvine)

Donald Brass "Intraorganization networks & power"

David Krackhardt "The Role of Cognitive Social Structure in Reputational Power and Charisma in Organizations"

Reed Nelson "A Blockmodel Study of Woodward's Propositions on Technology and Organizations"

Marshall Meyer "Organizational Structures and Networks: Convergence or Antipathy"

Steven Paulson and Jane Decker "Managerial Applications of Network Analysis in Assessing Organizational Interdependencies"

Donald Wilson "The Impact of Task Characteristics on Intraorganizational Communication Patterns"

Kelly Vaverek, Henry Tosi and Janice Zahrly "Performance and Structural Characteristics"

Lynne Zucker "Networks for Evaluation: On Reputation in Economic Life"

STRUCTURAL SIMILARITY, 9-12 (Katherine Faust, Psych, Illinois)

Patrick Doreian "Equivalence in Social Networks"

John Boyd "Structural Equivalence with Semigroup Constraints"

Katherine Faust and Stanley Wasserman "Correspondence Analysis of Sociometric and Social Interaction Data"

John Bolland and James Woods "Coherence vs. Structural Equivalence: An Evaluation of a New Clique-Detection Algorithm"  
 Steve Borgatti "Proximity is to Equivalence as Equivalence is to What?"

BIOLOGICAL NETWORKS, 9-12 (Malcolm Dow, Anth, Northwestern)

Donald Stone Sade "Decoupling Centrality and Dominance in Rhesus Monkey Social Networks"  
 Geoffrey Iverson and Donald Sade "Statistical Issues in the Analysis of Animal Dominance Hierarchies"  
 Alexandra Maryanski "Gorilla and Chimpanzee Social Networks: Is There Strength in Weak Ties?"  
 Janet McGrath "Networks of Disease Spread in the Lower Illinois Valley: A Simulation Approach"  
 Lisa Sattenspiel "The Spread and Maintenance of a Disease in a Structured Population"  
 Alan Rogers "Analysis of the Migration Component of Genetic Drift"  
 Lyle Konigsberg "Migration Models of Prehistoric Postmarital Residence"  
 James Cheverud and Malcolm Dow. "Subjective Gene Frequencies in Kin Interaction Networks"  
 Greg Pollock "Tit for Tat in Relative Intergroup Fitness"  
 Malcolm Dow and James Cheverud "Significance Testing on Phylogenies: A Network Autocorrelation"

CORPORATE NETWORKS, 3-6 (Mark Mizruchi, Comp, Alb Einstein Col of Med)

Phillip Bonacich and William Roy "Bank Centrality in 1905"  
 James Lang and H. Brinton Milward "Longitudinal Changes in Board of Directors Interlocking in the U.S. Energy Industry, 1974-1984"  
 Ronald Burt "Corporate Markets and Broken Ties"  
 Wayne Baker ""Do Corporations Really Do Business with the Investment Bankers Who Sit on Their Boards?"  
 Alan Neustadt and Dan Clawson "Corporate PACs and Conservative Cliques"  
 Christopher Ross "Ecological and Organizational Components of Metropolitan Dominance"  
 Alvin Wolfe "Effects of Multinational Corporations on Networks of States"

COGNITIVE NETWORKS, 3-6 (David Krackhardt, Mngmt, Cornell) & Sue Freeman (Soc Sci, Cal-Irvine)

Linton Freeman, Sue Freeman and Alaina Michaelson "Group Structure and the Perception of Groups"  
 Linton Freeman, Sue Freeman and Alaina Michaelson "Group Structure and the Recall of Events"  
 Sue Freeman "Group Structure and the Evaluation of Performance"  
 Steve Borgatti "Reciprocity and Consensus in Liking"  
 Bruce MacEvoy "The Pattern of Actor Perceptions in Small Group Structure"  
 David Krackhardt "Cognitive Social Structures and Concrete/Abstract Positions"  
 James Boster, Jeffrey Johnson and Susan Weller "Members Perceptions of Status, Role and Social Network"

STRUCTURE AND SOCIAL SUPPORT, 3-6 (Bonnie Erickson, Soc, Toronto),

Bonnie Erickson "Core Versus Periphery: The Flow of Help in Strong and Weak Ties Located Centrally or Marginally in a Subculture"  
 Yochanan Altman "Personal Support Networks in Soviet Georgia"  
 Victor Marshall "The Seasonal Networks of Migrants: Snowbirds in Toronto and Florida"  
 David Gersh "Network Concepts in a Therapeutic Environment"  
 Jeffrey Salloway, Steven Daugherty and Linda Nuzzarell "Social Network Structure and Social Support over Time"  
 Steven Daugherty, Jeffrey Salloway and Linda Nuzzarell "Sex and Social Support in Medical Student Networks"  
 Barry Wellman "The Network Basis of Support"

SATURDAY SCHEDULE

NETWORKS AMONG ORGANIZATIONS, 9-12 (Robert Paulson, Cincinnati)

Gary Hurd and Mikel Garcia "Gender and Class in Interorganizational Strategies: Black Voluntary Organizations in Los Angeles, 1913"  
 Patrick Doreian and Katherine Woodard "Equivalence in Inter-organizational Arrangements in Human Service Delivery Systems"  
 Joseph Morrissey "To Sample or Not: Implications for Network Analysis"  
 Yong-Hak Kim and Edward Laumann "Structure of Interest, Communication and Policy Participation in the National Health Policy Domain"

Susan Weller "Diagnosing Structural Effects in a Social Choice Matrix"

NETWORKS WITHIN ORGANIZATIONS II, 9-12 (George Barnett)

James Ennis "Consequences of Types of Tie"

James Danowski "Who-to-whom Network Structure"

Mary Beth Eckert, Norman Celotto and George Barnett "Bridge Links as Weak Ties: The Relationship Between Link Strength and Network Position"

Douglas Shook and Dayna Finet "A Dimensional Analysis of Network Centrality and Interpersonal Trust and Influence in Organizations"

Wayne Zachary and Elliott Cole "Using Social Network Theory and Data to Develop an Intelligent Computer-Based Aid For Organizational Communication"

THE NATURE OF TIES AND THE SMALL WORLD PROBLEM, 9-12 (Mikki Gil, Soc Sci, Cal-Irvine)

Scott Feld "Are the Crucial Social Connectors Ties or Individuals?"

Mikki Gil "Women Accessing Job Information: Granovetter Revisited"

Gene Shelley and H. Russell Bernard "An Operational Measure of Strength of Tie"

Peter Reingen and Jackie Brown "Social Ties and Word-of-Mouth Referral Behavior"

H. Russell Bernard, Peter Killworth, Michael Evans, Christopher McCarty and Gene Shelly "Measuring Patterns of Acquaintanceship Cross-culturally"

Martha Anne Carey "Women in Communication Networks: Opening up the Small World"

James Dearing and Gerard Power "Who Gives What to Whom: The Priming Factor in University Foundation Networks"

Helmut Anheier "Inter-organizational Networks, Institution Building and Development: A Study of Blocked Social Structures in Nigeria"

NETWORKS AND SOCIAL THEORY, 9-12 (Nan Lin, Soc, SUNY-Albany)

Manfred Kochen "Decentralization in Social Networks"

David Gartrell "Networks and Social Evaluation"

Peter Bearman and Joel Podolny "Generalized Cascade Models for the Diffusion of Ideology Through Social Networks"

Marshal Meyer "Organizational Structures and Networks: Convergence or Divergence?"

Nan Lin "Social Resources: The Link Between Individual Action and Social Structure"

ANALYTIC METHODS, 9-12 (Peter Marsden, Soc, North Carolina)

Jeffrey Johnson, Ken Wilson, G. Michael Poteat and Marsh Ironsmith "Information Lost: Using Average Ratings to Determine Sociometric Status"

Karl Reitz "Network Autocorrelation in Contingency Tables"

Peter Marsden and Jeanne Hurlbert "Small Networks and Selectivity Bias"

Peter Wiedemann and U. Becker "The Exploration of Help-seeking: Decision-making in the Networking Process"

Bill Richards "An Empirical Test of Granovetter's 'Forbidden Triangle'"

PLANNING FUTURE SUNBELTS H. Russell Bernard and Alvin Wolfe

INSNA BUSINESS MEETING Barry Wellman

OTHER UPCOMING 1987 CONFERENCES

UN NIVEAU INTERMEDIARE: LES RESEAUX SOCIAUX, 5-6 Feb, Paris

Alexis Ferrand (Soc, Grenoble) is organizing a conference to introduce network analysis to French academics. Held at Inst de Recherche sur les Societies Contemporaines 59 r. Pochet, Paris 17. Cost 22F. PROGRAM:

Presentation et discussion: Action collective et pouvoir dans les communautes locales: reseaux d'habitants, reseaux d'organisations.

Joseph Galaskiewicz (Soc, Minnesota) "Reseaux et participation politique dans les communautes urbaines: recherches sur les voisinages et les villes aux USA."

Presentation et discussion: Habiter la ville ou vivre en reseau: les relations sociales urbaines.

Barry Wellman (Soc, Toronto), "L'analyse structurelle des relations interpersonnelles"

Presentation et di

**APPLICATIONS OF INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN STRESS & HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY, 4-6 March, Winnipeg**

Invited papers & interactive poster sessions. INFO: M.P. Janisse, Psych, U Manitoba, Winnipeg Man, Canada R3T 2N2. Tel:204-474-9360.

**AMERICAN ORTHOPSYCHIATRIC ASSOC, 25-29 March, Washington**

Theme: "Toward empowerment of families: strategies for change." Held at Washington Hilton. INFO: Ortho, 19 W 44 St, Suite 161, New York NY 10036; tel: 212-354-5770.

**PACIFIC SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOC, 8-11 April, Eugene OR**

David Morgan is organizing a Social Network Analysis session. Contact him at Institute on Aging, Portland St U, P.O. Box 751, Portland OR 97207.

**IOWA CONFERENCE ON PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS, 31 May-3 June, Iowa City**

Conference themes are the dynamics of personal relationships in everyday lives &/or their role in social support. Invited speakers include Benjamin Gottlieb, Peggy Thoits, Irwin Sarason, Carolyn Cutrona. There are also competitive & poster sessions. Attendance allegedly limited to 100.

Reg. \$95. A \$270 package includes reg, abstracts, a BBQ, lunches & accomodation. INFO: Steve Duck, 151-CSB, Communic Studies, U Iowa, Iowa City IA 52242. Tel: 319-353-3289. BITNET: BLASTDWE@UIAMVS.

**CANADIAN SOCIOLOGY & ANTHROPOLOGY ASSOC, 2-5 June, Hamilton****Session Organizers (affiliation), Themes:**

Peter Carrington (Soc, Waterloo), "Social networks"; includes papers by Bonnie Erickson (Soc, Toronto) & Barry Wellman (Soc, Toronto).

Jean Leiper (Soc, Waterloo), "The interweave of work & family roles".

Jim Stafford (Soc, Lakehead, Thunder Bay), "The political economy of migration".

Charles Jones (Soc, Toronto), "Social surveys".

Gale Moore (Soc, Toronto). "Info technology & social control in the work place".

Frank Fasick (Soc, Waterloo), "Intergenerational relationships in the family".

K. Victor Ujimoto (Soc, Guelph). "Ethnic relations: generational patterns".

David Livingstone (Soc, OISE), "Class & gender relations in paid workplaces & households".

Janice Ristock "Applied Psych, OISE), "Community psychology: a bridge between soc & psych".

Abdul Lodhi (Soc, St. Thomas, Fredricton), "Capitalism, colonialism & the administration of justice in 19th century Canada".

**EUROPEAN MEETING OF THE PSYCHOMETRIC SOCIETY, 24-26 June, Enschede, Neth.**

Areas include MDS, stats methods, structural models, classification, math models. Also accept proposals for additional sessions. Paper deadline 1 March. INFO: Wim van der Linden, Dept of Educ, Twente U, P.O.Box 217, 7500 AE Enschede, The Netherlands. Several travel grants from the U.S. are available. INFO: Douglas Carroll, Room 2C-553, AT&T Bell Labs, 600 Mountain Ave, Murray Hill NJ 07974.

**INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF CLASSIFICATION SOCIETIES, 29 June-1 July, Aachen, W. Germany**

Theoretical & applied papers on classification & related methods of data analysis in the broad sense. This includes math & stats applications, practical investigations, case studies, numerical & algorithmic aspects, applications in other fields, & links to info sci. Suitable topic include: Discrimination, classificaiton, aggregation & clustering methods; Similarity & distance measures, quality of data; MDS; Graphical representation of structures & classifications; Analysis of tree- & graph-like patterns. INFO: H H Bock, IFCS, Instut fur Statistik & Wirtschafts-mathematik, Tech U Aachen, Wuellnerstrasse 3, D-5100, Aachen, W. Germany.

TRAINING SEMINAR ON THE FUTURE OF RURAL POLICY IN EUROPE, 25-29 Aug, Lahti, Finland

The European Society for Rural Sociology is organizing an (English-language) training seminar for junior researchers on "The future of rural policy in Europe--problems & possibilities. Some experience of empirical research is expected. [The previous seminar attracted participants from 17 countries.] INFO: Howard Newby, ESRS Chair, Soc, U Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester CO4 3SQ, England, tel: 44-006-860570; Tapani Koppa, U Helsinki Res & Training Ctr, Box 39, 15141 Lahti, Finland, tel: 358-0-750281.

SOCIAL SCIENCE HISTORY ASSOC, 29 Oct-1 Nov, New Orleans

Papers due by 15 Feb 87. INFO: Barbara Hanawalt, History, Indiana U, Bloomington IN 47405, tel: 814-335-6934; Michael Les Benedict, School of Law, New York U, New York NY. Held at Monteleone Hotel.

PAST CONFERENCESMINORITIES IN THE POST-INDUSTRIAL CITY, 9 May 1986, Los Angeles

Organized with UCLA faculty by Melvin Oliver (Soc). Papers include:  
 Gene Levine (Soc) "Japanese-Americans in the post-industrial city."  
 Christine Ho (Ctr for Afro-American Studies) "Transnational social networks of Black Caribbean immigrants in the post-industrial city".  
 Melvin Oliver (Soc) "Beyond the neighborhood: spatial distribution of social ties in 3 Los Angeles black communities."  
 Ivan Light & Angel Sanchez (Soc) "Self-employment patterns among ethnic & immigrant status groups."  
 John Petrocik (Inst for Soc Sci Res) & Dennis Paterson (Pol Sci) "Party coalitions & ethnic divisions in a multi-ethnic city."

ASSOC FOR CONSUMER RESEARCH, 16-19 Oct 1986, Toronto

This US society is comprised of business school academics interested in studying marketing. There is a lively group interested in 'organizational buying behavior'--crudely, purchasing decisions made by organizations. Several of these folks have been trying to move OBB's dominant metaphor from the "buying centre" (a group-centric notion) to the network. Another major theme is the diffusion of information. Indeed, the ACR gave Everett Rogers a special award at the meeting.

SELECTED SESSIONS, Papers, Authors (Affiliations)HIGH TECHNOLOGY DIFFUSION RESEARCH

"Consumer creativity & the evaluation of new technological innovations" Elizabeth Hirschman (NYU)  
 "The diffusion of hi tech" John Kimberly & Laura Poppo (Pennsylvania)  
 "Involvement in innovation processes: perspectives of key constituencies" Peter Wilton (Duke) & Dipankar Chakravarti (Arizona)  
 "Technology diffusion: a propositional test" Thomas Robertson & Hubert Gatignon (Pennsylvania)

DIFFUSION, INNOVATION RESISTANCE & SOCIAL NETWORKS

"A meta-analysis of the diffusion of innovations literature" David Midgley (New South Wales)  
 "A model of innovation resistance" S. Ram (Arizona)  
 "A word of mouth network" Peter Reingen (Bus, Arizona St)

SOCIAL NETWORK ANALYSIS & ORGANIZATIONAL BUYING RESEARCH

"Social network analysis: implications for organizational buying behavior research" Barry Wellman (Soc, Toronto)  
 "The buying center is dead: long live the buying center" Julia Bristor (Bus, W. Ontario) & Michael Ryan (Bus, Michigan).  
 "Social network analysis: emergent vs prescribed patterns in organizational buying behavior" Peter Reingen & Michael Hutt (Bus, Arizona St)

# NEW BOOKS

[The summaries in this section usually come from publishers' blurbs, authors' intros., or (where noted) reviews. They have been heavily edited to reduce space. They are intended to be informative, not evaluative. '\*' designates editors' (casually-chosen) choices.]

Barkas, J. L. 1985. FRIENDSHIP: A SELECTED ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY. NY: Garland Publishing, 150p. \$30.

The selection of sources from antiquity to the present covers primary & secondary books, articles & dissertations. English-language materials & English translations of foreign-language publications are included, & titles of particular significance are annotated.

Bayly, O.A. 1986. RULERS, TOWNSMEN & BAZAARS: NORTH INDIAN SOCIETY IN THE AGE OF BRITISH EXPANSION, 1770 - 1870. Cambridge: Cambridge U Pr. 502p. \$19.95.

Traces the evolution of Northern Indian towns & merchant communities from the decline of Mughal dominion to the consolidation of the mature Victorian empire following the "Mutiny" of 1857. The first section of the book looks at the response of the inhabitants of the Ganges Valley to the "Time of Troubles" in the eighteenth century. The second section shows how the incoming British were themselves constrained to build their new empire on this resilient network of towns, rural bazaars & merchant communities; & how in turn colonial trade & administration were moulded by indigenous forms of commerce & politics. The third section focuses on the social history of the towns under early colonial rule & includes an analysis of the culture & business methods of the Indian merchant family.

Beaumont, John & Anthony Gatrell. AN INTRODUCTION TO Q-ANALYSIS. Norwich, U.K.: Geo Books. 55p. £4.50.

Sets, Relations & Functions. Q-Analysis: Concepts & a Worked Example. Dynamics. Applications.

Beineke L.W. & R.J. Wilson (eds.). 1983. SELECTED TOPICS IN GRAPH THEORY 2. London: Academic Pr.

Eulerian graphs (H. Fleischner); Perfect graphs (L. Lovasz); Automorphism group of graphs (P.J. Cameron); Infinite graphs (C. Thomassen); Extremal graph theory (M. Simonovits); Random graphs (G. Grimmett); Graphs & partially ordered sets (W.T. Trotter, Jr.); Graphs & games (K.G. Guy). The book gives the basic definitions & theorems of graph theory. The chapters fall in two types: families of special graphs (Eulerian, perfect, random, extremal) & connections between graph theory & other fields (groups, partially ordered sets, games).

Berquest, C. (ed.). 1984. LABOR IN THE CAPITALIST WORLD-ECONOMY. Beverly Hills: Sage. 312p. \$14.

Michael Buroway "The contours of production politics". Christopher Chase-Dunn "The world-system since 1950 -- what has really changed". C.A. Smith "Labor & international capital in the making of a peripheral social formation -- economic transformations in Guatemala, 1850-1980".

Bhachu, Parminder. 1956. TWICE MIGRANTS. Tavistock. 224p. \$19.95.

Based on field work conducted by the author among the Sikhs in Britain, this book focuses on the marriage patterns of a single community with common history of migration from India to Africa, & from there to the UK, from the mid-1960s onwards.

Boulding, Kenneth. Econ, Colorado. 1978. THE WORLD AS A TOTAL SYSTEM. Beverly Hills: Sage. 184p. \$27.50.

Looks at the extent to which the earth is a total system of interacting parts & the degree to which it is a pattern of isolated systems which have little or no impact on each other. Descriptions of systems are based as much as possible on their relevance to the real world.

\* Brym, Robert (ed.). 1985. THE STRUCTURE OF THE CANADIAN CAPITALIST CLASS. Toronto: Garamond Pr. 170p. \$13.95.

Carroll rejects the view that the Canadian capitalist class is weak & dependent; he argues against the concept of dependency on both conceptual & empirical grounds. Niosi maintains that the reach of the Canadian capitalist class has now extended well beyond Canada's borders, & that its members have become bigger players at home over the past 15 years or so. Anderson disputes the left-nationalist contention that the Canadian capitalist class at the end of the last century consisted of a group of conservative St. Lawrence merchants who helped create the Canadian state to serve their interests. Examining the financing of the Canadian Pacific Railway, she shows how Canadian capitalists were at the forefront of the latest developments in mobilizing capital internationally. Laxer shows that Canada's industrialization was not retarded simply because a strong financial elite held a weak industrial elite in check. Laxer argues that the industrial success of "late-follower" countries (such as Sweden & Japan) was a result of the strength of their agrarian classes. Where politically strong agrarian classes existed, certain state policies were enacted which, quite incidentally, facilitated independent industrialization. Richardson analyzes the functions of directorship ties between financial & non-financial corporations. His findings broadly support the Leninist interpretation that modern capitalist economies are dominated by a financial-industrial complex in which neither segment dominates. Clark & Tepperman demonstrate how the Toronto General Hospital board has served as a mechanism of class consolidation. Ornstein shows that ideological conflict, not harmony, prevails between state personnel & members of the capitalist class, contrary to the instrumentalist prediction.

\* Bulmer, Martin. Soc Sci., LSE. 1986. NEIGHBOURS: THE WORK OF PHILIP ABRAMS. Cambridge: Cambridge U Pr. £9.95.

This book, which presents & extends the work of the distinguished sociologist Philip Abrams (d. 1981), is the first major study of neighbours in Britain since the 1960s. The second part of the book examines by means of ten detailed case studies the potential for neighbourhood care in contemporary Britain. A central philosophical chapter suggests that pure 'goodness of heart' is rarely a motive for helping others.

\* Burawoy, Michael. Soc, Cal.-Berkeley. 1985. THE POLITICS OF PRODUCTION: FACTORY REGIMES UNDER CAPITALISM & SOCIALISM. London: Verso. 272p. £6.50.

Argues that the production process must be seen as an inseparable combination of its economic, political & ideological aspects. Viewing the labour performed in transforming nature as a relational process permits us to see that the reproduction of social relations at work is structured by production apparatuses or factory regimes. The way in which surplus is both obscured & secured within the work-place is guaranteed by specific institutions that regulate struggles over pay, conditions & status. The importance of differing 'factory regimes' in determining class consciousness, & indeed the form of politics in the wider arena of the state, is explored through a series of comparative studies focusing on early capitalism, advanced capitalism, state socialism & post-colonialism.

Campbell, Anne. 1984. THE GIRLS IN THE GANG. Oxford: Basil Blackwell. 288p. \$37.50.

Anne Campbell set out to find out about the girls in the gangs of NY City.

Cawson, Alan (ed.). 1985. ORGANIZED INTERESTS & THE STATE: STUDIES IN MESO-CORPORATISM. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage. 272p. \$14.95.

An application of corporatist research to the study of how public policies are formed in Western democracies, shifting the focus from the macrolevel concerning broad societal trends & comparisons of national systems to an analysis of political processes at a subnational level. Countries such as the U.K. & Canada, not previously seen as conforming to a corporatist model, are here brought within the parameters of corporatist analysis.

Coleman, James. Soc, Chicago. INDIVIDUAL INTERESTS & COLLECTIVE ACTION. Cambridge: Cambridge U Pr. 384p. \$44.50

The essays in Part I address the problem of social choice, as a fundamental problem of the functioning of social systems. Those in Part II deal with relations of power, as a further crucial aspect of the relations between individual actions & their consequences for a social system. Part III considers questions about the creation of constitutions & the rights that are allocated under them.

Eisenstadt, S.N. (Soc, Hebrew) & Luis Roniger. 1985. PATRONS, CLIENTS & FRIENDS: INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS & THE STRUCTURE OF TRUST IN SOCIETY. Cambridge: Cambridge U Pr. \$14.95.

Drawing on a wide range of examples from societies as diverse as those of the Mediterranean, Latin American, the Middle & Far East, & the USSR, the authors examine interpersonal relations as agents of social exchange. They explore their impact on the institutional structure in which they exist, the significance of variations in their occurrence, & their importance in social life.

\* Fossey, Dian. 1983. GORILLAS IN THE MIST. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. 326p.

13 years of observing mountain gorillas. Probably the world's only multigroup, multispecies network analysis: gorilla groups, poachers, cattle herders, government agents, researchers & Fossey herself. Two years after this book was published Fossey was killed by poachers. This richly detailed book makes it seem almost inevitable.

\* Galaskiewicz, Joseph. Soc, Minn. 1985. SOCIAL ORGANIZATION OF THE URBAN GRANTS ECONOMY: A STUDY OF BUSINESS PHILANTHROPY & NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS. Academic Pr.

Based on a study conducted in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area between 1979 & 1981, this book studies the relationships among those involved in a corporate grants economy - the local elites, companies in the area, & the nonprofit organizations who seek & may or may not receive fundings. It provides: a descriptive case analysis of an urban grants economy that works, an empirical analysis of a system of collective action, a study of creeping bureaucratization in an economy of donative transfers, & a study of social control among corporate actors in an urban setting.

Gereffi, Gary. 1983. THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY & DEPENDENCY IN THE THIRD WORLD. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton U Pr. 291p. \$9.95.

Shows that the developmental outcomes of dependency situations are an inequitable distribution of economic benefits favoring Northern Atlantic transnationals, coupled with a restriction of political options open to periphery govts. Uses Mexican steroid hormone industry as a case study.

Gjerde, Jon. Humanities & Soc Sci., CalTech. 1985. FROM PEASANTS TO FARMERS: THE MIGRATION FROM BALESTRAND, NORWAY, TO THE UPPER MIDDLE WEST. NY: Cambridge U Pr. 319p. \$26.00

Examining the trans-Atlantic chain migration from Balestrand, a Norwegian fjord district, to its daughter settlements in the nineteenth-century rural Upper Middle West, illuminates the social & economic conditions in Europe prior to the migration as well as the immigrants' cultural adaptations to the American environment. In so doing, he depicts these adaptations as part of a world-wide process of cultural change, rather than simply as "Americanization." The author shows that the migration did not result from underemployment caused by over-population, but was in fact a radical attempt to preserve traditional society: a solution to the problem of limited land in Norway.

Gold, Gerald (ed.). Anthro, York, Canada. 1984. MINORITIES & MOTHER COUNTRY IMAGERY. St. John's: ISER, Memorial, Newfoundland

Examines immigrant minorities - Spaniards in Mexico, Norwegians in rural Wisconsin, Macedonians & West Indians in Toronto; national minorities -- "English" in Quebec, Quebec in French-speaking Louisiana, French-Canadians & Italians in Quebec, in the 1930s, & Chicanos in California; Aboriginal minorities -- Canadian Indians & Australian Aborigines, & the Saami of Northern Norway.

\* Gold, Gerald. 1985. SAINT-PASCAL. CHANGING LEADERSHIP & SOCIAL ORGANIZATION IN A QUEBEC TOWN. Prospect Heights, IL: Waveland Pr.

The theme of this volume is the rise & fall of an entrepreneurial class which makes extensive use of voluntary associations to reinforce networks of ideological commitment & of mutual economic assistance. The first part of the book (ch. 1-4) focusses on the circulation of elites & the economic structure of the industrializing community from 1930 to 1975. Chap. 5 explores



friendship networks & social control within service clubs & associations for the promotion of industry. Chapters six & seven relate these changes to the political organization of Eastern Quebec. Chap. 8 considers the organization of the community in 1985, after the collapse of the entrepreneurial group & of most of the industries in Saint Pascal. The emergence of a consumer economy & of a new merchant elite, is placed in the context of the social organization of a post-industrial town.

Handler, Gabriel & Pitu Mirchandani. 144 LOCATION ON NETWORKS: THEORY & ALGORITHMS. Cambridge, MA: MIT Pr. \$15.95.

Analyzes the aspects of facility location in systems where an underlying network structure already exists. The orientation is toward algorithmic solutions to network locations problems formulated as discrete optimization problems. Some heuristic approaches are also presented.

Hunt, E. Howard. 1974. UNDERCOVER: MEMOIRS OF AN AMERICAN SECRET AGENT. NY: Putnam. 338p.

Thought Howard Hunt was just a klutz who got caught at Watergate? Nope. Besides being an upper-middleweight CIA person, he was connected to the whole Eastern Establishment, from William F. Buckley on down. Gives lots of detail on which they all did for each other -- job searches, emotional aid, et al.

\* Levine, David (ed.). 1984. PROLETARIANIZATION & FAMILY HISTORY. Orlando, FL: Academic Pr. 315p. \$69.50.

These five original essays are concerned with the social implications of the birth of capitalism & industrial society. The collection itself is meant as a reflection, 30 years later, of the "transition debate." While earlier historians focused their attention on the economic & juridical aspects of this process, more recent students have been concerned with the impact of these changes upon society in general & the family in particular. The extended chronology in these essays makes it quite clear that all of the contributors agree that we are discussing a process, not an event. Pride of place is given to the English experience, at the cutting edge of capitalist development. Once the English economy broke free of the restrictions imposed by social & political regulation, the industrial Prometheus was unbound, & all other countries had to adjust themselves to this new reality. The North American experience is therefore particularly interesting because we see in it a compaction of the chronological process: at one & the same time, after the Civil War, the emergence of "machinofacture" coincided with the colonization of the hinterlands.

\* Lin, Nan, Alfred Dean, & Walter Ensel. Soc, SUNY-Albany. 1986. SOCIAL SUPPORT, LIFE EVENTS, & DEPRESSION. Orlando, FL: Academic Pr. 277p. \$29.95.

Reports on the research group's work since 1977 studying the social process of mental health. How does social support, along with life events, affect depressive symptoms. Deals with issues of conceptualization & measurement, & presents findings from a large, 2-wave (Albany) sample survey. [1st report--a longer summary will appear in next issue.]

Long, Norman (Soc, Agricultural U., Netherlands) & Bryan Roberts (Soc, Manchester). 1984. MINERS, PEASANTS & ENTREPRENEURS: REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE CENTRAL HIGHLANDS OF PERU. NY: Cambridge U Pr. 288p. \$49.50.

Drawing on fieldwork, 1970-1982, traces the development of the central highlands of Peru, 1 of the country's major mining regions. The authors focus on the effect a foreign-owned mining corporation had on a predominantly peasant economy of the political consequences.

Marshall, Victor (ed.). (Beh Sci, Toronto). 1985. LATER LIFE: THE SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY OF AGING. Beverly Hills CA: Sage. 352p. \$14.95.

Based largely on symbolic interactionism & phenomenology, examines the basic elements of an interpretive perspective on studies in aging & later life, & critiques prevailing atheoretical & structural-functional approaches in social gerontology. The text concurrently recognizes that again individuals are embedded in social structural contexts that have their own historical & social imperatives & dynamics.

Massey, Doreen. (Geog, Open U). SPATIAL DIVISIONS OF LABOUR: SOCIAL STRUCTURES & THE GEOGRAPHY OF PRODUCTION. London: Macmillan. 339p. L8.95

This book explores within the Marxist tradition shifts between dominant spatial divisions of labour in the UK. It argues that social & spatial changes are mutually reinforcing & integral to each others. It suggests a new approach to the conceptualisation of the geography of industry,

linking developments in the social relations of production to their geographical form. It reformulates intra-national uneven development & the politics of the regional & the inner-city "problem", using analyses of specific industries & regions.

\* Matthews, Sarah. Soc, Case Western. 1986. FRIENDSHIPS THROUGH THE LIFE COURSE: ORAL BIOGRAPHIES IN OLD AGE. Sage: Beverly Hills CA. 200p. \$12.50

Based on the life stories of 63 elders who related their biographies in conjunction with telling about their friendships from childhood to old age to discover patterns of friendship through the life course to discover how the current friendship of the old informants were affected by their biographies. Qualitative analysis indicated three styles of "doing" friendship-independent, discerning, & acquisitive. Each described both distinct lifelong patterns of friendship & the composition of personal networks in old age. Within the context of the life course perspective, issues about the maintenance, termination, & reactivation of friendships for persons who used each of these styles were addressed as well as the effects of friendships on life events such as marriage, moving, & becoming widowed. Both of these perspectives were used to elucidate friendships in old age. A cultural perspective was used to identify those aspects of friendship that generally were evident for all the informants, including the difficulty of defining friendship & the significance of age & gender to the tie.

McMichael, Philip. 1985. SETTLERS & THE AGRARIAN QUESTION: FOUNDATIONS OF CAPITALISM IN COLONIAL AUSTRALIA. NY: Cambridge U Pr. \$34.50.

Traces the process by which the British state, along with several classes of settlers organized the Australian colonial society & economy. Argues that the transition from a patriarchal, wool-growing colony to a steadily diversifying agrarian capitalist economy is best understood by focusing on the effect the imperial political-economic relationship had on social & political currents within Australia.

Medick, Hans & David Warren Sabean (eds.). 1984. INTEREST & EMOTION: ESSAYS OF THE STUDY OF FAMILY & KINSHIP. Cambridge: Cambridge U Pr. 417p. L35.

The editors argue that both emotions & material interests are socially constituted & arise from the same matrix. The contributions explore this interplay in a variety of social contexts. Louise Tilly studies home-weaving families in northern European. Although these families struggled for survival, emotion was not an unaffordable luxury, nor were the families generally close & supportive. She suggests that variation in emotional ties may have had a lot to do with birth order, a crucial factor in a family economy dominated by access to looms & family labour power. (based on Mary Jo Maynes' review, CONTEMPORARY SOCIOLOGY, 3/86).

\* Mintz, Beth (Soc, Vermont) & Michael Schwartz (Soc, SUNY-Stony Brook). 1985. THE POWER STRUCTURE OF AMERICAN BUSINESS. 352p. \$27.50.

Through an intensive study of interlocking corporate directorates, the authors show that for the first time in American history the loan making, stock purchasing & selling powers are concentrated in the same hands: the leadership of the major financial firms. Their detailed descriptions of corporate case histories include the forced ousting of Howard Hughes from TWA in the late fifties as a result of lenders' pressure; the collapse of Chrysler in the late seventies owing to banks' refusal to provide further capital infusions; the very different "rescues" of Pan American Airlines & Braniff Airlines by bank intervention in the seventies. They emphasize the special importance, & power, of the banking community.

Peterson, Warren & Jill Quadagno. 1985. SOCIAL BONDS IN LATER LIFE: AGING & INTERDEPENDENCE. Beverly Hills CA: Sage. 447p.

A core assumption is that older people do not engage in relationships on the basis of a one-sided dependency; rather, relationships tend to be reciprocal interdependent. All of the chapters examine, how & the extent to which interdependence is maintained in relationships in later life.

Rosecrance, Richard. 1986. THE RISE OF THE TRADING STATE: COMMERCE & CONQUEST IN THE MODERN WORLD. NY: Basic Books. \$19.95.

Examines a historic but largely overlooked transformation in the way nations exercise power in the world arena. For most countries today - except the Soviet Union & perhaps the U.S. - trade has replaced territorial expansion & military might as the primary means of asserting & protecting national interests abroad.

\* Scott, John. Soc, Leicester. 1985. CORPORATIONS, CLASSES & CAPITALISM. Dover, N.H.: Hutchinson U Library. 319p. \$11.95.

This new edition has been substantially revised in its coverage & argument. There are new sections on corporate structure & the labour process & the rest of the book is completely rewritten & rearranged. The book continues to ask how important are large multinational companies? Who really controls the economy? Is government policy able to influence business activities? It examines the transformation of industrial property over the last hundred years &, through the use of extensive empirical data, relates this transformation to the actual structure of control over business decision-making. It considers the rival theories of industrial & capitalist society & argues that neither provides a satisfactory account of the development of industrial capitalism. Scott develops an alternative model of corporate control - control through a constellation of corporate interests. The book reviews the evidence on ownership & control in a wide range of societies (empirical data from the major European countries & Japan are presented) to demonstrate the main alternative patterns of capitalist development. Other chapters in the book explore the effect of changing patterns of ownership on management structure, control over the labour process, the internationalization of capital, & the economic role of the state.

Shlapentokh, Vladimir. 1984. LOVE, MARRIAGE & FRIENDSHIP IN THE SOVIET UNION: IDEALS & PRACTICES. NY: Prager. 276p. \$29.95.

Deals with Soviet interpersonal relationships between spouses, lovers & friends, arguing that they are influenced by broader sociopolitical factors, especially anomie.

\* Shrum, Wesley. Soc, Louisiana St. 1985. ORGANIZED TECHNOLOGY: NETWORKS & INNOVATION IN TECHNICAL SYSTEMS. Purdue U Pr. 300p. \$4.50.

The purpose of this report is to introduce a systematic approach to the study of technical systems. In doing so, an argument is made in response to a problem generated by technology itself, the operation of nuclear reactors. The other, solar photovoltaic cells, is an attempt to promote rapid commercialization of an alternative energy source. The broad objectives of the two systems condition the observed patterns of funding & organizational involvement -- what we may call their "interorganizational structure." This in turn affects the nature of the innovation process. An attempt is made to determine the roles diverse sectors play within a system, the degree to which individual actors in each sector have social ties with one another, & the influence of such ties on the innovativeness of research workers.

Skocpol, Theda (ed.). Soc, Harvard. 1984. VISION & METHOD IN HISTORICAL SOCIOLOGY. NY: Cambridge U Pr. 410p. \$13.95.

Each major part poses a related set of analytical issues about modern states & includes essays that explore those issues for quite different times & places. Part I, "States as Promoters of Economic Development & Social Redistribution," brings together discussions of state strategies in newly industrializing countries, especially discussions of state strategies in newly industrializing countries, especially Latin American nations & Taiwan, with an exploration of various patterns of Keynesianism in advanced industrial democracies. Part II, "States & Transnational Relations," ranges even more broadly, especially through time. It includes an analysis of war making & state making in early modern Europe & discussions of states in relation to the post-World War II international economy for both developing & advanced industrial nations. Part III, "States & the Patterning of Social Conflicts," moves from English & the United States in the nineteenth century to present-day Yorubaland in northern Nigeria & to the "southern cone" nations of Latin America in pursuit of new insights about how states influence political cleavages & collective action.

Smith, Joan, Immanuel Wallerstein, & Hans-Dieter Ever. Soc, SUNY, Binghamton. 1984. HOUSEHOLDS & THE WORLD-ECONOMY. Beverly Hills: Sage. 296p. \$12.50.

"The 1st section ... presents theoretical perspectives on households, subsistence production, & the world-economy. The 2d section focuses on households, the state & the accumulation process, & the final section examines the internal structure of households. The pieces in the last 2 sections are primarily case studies. The editors view households as systems of social reproduction & as basic units of the capitalist world-economy. Households provide a combination of wage & nonwage labor that enables the reproduction of labor power. The dynamic of the world-system & the location of households in the world-system largely determine the precise mix of wage & nonwage labor & the organization & form of households. (Edited from Walter Carroll's CONTEMPORARY SOCIOLOGY review, 1/86).

Van Der Pijl, Kees. 1984. THE MAKING OF AN ATLANTIC RULING CLASS. London: Verso. 331p. \$9.95.

Investigates the formation of an international formation of an international ruling class in the Northern Atlantic, organized mainly in the interest of US capital. Traces several stages of development, each characterized by the ascendancy of a particular fraction of capital: liberal-international (early 20th cent money capital); state-monopoly (interwar sphere-of-influence, productive capital); corporate liberalism (postwar finance capital are only periodically ascendant & examines contradictions & decline. (from Beth Mintz' CONTEMPORARY SOCIOLOGY review, 3/86).

Wenger, G. C. 1984. THE SUPPORTIVE NETWORK: COPING WITH OLD AGE. London: Allen & Unwin. 244p. L6.95.

Research conducted in rural settlements in Northern Wales shows how a sample of the elderly manage their day-to-day lives, how they gain access to a range of services, the problems they face & how they overcome them. The author shows that elderly & other in their social network negotiate help & adapt to the demand of aging in a flexible, creative & mutually supportive way. The elderly's involvement in the chain of interdependence & reciprocities, in turn probably aids physical & psychological well-being.

Yoder, J.A. (ed.). 1985. SUPPORT NETWORKS IN A CARING COMMUNITY: RESEARCH & POLICY, FACT & FICTION. The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff. 245p. \$24.50.

SELECTED CONTENTS: "Social Support Networks - a Literature Study", "From Welfare State to Caring Society - the Promise of Informal Support Networks", "Combining Lay & Professional Resources to Promote Human Welfare - Prospects & Tensions", "The Significance of the Built Environment - How to Develop New Construction Designs That Could Play a Part in Creating a More Caring Society", "Social Policy & Social Care - Divisions of Responsibility", "The Social Services as Network Organizers", "Supporting the Informal Carers", "Problems & Possibilities in Informal Care for the Impaired Elderly", "Community Care Capacity - a View from Israel", "Mediating Structures & the Linkage of Social Care & Individual Responsibility", "The 8th Decade - Family Structure & Support Networks in the Community", "Supportive Relationships & Loneliness - Suggestions for the Improvement of Support Networks as Guidelines for Research & Policy".

Youniss, James & Jacqueline Smollar. 1985. ADOLESCENT RELATIONS WITH MOTHERS, FATHERS, & FRIENDS. Chicago: U of Chicago Pr. 216p. \$25.00

Examines the ways in which relationships with parents & friends prepare adolescents to be independent adults. Clear differences in the roles of mothers & fathers appear. Peer friendships have a much more positive influence on teenagers than they are often given credit for.

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# ABSTRACTS

{This giant section 1st presents abstracts from the Sunbelt Social Network Conference, the World Congress of Sociology, & the American Sociological Association. It then presents a long alphabetic list of abstracts from other conferences, journals, book chapters, etc. When original abstracts not available, authors' intros., etc. are used. Abstracts edited for length when possible. When available, authors' depts. & univs. are provided.}

## ABSTRACTS FROM SUNBELT SOCIAL NETWORK CONFERENCE, SANTA BARBARA CA, 2/86

Anderson, James et. al. Soc, Purdue. "Physician communication networks & the adoption of medical innovations".

This study demonstrates how routinely collected clinical data can be used to construct & analyze communication networks among physicians. Data are analyzed from physicians on three hospital services, namely, orthopaedic surgery, general surgery & family practice. Block model analysis was used to identify structurally equivalent groups of physicians who share similar consultation patterns with their colleagues; to examine the nature of the relationships among & between groups of physicians; & to determine the effects of network structure on the adoption of a medical innovation, the use of a computer-based hospital information system. The results suggest that the physician's location in the consultation network significantly influences rate of adoption & utilization of this medical innovation.

Baker, Wayne. Bus Admin, Harvard. "A social structural interpretation of money".

In this paper, a structural approach to defining money is presented which differs substantially from conventional approaches. It follows from the economic anthropological argument that the definition of money -- what it is & how it is used -- is related to underlying socioeconomic structure. In a modern market economy, the definition of money is related to the social structure of markets. This alternative conceptualization of money is explored by analyzing a set of internationally-used financial markets. Blockmodels of participation in this set revealed a core-semiperiphery-periphery structure. Financial assets traded in the core were found to be closest to American money, assets traded in the periphery were found to be least like American money. The analysis suggests that what is money is related to the socioeconomic structure.

Baker, Wayne. Bus Admin., Harvard. "Three-dimensional blockmodels".

In the classic blockmodel formulation, a social network among members of a population with  $n$  actors &  $k$  relations (types of tie) is arrayed as  $K \times n \times n$  matrices. Though this is a three-dimensional data structure, it is typically reduced to a two-way analysis. In this paper, a three-way procedure for analyzing multigraph data is developed. Specifically, in addition to applying the rule of structural equivalence to collapse actors, it is also applied to the relations (the third dimension), & structurally equivalent sets of relations are collapsed. The result is a three-dimensional blockmodel (image) of social structure than the classic two-dimensional approach is illustrated by application to three case studies: Homan's Bank Wiring Room, Sampson's monastery, & a local economy of hospital services.

Barnett, George, James Danowski, & Matthew Friedland. Communication, SUNY-Buffalo. "A network analysis of american business based on shared public relations & advertising firms".

This research examines the structure of American business based on shared advertising agencies & public relations firms. Two organizations are said to be linked if they share an advertising agency or public relations firm. Thus, rather than examining active relations such as, the communication among organizations, structural equivalence is studied between public relations

firms of the Fortune 500 industrial corporations & equivalent service, retail, transportation & financial organizations. It was found that of the top 100 of these were more central organizations in this network were more diversified, received more media coverage & had more positive images within the investment community.

Bearman, Peter. Soc., Harvard. "Control from fictive opposition: Kinship, patronage, & power in 16th century England".

The ability of the Crown to embed individual aspirations into fictive political factions is seen as the central achievement of English state-building in the 16th century. Empirical models of elite kinship & patronage networks over the course of the 16th century are used to illustrate the processes by which the centre established control over the counties. Central control over politics is seen as the ability to organize local conflict into a structure for action which is characterized by fictive opposition. Over time, this structure was organized by religious rhetorics. The collapse of a fictive oppositional structure is explored, by modeling the processes by which a religious identity was grafted onto existing fictive political factions.

Bergerson, Frederic & Leslie Howard. Whittier Coll. "Policy validation & scientific community: "Science" in the national security arena".

The paper argues that classified science directed at the development of defense systems does not meet the critical collegial review standard & uses seismology as an exemplar of the distinction between the operation of "science" within a classified environment & outside such an environment. The process of science & its embeddedness in scientific careers & in networks of scientific relationships appear similar in the two settings. We interpret R. Jeffrey Smith's work on seismology & nuclear test verification to suggest that the settings are powerfully different. We examine the use of government "science" in the legitimation of policy in which government scientists are quoted as if their work had been subjected to the critical review of an inter-institutional network of scientists. In this light, we examine the implications of placing national scientific & R&D resources increasingly under the umbrella of the Strategic Defense Initiative & thus under national defense information classification.

Berkowitz, S. D., J. B. Lagomarsino, & S. Flaks. Soc., Vermont. "Game theory & structural analysis: Towards a preliminary synthesis".

Both mainstream structural analysis & game theory would benefit from a greater sharing of concepts & modeling techniques. It proposes a framework within which this can take place which involves a recognition of the central importance of (a) social morphology in setting constraints on social interaction, (b) behavioral repertoires in shaping actors responses to structured situations, & (c) persistent & recurring patterns in social organization in providing actors with a means of interpreting & modifying their behaviour. Several examples are offered of how this framework can be used to reinterpret recent game theoretic developments in ways which make them more theoretically accessible to sociologists concerned with the problem of control within social structures & useful in elucidating some 'real-world' contexts in which they have been interested.

Bernard, H. Russell et. al. Anthr., Florida. "How many people died in the Mexico City earthquake? An estimator for the number of people that people know".

One of the most vexing problems in social network analysis has been to determine the number of people whom people know. This datum is fundamental to all other work, yet it has defied investigation & work has proceeded without it. A method is presented which permits this quantity to be estimated with a low probability of error. Consider a population T of size t & a subpopulation E of known size e. Then, assuming a representative sample S of T-E, we ask everyone in E. The data t, e & p permit an estimate of c, the number of persons whom an individual in T-E would have to know, on average, in order for the combination t, e & p to occur. Data are presented from a test of the method. Discusses implications for estimating unknown once c is known.

Bernard, H. Russell & Gene Ann Shelley. Anthr, Florida. "How much of a network does the GSS dredge up?"

The 1985 General Social Survey had a network component, designed by Ronald Burt et al, that used the following name generator: "Looking back over the last six months, who are the people with whom you discussed matters important to you?" This name generator has been used in several major network surveys, & appears to tap cognition about a more affective network. Six informants completed both the GSS & RSW surveys & their networks were compared on many criteria to see if they overlap, & by how much. There is essentially no overlap.

Bolland, John. "Sorting out centrality: An analysis of the performance of four centrality measures in real & imagined networks".

Some preliminary analysis suggests the superiority of C-CF (i.e., centrality based on the continuing flow of information through the network, derived from the principal eigenvector of the network) over C-D, C-C, & C-B. This conclusion is based on a comparison of the stability & dispersion of these measures in an empirically-identified agenda-setting network. In assessing the relative usefulness of these measures, however, it is also important to determine their statistical properties, for example their robustness to error perturbation in the data. This paper will examine the susceptibility of these measures to random & systematic error perturbation across several different conditions of size, density, & differentiation, using a Monte Carlo approach.

Boyd, John Paul. Soc. Sci, Cal-Irvine. "Correlation clustering of individuals & their social ties".

When the similarity of columns (and/or rows) of matrices is measured by correlation coefficients & when the interaction between combined clusters is additive, then certain natural choices of agglomerative clustering methods present themselves. In particular, the similarity of an old cluster X to a newly combined cluster,  $Y + Z$ , is determined by the usual formula for the correlation of a variable X with the convolution of Y with Z. Furthermore, the z-scores for the quotient (a.k.a. "blocked") relations can also be recomputed using the usual statistical formulas. This leads to a smooth theory, unifying data analysis & social interaction & change.

Boyd, Brian. Annenberg, USC. "Communication networks in the computer manufacturing industry".

This study examined formal communication networks in the computer manufacturing industry (31C 357). Board composition (i.e., directors & interlocks) were studied for 12 mid-sized publicly held firms between 1975 & 1984. Data was also collected on 10 financial variables, which measured firm size, profitability, activity, & productivity. This paper examined the board as a means to reduce environmental uncertainty. It was hypothesized that interlocking, as a measure of environmental integration could explain differences in financial performance among sample firms. This hypothesis was supported, & suggests that the board's role as an information network can have a substantial effect on corporate performance.

Bramsen, John. "An algorithm for the calculation of the line index as a measure of degree of imbalance in a social group".

Offers a Pascal (Apple IIe) algorithm for making the calculation which, although exponential in the worst case, works quite well for groups of no more than about twenty people. I have applied the algorithm to the group of sixteen managers of Harrison White's Forthright Company. First, rather than considered all subsets of edges, only negation sets are tested. Second following a suggestion of Flament, the negation sets are generated in stages, so that at the nth stage all negation sets which remain to be considered involve at least n edges.

Breiger, Ronald (Soc, Cornell) & Philippa Pattison (Psych, Melbourne). "Consequences of the duality of persons & their algebras".

We develop & illustrate a fundamental duality between ego's perception of relations among persons in the multiple network, & his perception of the algebra of relationship interlock. In particular: focusing on the hierarchy of persons allows us to discover systematically a series of valid algebraic reductions, from the point of view of each individual as ego. The resulting "ego algebras" provide a means for unifying the two types of simplification of multiple networks that have been proposed.

Brown, Jacqueline & Peter Reingen. Bus, Arizona St. "Intersection of referral networks for three services".

In this paper we examine ways that referrals for two other services intersect the referral network for the teachers, & we investigate the relationship between these other two referral networks & the organizational network out of which a large portion of the teacher referrals are produced. Although it is hardly surprising from a common sense perspective that the nature of the informal, face-to-face communication networks is bound to the content of the referrals, it raises difficult theoretical & methodological problems. Our analysis leads to several concluding observations on necessary avenues of future research for dealing with this problem.

Campbell, Karen. Soc, Vanderbilt. "Contact & tie characteristics in job searches".

Current research indicates that the use of contacts, especially high-status ones, in job searches may result in more desirable jobs. Few studies, however, have considered the possibility that the typical job contacts used by men & women differ, & that these differences affect occupational outcomes. Two distinct, but related, questions are addressed here. First, are there gender differences in the use of contacts in job search processes, & in the characteristics of persons serving as contacts? This question is examined using data from a study of recent white-collar job changers in the Research Triangle area of North Carolina. It is found that men were more likely to use contacts, more likely to use male contacts, & more likely to use contacts within the firm where they eventually found work; but there were not significant differences in the occupational statuses of contacts used by men & women. Second, & more generally, what are the implications of tie characteristics for individual outcomes? Less research is available here, & pertinent results from the Research Triangle study are limited. Based on a survey of available findings, I pose the hypothesis that weak ties are most apt to provide access to information, while strong ones are more likely sources of influence on the job-seeker's behalf.

Carey, Martha Anne. Social Psych., CUNY Grad Ctr. "Access as an advantage in academia: Communication networks & professional performance in psychology".

Access to informal communication networks is essential for professional advancement. Evidence indicates that women do not use communication networks as men do. Analysis of communications chains collected with the Small World technique revealed the effects of gender & gender composition of chains on target accessibility. The one large network which emerged was found to be an important predictor of target accessibility, & women were not as well integrated as men into this network. Further analysis examines the consequences of access to this network for later professional performance. Using data from 1977, distance from a sociometric star & distance from a highly cited researcher are used to predict current professional performance as measured by the number of citations received, number of articles published, & professional offices held.

Carley, Kathleen. Carnegie Mellon. "Separating the effects of structure & interaction".

It is argued that both structural position & interaction play a part in the acquisition of knowledge by the individual & the consequent transferal of innovative information & the development of social knowledge. A model of knowledge acquisition as a function of interaction & structural position is forwarded. Using this model, an attempt is made to determine on theoretic grounds expected differences in the impact of structural position & level of interaction on the information that individuals acquire. Consequences of this model are illustrated using results extracted from two data bases via exploratory techniques. The focus is on the way in which interaction & shared position affects the engineers adoption of this innovative information.

Carrington, Peter (Soc, Waterloo) & Bonnie Erickson (Soc, Toronto). "Inference from blockmodels of sampled data to a population: An empirical analysis".

Blockmodels of large populations are based on data collected on samples, raising the question of inferential validity. This paper reports the results of a comparative blockmodel analysis of six samples from a large population & of a validation of this analysis using other data collected on the entire population.

Coleman, James. Soc., Chicago. "The emergence of norms among rational actors in social networks".

Conditions are specified for the emergence of behaviour that obey sanctions (norm-generating behaviour). These include aspects of social structure such as the likelihood of repeated encounters with the same persons. To explore the effects of social structure & of strategy on the emergence of norm-regarding behaviour, I carry out computer simulations with an iterated prisoner's dilemma, following the work of John Maynard Smith on evolutionarily stable strategies & Robert Axelrod on the evolution of cooperation, but explicitly incorporating variations in the substructuring of a larger social system into subgroups.

Doreian, Patrick. Soc., Pittsburgh. "On the evolution of group & network structure II: Structures within structure".

The evolution of a group's network structure is charted in a way that extends earlier discussions of this phenomenon. Comparisons are made between the uses of sliding & expanding windows for hypothetical & real data. These comparisons suggest that, generally, the sliding window is preferable. Additionally, the Q-analytic tools used earlier to chart network evolution ignore



the internal structure of equivalence classes. This internal structure can be delineated in terms of cliques, ni-cliques & betweenness centrality having the greatest potential for an interpretable measure of internal structure.

Doreian, Patrick. Soc, Pittsburgh. "Measuring relative standing in small groups & bounded social networks".

A series of constructed graphs are used to examine the relative merits of some indexes of social standing in small groups & bounded social networks. The choice, Alexander, Katz, & Hubble measures all fail, in one way or another, to provide status scores that reflect adequately the relative standing of the nodes in these constructed graphs. A new measure of standing is proposed that works well both in the constructed data sets & a set of sociograms drawn from the Bank Wiring Room data & Thurman's office data.

Doreian, Patrick. Soc., Pittsburgh. "On the use of multiple data analytic techniques for network data".

This paper offers several analyses of a network linking political actors in a midwestern city. The network data take the form of binary entries representing the presence or absence of a strong political tie. Several hypotheses concerning the structure of this network are formulated with a view to understanding coalition formation in the network. A variety of data analytic tools are employed in order to test these hypotheses. In general, the hypotheses are supported where the network tools all point to a common conclusion. However, there is sufficient variation in the results produced by these method that we should be cautious when resting conclusions on any one of the methods.

Dow, Malcolm & James Cheverud. Anthr, Northwestern. "Phylogenetic reconstruction: Some simulation evidence".

Phylogenetic reconstructions (i.e., cladograms) in evolutionary biology are currently generated using a number of distinct algorithms. As a result, phylogenies often show a range of variation. Much debate revolves around the significance of such differences. However, it has yet to be shown that subsequent comparative, i.e., cross-species, statistical analyses are adversely affected by the observed differences in phylogenetic reconstructions. In this paper, we discuss some results from a preliminary simulation study of error in cladograms. In particular, we focus on the effects of error on the magnitude & significance levels of phylogenetic autocorrelation coefficients for a variety of simulated traits.

Erickson, Bonnie. Soc., Toronto. "Voluntary association participation & political participation".

Voluntary association membership leads to increased political activity, even when the association has no political purpose. This effect, scholars speculate, occurs because all associations provide politically useful skills & resources: enlarged social networks, more diversified networks, opportunities to discuss politics, & experience of organizational activity & of holding office. However, previous research does not measure these supposed mechanisms. This paper does provide distinct measures of each, within one highly apolitical association (the duplicate bridge association of Ottawa-Hull). Just one form of association activity (having partners who talk politics) enhances just one form of federal political participation (discussing politics). Finally, I predict likely variations in results for other types of association.

Everett, M. G. & D. Dawson. Thames Poly. "An algorithm for determining role similarity".

The orbits of a graph can be used to define role similarities in a network. Mowshowitz has proposed an algorithm for finding the orbits of a graph. In this paper we explain the difficulties involved in using his method & propose an alternative more efficient strategy. The algorithm will then be applied to specific data in an effort to see how role similarities can change over time.

Feld, Scott. Soc, SUNY-Stony Brook. "Inequality in the small world".

Many empirical studies of social connections illustrate the importance of individuals with many ties (e.g. a tailor) & foci with many individuals (e.g. organizations of clergy) in making social connections. Simulations on a relatively small group are used to examine a group with a fixed number of ties. The more inequality in numbers of foci & unfocused ties among individuals (as long as all individuals are connected), the shorter the social distances. The more variation in the sizes of foci of activity, the shorter the social distances.

Fernandez, Roberto & Doug McAdam. Soc., Arizona. "Microstructural bases of recruitment to social movements".

This paper reports the results of an ongoing analysis of recruitment to the 1964 Mississippi Freedom Summer campaign. Using data from the original applications to the Freedom Summer project, we develop a model that distinguishes between participants & withdrawals to the project. Unique among studies of social networks & social movements, we conceive of this model at the relational level of analysis, i.e., we make the dyad the unit of analysis. We examine effects of structural position in interpersonal & organizational affiliation networks on the likelihood of participation. Our findings show that, despite measurement problems, there are some effects of structural position on the probability of participation in the Freedom Summer project. These structural effects are independent of the effects of the homophily-heterophily measures & the individual variables.

Freeman, Linton. Soc Sci, Cal-Irvine. "Words, deeds & social structure: A replication & extension".

This study is a follow-up of earlier work by Bernard, Killworth & Sailer on informant accuracy. Emphasis here is on the organization of human recall & the cognitive processes that intervene between events & the verbal reports of those events by subjects.

Freeman, Sue. Soc Sci, Cal-Irvine. "Participant perceptions of network structure".

This is a study of the relationship between words & deeds. It begins with a test of the Romney-Freeman hypothesis about the relative powers of samples of observations & participants' verbal reports in predicting long term structural patterning of social relations. Then the effects of individual structural position are examined in terms of their implications for individual's ability to predict the form of the entire structure.

Galaskiewicz, Joseph. Soc, Minn. "Organizational networks".

In light of the paucity of research on structural change within networks, I hope to develop a model that identifies structural effects on the formation of social network ties within interaction systems. The underlying premise of the model is that the choices which organizational actors make in choosing partners is constrained by a number of structural conditions. For example, the availability of partners that can satisfy their needs, the duration of current contracts, actors' carrying capacity for sustaining social relations, & so on. The model developed in this paper builds on the research of Blau & Marsden as well as Fienberg & Wasserman.

Galaskiewicz, Joseph. Soc., Minnesota. "A preliminary statement on a structural model of social change with applications to interorganizational networks".

The goal of this paper is to develop a theory that explains the existence of inequality or power differentials in an organizational field. We depart from earlier work by focusing on transactions or flows rather than on stocks or assets. I will argue that inequalities can also emerge, because organizations are prevented by structural barriers in organizational fields from establishing truly equal or reciprocal transactions. I will argue that, in addition to personal networks among actors, institutionalized norms, the transactional carrying capacity of a population as well as existing patterns of inequality are critical in constraining access to potential exchange partners.

Garcia, Mikel & Gary Hurd. Human Services, Cal St. "Patrons, clients & elites: Black voluntary associations in Los Angeles, 1913-1917".

A sample of voluntary associations from the Black community in Los Angeles, circa 1913 to 1917, was collected from Black newspaper accounts. The newspaper items related such official events as officer installations as well as programs or other community projects sponsored by the organizations. Linkage between organizations was defined by co-memberships discovered through compilation of the newspaper accounts. The historic data identified organizations which existed primarily to provide community services, secure economic benefits for members through patronage & preserve the elite social status of members. Differences in centrality measures & other structural parameters suggest patterns of interconnection which seem characteristic for the different types of organizations.

Hurlbert, Jeanne. Soc., North Carolina. "Social networks & job satisfaction".

This paper extends research on the instrumental functions of ego-centered networks to assess their effect on the non-economic outcome of job satisfaction. Characteristics of networks are postulated to affect job satisfaction both by influencing workers' values & rewards, & through

support & reference group functions. Using data from the 1985 General Social Survey, I examine the effects of such network characteristics as degree of coworker composition, density, & age & educational diversity. Results indicate that density & coworker composition significantly affect job satisfaction net of controls such as income, age, & race; but the effects of age & educational diversity are negligible.

Jacobs, David. Antrho, Brandeis. "Keeping in step".

Subsequent empirical evidence, both fossil & ethological, has not totally supported the theoretical cluster of Darwin, thus cuing substantial revision of the events leading to the human condition. Tangentially, the current social & cultural milieu also calls for a recalibration of the theory. The focus of the presentation will be the interplay between theory & the corresponding social & cultural milieu.

Johnson, Jeffrey & John Maiolo. Instit. for Coastal & Marine Resources, East Carolina. "Intuitions concerning networks: Who is important?"

Examines the communication networks of North Carolina recreational & commercial fishermen participating in king mackerel fishing attained with the use of a snowball sample of 238 fishermen. In addition, both state & regional resource managers concerned with the management of king mackerel were asked to give their "intuitions" about who (fishermen) might be important in this communication network. The importance of the comparison of network data with manager's intuitions reveals a potentially important role for network methods in producing, for example, constituent advisory panels.

Kadushin, Charles et. al. Ctr. for Social Research, CUNY. "Computerized questionnaires for assessing interpersonal environments".

Describes & demonstrates the utility of computerized self-administered questionnaires for collecting survey data on interpersonal environments. In addition, the paper reviews the general strategy of developing self-administered computerized questionnaire & offers a series of do's & don'ts including such topics as effective & less effective formats, how much control respondents should have over the flow of the questionnaire, & the applicability of built-in experiments.

Kick, Ed. Soc., Utah. "World-system position, economic development, militarization, & political & civil rights & development".

Specifies some ways in which the world-system directly effects national political & civil rights. It also explores the indirect effects of the world-system through national militarization & economic development. Results from a new multiple-network analysis of world-system structure circa 1970-75 are presented. The network results are then incorporated as independent variables in regression models of political & civil rights for 118 countries. The multiple-network results identify a core, semicore, semiperiphery & periphery structure that is the most powerful predictor of both political & civil rights. Important too are the secondary effects of economic development & national militarization, which are themselves a partial consequence of countries' positions in the world-system.

Klov Dahl, Alden. Soc-Arts, Austral Ntl. "Interactive computer graphics for network analysis: VIEW - NET".

Discusses the relevance of interactive computer graphics for network analysis, & describes VIEW-NET, an integrated set of computer graphics modules, which can be connected to network analysis programs & packages to provide new tools for research.

Kohlenberg, Elizabeth. Geog., Washington. "Social networks & time geography: A potentially useful synthesis".

This paper discusses the emergence of social network models during the 1970's as an alternative to structural-functional views of society. Contemporary network concepts & methods are described, emphasizing the distance between the founders' hopes & the current state of network research. A merger of the social network & time-geographic frameworks is proposed, & exemplified with a conceptual study of the relations between personal networks & place contexts. The paper closes with a discussion of the potential relevance of the merged time-geographic & social network framework to researchers interested in structuralist approaches to social form & process.

Krackhardt, David. Mngmt, Cornell. "Partials, semi-partials, & QAP: Controlling for alternative explanations in social networks".

One of the most persistent problems in social network analysis is the potential for spurious correlations. It is argued in this paper that one way (perhaps the best way) to address this problem is through the combined use of the quadratic assignment procedure & a procedure which resembles semi-partials. The advantages & disadvantages of this technique (compared to partialing procedures) are illustrated using the Samson data.

Krackhardt, David. Mngmt, Cornell. "Formal properties of informal organizations: A comparison of cognitive & local aggregated social networks".

The study of formal organizations began in the early part of this century as a set of normative principles about how organizations should be structured to be most effective. Many of these principles can be defined (and measured) in graph-theoretic terms. In this paper, a parallel set of properties & measures are derived & used to compare cognitive (perceived) networks & local aggregated networks in a small business organization. Among the findings was the observation that the cognitive structures frequently compiled with the normative models better than the local aggregated structure did.

Leiter, Michael & Christina Maslach. Psych., Acadia. "Job stress & commitment as a function of communication network involvement among hospital workers".

This study tested a model of job stress & organizational commitment in terms of aspects of communication involvement & role conflict among nurses in a small hospital. Involvement in communication networks was assessed by examining mutual references among participants' responses to a network questionnaire to determine number of contacts, extent of supervisor contact & pleasantness of involvement.

Lincoln, James, C. Bradley Schrader, & Alan Hoffman. Soc., Arizona. "The network structures of organizations: Effects of task contingencies & distributional form".

Our broad concern in this paper is the determinants of organizational structures. However, we argue that internal structures are better conceived & operationalized in network term than in the "distributional" terms of past organizational research. From a survey of 36 agencies, we obtained network data on the communication & client referral ties among practitioner staff. From these data, we computed for each organization the following structural measures: density, connectivity (cohesion), symmetry (hierarchy), clustering, & multiplexity. Regression analysis provides strong support for our general argument that organic organization is manifested in networks characterized by high density, connectivity, & multiplexity combined with low hierarchy & clustering.

MacD. Hunter, Saundra et. al. Natl Res & Dem Ctr-Arteriosclerosis, LSU Med Ctr-New Orleans. "Friendly persuasion: Identification of friendship cliques & their effect on the adoption/diffusion of tobacco & alcohol behaviour: Bogalusa heart study".

During a cross-sectional screening of cardiovascular risk factor variables in the biracial community of Bogalusa, Louisiana, 2305 students, ages 8-17, completed a questionnaire consisting of alcohol & tobacco use & friendship choices. Of these, 51% were female & 49% were male; 65% white & 35% black. This represents over 80% of all children in Bogalusa. Two weeks later, 434 children were retested to assess reliability. Cigarette smoking behaviour was validated with plasma thiocyanate. Students were asked to answer: "Who from school is your best friend?" Cliques were constructed from highly cohesive subsets of children where three or more identified each other as "best friends." A strongly connected digraph is presented indicating best friend cliques & their tobacco & alcohol behaviors. A path (connection between two cliques through a bridge child) was developed. Diffusion of health behaviors may occur through bridge children if they transmit information, influence & resources between cliques.

Maida, Carl. Psychiatry, UCLA. "The personal networks of renal patients".

We have completed a study comparing the social support networks of chronic hemodialysis patients with those on the new self-care modality, Continuous Ambulatory Peritoneal Dialysis. We measured social support variables using the Myers Resources & Social Support instrument & analyzed our data using the SAS. The instrument measures seven key variables: 1) number of supports, 2) pattern of relationships, 3) multidimensionality, 4) relative importance of the types of support received, 5) the degree of satisfaction with the support received, 6) the density of the social network, & 7) reciprocity within the network. We have correlated network structure & function with mood affect, family environment, locus of control & perceived coherence.

Marks, Robert. Geog., Whittier Coll. "The social production of knowledge in the China studies community".

This paper explores the relationship between the institutions that have defined the China studies community & the dominant ideas about China produced within that community. The argument is advanced that private funding agencies, especially SSRC & ACLS, have played a major role in defining the China studies community, that a network of individuals from similar institutions & with similar backgrounds have dominated the joint SSRC-ACLS committee that awards research funds in the China field, & that certain ideas have been supported while others have not. The conclusion is reached that the China studies community is not pluralist.

Marsden, Peter. Soc., North Carolina. "Heterogeneity in discussion relations".

Patterns of inbreeding & social distance in data on relations involving the discussion of important matters, obtained in the 1985 General Social Survey, are analyzed. Stratifying variables include age, education, race/ethnicity, religion, & sex. Inbreeding effects are strong for all five variables, & account for virtually all heterogeneity in relations classified by race/ethnicity & religion (inbreeding trivially accounts for all heterogeneity in the dichotomous classification by sex). Age heterogeneity is explained well by a model of unidimensional social distance & differential inbreeding, but such a model does not account for heterogeneity by education. The discussion illustrates the application of multiplicative & log-multiplicative association models to the analysis of tables cross-classifying attributes of alters & respondents.

Marshall, Victor. Beh Sci, Toronto. "Friendship, romance & marriage: Varieties of social support in relation to stress in medical school".

This paper examines the relationship between informal social network relationships & the degree of anxiety reported by 857 medical students at the University of Toronto. The goal of the paper is largely descriptive & the analysis is limited by the fact that we have data only from the students & not from others in their social networks. Despite this & also despite some measurement deficiencies, the various forms of social relationships will be shown to act in different ways to reduce the adverse effects of the stressful environment of medical education. The effects of social relationships are shown, however, to be quite small. Anxiety is here treated as a stress reaction to stressor such as the demands of medical education.

Marwell, Gerald, Pamela Oliver, & Ralph Prahl. Soc, Wisconsin. "Social networks & collective action".

Beginning with some basic assumptions, the analysis uses both mathematical derivations & Monte Carlo simulations to describe the effects that varying the density & centralization of a group's social network can have on the probability that the group will engage in collective action. We show that the more dense the social network the more likely a collective action, which is not very surprising. However, this seems to be the case even when the costs of contacting other individuals are high -- which is a less obvious outcome.

Maryanski, Alexandra. Soc Sci, Cal-Irvine. "The enigma of gorilla social structure".

This paper compares gorilla & chimpanzee network patterns and, in combination with pieces of social data on gorillas often ignored or discarded as irrelevant, suggests that despite the many organizational differences between the African apes, gorillas may share with chimpanzees a more complex organizational structure.

McCann, Gilman & Nicholas Danigelis. Soc., Vermont. "Homesharing & social relations among the elderly: Work in progress".

As part of a project to help the elderly to find housemates, either those who wish to share their homes or those who need a home, we have collected data over the past three years on applicants for such a program (Fengler & Danigelis, 1984), Project HOME (Housing to Match Elders) in Chittenden County, Vermont. In addition to arranging homesharing matches between unrelated adults, Projects HOME provides information & referral services to hundreds of callers who inquire about housing. Analysis of information from 331 applicants indicates that the number of matches has increased & the number of unsatisfactory matches decreased over the three years of the program. After six months in the program, follow-up interviews are conducted.

McPherson, J. Miller & Lynn Smith-Lovin. Soc., South Carolina. "Homophily in voluntary associations: Status distance & the composition of face to face groups".

Several hypotheses about rates of social association derived from Blau are tested with data on 308 face to face groups from ten communities. They are: (1) Friends will be more similar on status dimensions than chance; (2) Friendship frequency will be a decreasing function of status distance; (3) Similarity in ascribed status characteristics will be more pronounced than similarity in achieved characteristics will be more pronounced than similarity in achieved characteristics; (4) The greater the organizational heterogeneity, the greater the dyadic status distance within the organization; (5) The dyadic salience of a dimension; & (6) Correlated status dimensions reduce dyadic social distance. All hypotheses are supported, though the proposition that correlated status dimensions reduce dyadic social distance receives the weakest support.

Nakao, Keiko (Abacus Programming Corp) & Roger Saxon (Artificial Intel Grp, UCLA). "Distribution of measures of centrality".

Centrality has been one of the most important & frequently used measures to characterize a network structure. Interpretation of centrality values would be more meaningful if we could determine the level of significance for the resulting measure. This paper presents probability distributions of measures of centrality generated by computer enumeration. Three measures of centrality (Freeman, 1979) are considered: Degree-based, Betweenness-based, & Closeness-based. For given parameters (i.e., the number of nodes & the number of edges), the probability distributions aid in carrying out a test of significance for an obtained centrality value. Moreover, the relationship among three different measures of centrality is examined. We compute the ratios between pairs of centrality measures in order to identify network structures which produce different values in different measures of centrality (e.g., low degree-based graph centrality value but high betweenness-based graph centrality value).

Nemeth, Roger. Soc., Hope Coll. "Fertility change in the world-economy".

Until recently demographic transition theory has provided a framework from which demographers have attempted to explain the irregular pattern of fertility decline in developing countries. Mounting contradictory evidence, however, has prompted critical scrutiny of the "culturalist" assumptions underlying this perspective. Dependency/world-system theory offers an alternative explanation \*which argues that development in the Third World is conditioned by skewed exchange patterns in the international economy. The peripheral position these countries occupy in the world-system weakens & distorts the relationship between economic development fertility. Specifically, dependency retards the pace of fertility declines in many peripheral countries. This paper empirically assesses the independent effects of world-system position on fertility change in the 1970s. Structural position in the world-economy was measured using a multiple network analysis of commodity trade patterns of 86 non-centrally planned economies. Crude birth rates, gross reproductive rates, & the percentage change in gross reproductive rates between 1970 & 1979 were used as dependent variables. Findings indicate that structural position exerts an independent & significant effect on fertility rates in each analysis.

Palmer, Donald, Roger Friedland, & Amy Roussel. Mngmt, Stanford. "The position of a city in organizational & class networks as a determinant of its business service activity".

This paper examines the factors that affect the number & vibrance of specialized business service enterprises, in particular, management consulting & advertising enterprises in U.S. central cities. Our analyses are informed by two alternative approaches, both of which assume that central cities occupy positions in a larger system of cities. The first, more traditional approach, is derived from urban theory. The second, more recent approach, is derived from an integration of organizational & class theory. We find that the population size of a city's SMSA & the distance between its SMSA & the nearest neighboring SMSA have a positive impact on the level of business service activity in a city.

Pattison, Philippa. Psych, Melbourne. "Analyzing local roles".

A procedure is described for a joint analysis of the local role representations introduced by Mandel, & Mandel & Winship. The method relies on a general decomposition technique for algebraic structures & allows the local role for an individual to be expressed as an overlapping collection of 'role-sets' & associated local role structures. By providing a decomposition of the multiple roles which an individual in a group holds, the method permits detailed changes in roles to be

Paulson, Robert. Social Work, Cincinnati. "The interorganizational delivery of mental health services".

The research in an urban Ohio county was predicated on the assumption that for many clients no single agency could provide all the services needed. Agencies must cooperate & coordinate interventions with clients in order to be effective. It is hypothesized that much of the interorganizational interaction is informal rather than formal. The research project was an exploratory study with the dual purpose of describing the extent & pattern of interorganizational interaction, & identifying key variables which facilitate or inhibit cooperation & coordination among service delivery agencies. .

Pritchard, Roger. Berkeley CA. "Small business support networks".

This paper examines the general context of small business in the U.S.A. & the conditions under which small businesses operate. It then reviews the case of a small business support network in California whose member business failure rate is less than twenty per cent & proposes an analytic framework through which its success can be understood. The purpose of the paper is to invite social network theorists to examine network building & breakdown in the small business sector, to conduct field & theoretical studies & thus to make a contribution to the understanding of what causes small business success & failure.

Faust, Katherine. Psych, Illinois. "Comparison of 3 methods for positional analysis of social networks".

This paper compares three well known methods for positional analysis of social networks using data from Sampson's monastery study. It is shown that two models based on structural equivalence (CONCOR & STRUCTURE) differ from a model based on relational equivalence (REGE) in the network structure revealed. Differing descriptions of the monastery as a social group & mathematical models giving rise to these differences are discussed.

Reitz, Karl. "Social structure in a monastery".

Sampson's data is examined in terms of a network definition of social groups. Both hierarchical & symmetrical structures are considered.

Rhine, Raymond. "The socio-spatial organization of Baboon (*Papio Cynocephalus*) progressions at Mikumi National Park, Tanzania".

In the pioneer research of Washburn & DeVore, the socio-spatial organization of moving baboon progressions was thought to serve a protective function. The large, powerful adult males provided an outer ring & an inner core of protection to centrally located, vulnerable young. A series of studies conducted at Mikumi National Park has been aimed at evaluating a modified form of the protection theory. In the present paper, the Mikumi findings are reviewed, supplemented, & placed in the context of related research from other baboon field sites. The Mikumi data diverged somewhat from those of early reports, but they were consistent with the modified theory & with main themes of the original protection theory.

Rice, Ronald & Jack Torobin. Annenberg, USC. "The role of office networks in influencing attitudes about office technology".

A closed office of 80 people were interviewed before, & one year after, implementation of an electronic messaging system. Variables measures included the nature & complexity of tasks, current media usage patterns, organizational level, attitudes & expectations about the system, usage patterns, & the multiplex communication network. This study looks at the predictors of attitudes & expectations about the systems, before actual use. The multiplex network receives special focus in determining interpersonal influence & task inter-relatedness, & their subsequent effect on attitudes.

Richards, William. Communic., Simon Fraser. "The critiques of NEGOPY: A review".

This paper addresses literature critical of the NEGOPY network analysis program. An analysis of the criticisms finds some to be invalid for various reasons, while others are found to be valid & indicative of apparent weaknesses in the program's algorithm. The nature & magnitude of the impact of these weaknesses is evaluated & demonstrated with suitable test data. Conclusions regarding future use of the program are drawn.

Roberts, Nancy. Naval Post Grad Schl, Monterey, CA. "Hologramic power structures & cognitive maps".

This research examines the relationship between power structures derived from relational analysis & group members' ability to cognitively map the structure of power. Findings suggest that the congruence between the power structure & the cognitive maps can be related to individual ego development.

Rogers, Everett & Leah Lievrouw. Annenberg, USC. "Triangulation as a research strategy for identifying invisible colleges among biomedical scientists".

This paper represents one product of a larger study being conducted to identify social networks among scientists in selected areas of specialization & to see how biomedical knowledge evolves or grows within these networks. First, co-word analyses were performed on the database of grants awarded by the National Institutes of Health to obtain clusters of grants awarded by the National Institutes of Health to obtain clusters of grants that are related by topic. These analyses were followed up by gathering & analyzing sociometric, interview & survey data provided by the principal investigators of the grants in the clusters. Reported in this paper are the methodological approach to the problem & a summary of preliminary findings for a single biomedical research specialty, lip metabolism.

Romney, A. Kimball & John Boyd. Soc Sci, Cal-Irvine. "Optimal dual scaling of the Sampson data".

The method & concept of optimal dual scaling will be introduced & discussed. The comparative advantages over latent structure analysis, principal component analysis, CONCOR, & MDS will be illustrated using the Sampson data.

Sade, Donald et. al. Anthr., Northwestern. "Definition & measurement of migration in age-structured populations".

Movement between social groups by males among free-ranging rhesus monkeys offer a model of migration in age-structured populations. In contrast to the usual population genetical mode, in which migration & reproduction occur once per life cycle, & in which generations are discrete & nonoverlapping, rhesus monkey males may reside in several groups during their 15-year reproductive span, & may also mate within a single social group during successive breeding seasons. Using recently developed multistate life tables, we partition the total life expectancy of males among the social groups. The concept of migration is thus generalized to a distribution of expectation of time of residency among the breeding units. We show that life expectancy is distributed nonrandomly among these units, in respect to group of birth & group of current resident, using a nonparametric, matrix permutation procedure.

Salloway, Jeffrey Colman & Steven Daugherty. Psych., Rush Medical Coll. "Social network structure & social support functions over time".

This study examines the structure of reported social networks & social supports in a population of medical students over a three-year span measured at four time points using the Social Networks Inventory. Means for social network & social support variables at Orientation, end of Year 1, end of Year 2, & end of Year 3 are presented & examined. These means are used to summarize patterns of stability & change in each domain. The bivariate correlations between social networks & social supports were examined by means of multi-dimensional scaling. These show distinctive clusters & dimensions of variables with some stability over time. These patterns suggest to us the workings of three processes: identification, Interaction, & Exchange which form the basis of social network reporting.

Schuster, Tonya, David Morgan & Edgar Butler. Soc, Cal-Riverside. "Non-support in social networks".

This research is set within a conception of social networks as defined by the perceived importance of the tie to ego, or the respondent. In contrast to most research, network members are thus differentiated in terms of the provision of social support (along various dimensions), as well as their own personal characteristics & other aspects of the tie. Previous analyses of these data have indicated that, at times, affective/instrumental social support are absent, and/or received from outside the egocentric network. The present analyses investigate the impact of respondent characteristics, of network member characteristics, & of the interaction of these variables, on the discrimination of supportive versus non-supportive network members, or components of personal networks. The data for these analyses were collected in a 1984 follow-up interview of a sample of elderly individuals, primarily 57 or more years of age originally interviewed in 1963 as a part of a 10% sample of the city of Riverside.



Smith, David & Doug White. Soc Sci, Cal-Irvine. "Change in the world-economy: A network analysis of international trade: 1965-1980".

Examines UN data on commodity trade exchanges during 1965, 1970 & 1980. For each year factor analysis is used to identify the types of commodities which flow together in the circuits of world trade. The results are interpretable along a rough "processed" versus "unprocessed" continuum & the pattern is remarkably stable between 1965 & 1980. The five generic commodity types isolated by the factor analysis are then used to generate summary matrices of international commerce. These are network analyzed using CONCOR & REGGE. The paper reports how well these results from each algorithm square with each other & the world-system model of the structure of the international economy.

Sonquist, John. Soc., Cal-Santa Barbara. "The network analysis program inventory: An update".

Needs for systematic documentation of available programs are reviewed. Recent published reviews of available programs are cited. A non-critical features catalog of ten available computer programs is presented.

Stokman, Frans. Soc., Groningen. "Procedures & concepts for the construction & analysis of knowledge graphs".

This paper gives an overview of a National Science Foundation project of the Technology University of Twente & the University of Groningen in which graph theoretical procedures & concepts are used for the representation of knowledge in graphs & in which procedures are developed for the structuring & integration of knowledge from different sources. The paper gives a description of the data structure & three main classes of procedures: the procedures to extract knowledge graphs from texts, to detect & integrate structurally equivalent concepts, & to integrate different types of relations among concepts.

Stokman, Frans. Soc., Groningen. "New procedures of the graph definition & analysis package GRADAP".

This paper describes the content of Volume 3 of the GRADAP Manual & the prospects with respect to a portable GRADAP version.

Stokman, Frans. Soc., Groningen. "Triad counts within & between subsets of points".

The paper generalizes the triad counts to situations in which relations are considered involving one point from one subset of points & two points from a second (disjoint) subset of points. Moreover, other null-models are presented than the well known MAN model.

Tosi, Henry, Kelly Vaverek, & Janice Zahrlly. Florida. "A longitudinal examination of semi-autonomous work group communication structure: The technical structure vs. the social structure".

This paper attempts to assess the stability of the social & technical communication structures within semi-autonomous work groups in light of technological change. Structural characteristics have been studied from a number of perspectives, but seldom are the structures assessed longitudinally. The research was performed in a company which uses a heavily automated technology. It was hypothesized that the social structure would be different from the technical structure at a given point in time, and that the technical communication structure should change over time. It was further hypothesized that the social structure would remain fairly stable across time.

Ennis, James. Soc., Tufts. "University-corporate links in biotechnology: The network structure of dual affiliations".

Scientists' dual affiliations with universities & with for-profit companies are investigated via network techniques. Three hundred eighty six individuals in this sample link universities & biotechnology firms, & the structure of these connections sheds light on both university & corporate strategies. Theories of the 'ambivalence' of scientists, along with possibilities for cross-fertilization or conflict of interest, are reviewed in the light of the network structure. Correlates of location in the network suggest modes of differentiation among universities. Similarly, differing corporate strategies with regard to resource mobilization are suggested. The hierarchy of these ties has significant implications for university independence & for competition in the corporate sector.

Urban, Michael. Pol. Sci., Auburn. "Power, personnel & policy in the USSR: The application of vacancy chain analysis to soviet elite circulation".

This paper reports on my efforts, employing vacancy chain analysis, to treat elite circulation as a systemic process. Specifically, I am interested in discerning whether circulation is governed by central control over appointments, by patronage and/or by regional effects. The

relative influence of these factors over time provides something of an index to power relations in the Soviet system & should help to explain policy issues as successful or unsuccessful uses of a central authority relying on either concentrated or disbursed control over the movement of personnel in the party-state apparatus.

Walker, Gerald. Geog., York, Canada. "Social networks in a suburbanizing countryside: Ethnic settlement in Woodbridge, Ontario".

By the late 1970's urban migration into the countryside near Toronto had accelerated to near tidal wave proportions. Most of that migration was by Anglo-Saxon urbanites into an Anglo-saxon rural environment. However, Woodbridge, a traditional Anglo-Saxon market town was engulfed by Italian migration following the Immigrant Corridor north of Toronto. This study examines the general network character of the population of Woodbridge, 80% of which was by the early 1980's Italian. The structures of networks associated with residence type & into the two large networks that characterized the community, are examined.

Wellman, Barry & Paula Goldman. Soc., Toronto. "Delivering Social Support".

Who gives what kinds of social support? Interview & survey data from the East York studies suggest that the characteristics of ties affect the provision of social support more directly than the characteristics of the persons giving such support. Specific tie characteristics vary in their impact on types of social support. Thus Intimacy, Parent/Adult Child Relationships & Multiplexity are strongly associated with the provision of Emotional Aid while Neighboring plays a preeminent role in the provision of Services. Gender is the only characteristic of persons which is substantially associated with the provision of any kind of support: women provide more emotional support.

Yamagishi, Toshio, Karen Cook, & Mary Gillmore. Soc., Washington. "Network connections & the distribution of power in exchange networks".

This article extends prior work of Cook, Emerson, Gillmore, & Yamagishi, in which the implications of different types of network connections for the distribution of power are specified theoretically. We show how Emerson's power-dependence theory can be extended from its original dyadic level to a more macro level, & how the theory can be applied at the system level to make predictions about the power distribution in negatively connected, positively connected, & mixed networks. In so doing, we develop a network-wide measure of power which generalizes across network types, & is therefore superior to the vulnerability measure proposed previously. We then present data from laboratory experiments which test some of our predictions. Finally, we discuss the results of computer simulations which were used to test some of the predictions about the distribution of power that were not examined in the experiments.

Yewlett, J. L. Town Planning, Wales, Instit. of Science & Technology. "Networks: Developments in theory & practice".

The paper reviews developments in the U.S.A. & U.K. in recent years, progressing beyond network analysis to explore the structure & use of networks. The paper seeks to address questions of how to construct multi-actor policy structures, & build networks for particular purposes. Contributory concepts explored included the 'Reticulist', the 'Leader/Co-ordinator', the 'Segmented Polycephalous Network' & the 'Information Routing Group'.

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 ABSTRACTS FROM THE 11TH WORLD CONGRESS OF SOCIOLOGY, NEW DELHI, 8/86

Aldrich, Brian. Soc., Winona St. "The role of non-governmental organizations in habitat defense in S.E. Asian cities".

An examination of how nongovernmental organizations support residents' resistance to removal & relocation from areas to be cleared for large infrastructure projects, based on field research conducted in 6 cities in Southeast Asia. Manila, Bangkok & Jakarta have high organization, mobilization, & collective action, while Hong Kong, Singapore & Kuala Lumpur had low or no instances of habitat defense. The mobilized organizations received extensive support in terms of financial backing, cooperative programming, community organization skill development, & linking of local action to national & international politics. The cases were compared with a mobilization model which emphasizes access to resources, & an ecosystem model. The availability of such support depends on whether the political elites are united, & whether national & international nongovernmental organizations are allowed to operate with relative freedom.

Anderson, James et. al. Methodist Hospital, Indiana. "What makes doctors use computers: a social network analysis".

A methodological technique that can be used to specify the structure of the informal organization of medical practice, & its effect on the practice behavior of MDs was tested in a 1,160-bed, private teaching hospital. Routine clinical data were used to construct & analyze consultation networks among MDs on 15 hospital services. Block-modeling was used to identify structurally equivalent groups of MDs who share similar consultation patterns with their colleagues, the nature of relationships among & between groups of MDs, & the effects of network structure on practice behavior, specifically, the adoption & utilization of a hospital information system. Results of the analysis of data from orthopedic surgery, general surgery, & the family practice suggest that the MD's position in the consultation network significantly influences rates of adoption & utilization of new computer technology.

Ayala, Ulpiano. Soc., U. Andes. "Social reproduction & the interrelationships between formal & informal sectors of the urban economy".

It is shown that the formal & informal sectors of the urban economy are interrelated, among other ways, through "social reproduction" processes. In the largest Colombian cities, nearly 75% of the informal sector workers are members of families with formal sector workers also, within a context of extensive LF participation that shapes the labor supply, reproduces productive heterogeneity, & reproduces a relatively low-wage pattern of income distribution. Formal & informal labor markets also display primary & secondary segments associated with individual & family LF characteristics. An attempt is made to: (1) describe these formal-informal relationships, & their relationship with productive processes & labor market operation, using in-depth survey data from the 4 largest Colombian cities, collected before, during, & after the economic crisis (1977, 1981, & 1985); (2) analyze quarterly time-series household data, aggregated from ordinary LF surveys, for the 1975-1985 period, paying special attention to the impact of the formal-informal relationship on income distribution & the labor market; & (3) suggest analytical-theoretical implications of observed changes in the relationships among various sectors of the urban economy, considering macroeconomic trends & fluctuations.

Barclay, Harold. Soc., Alberta.\* "Segmental acephalous network systems: alternatives to centralized bureaucracy".

Centralized hierarchical organizations are readily prone to tyranny & incompetence. How to create alternate organizations that provide greater freedom while also maintaining social order is of major concern. Examples are given of nonhierarchical acephalous forms of social organization among more complex societies having large populations. The segmentary lineage model is considered, including modifications on the classical conceptualization; also described is the network, system of the Plateau Tonga of Zimbabwe prior to the British colonial period based on ethnographic material drawn from Elizabeth Colson's published works on Tonga. The question of freedom & security in such an arrangement is briefly addressed.

Blau, Judith. Soc., SUNY-Albany. "Music as social circumstance".

Here, the macro conditions of eight types of music, including forms of traditional music with elite appeal, popular music & folk music, empirically test the assumptions implied by these various positions. Indicators of social disorganization & prevailing status inconsistency are employed in the analysis of music in metropolitan places. One conclusion is that traditional & folk music are largely autonomous of deleterious social conditions, while popular music is related to such conditions.

Blau, Judith. Soc., SUNY-Albany. "A reexamination of dependency theory with very dependent organizations".

Organizational theory assumes that an organization's environment has profound significance for organization structure independent of other characteristics of the organization. Testing this assumption requires data on many organizations in many different environments. Results are reported of an investigation of the relative size of the administrative component in organizations that are particularly dependent on environmental resources, namely performing arts organizations (N = 500) in 125 large US cities. After examining the effects of organizational characteristics - including size, degree of professionalization, budget, & type - the effects of various features of the urban environment on organizations' administrative ratio are analyzed. Although affluent & competitive environments foster relatively streamlined organizations, the analysis reveals that there are limits to organizational efficiencies, & that the least streamlined organizations are the largest ones in highly affluent environments.

Bonacich, Phillip. Soc., UCLA. "Power & centrality: a family of measures".

Although network centrality is generally assumed to produce power, recent research (Cook, et al, 1983) shows this is not the case in exchange networks. A generalization of the concept of centrality is proposed that accounts for both the usual relationship between power & centrality, as well as Cook's exceptional results.

Broadbent, Jeffrey Soc., Michigan. "The Japanese growth machine: state & class in local industrialization in Japan".

Scholars in the US propose that the social sources of the impetus for local industrialization lie in the local class of renters who own land or businesses that will provide for development. Yet, recent works on Japan indicate a "guiding" role for the state that presumably extends to the local level as well. This guidance is exercised through a special kind of Japanese corporatism that excludes labor & the Left, it is said. A case of regional industrialization at the prefectural level is analyzed to see whether the impetus comes from the state or local capital, or elsewhere, using data collected through 2.5 years of fieldwork supplemented by aggregate census statistics, interviews with the actors involved, newspaper reports, & documents. The findings indicate that a form of local corporatism exists, evidenced by the extensive advisory committees set up by the local government. However, local capital is a weak partner, & development is initiated by the local government; soon thereafter, central capital moves in, buys up land, sets up subsidiary industry, & soaks up most of the profits of development. With recession, central capital retreats, leaving the prefectural government holding a very mixed bag of results.

Broadbent, Jeffrey. Soc., Michigan. "The state & regional development in Japan".

Using a case of regional industrialization & pollution controversy in Japan, the relative strength of national & local state & business actors is analyzed, focusing on the microexchanges of power that comprise the macrostructures, using field data gathered during several years of residence. The sequences of political events that led to the implementation of the NIC plan is examined, & the roles of the prefectural government, the national state, & national & local business interest groups are compared. It is found that the political process is "genetic"; i.e., the activated power structure changes from sub-issue to sub-issue within the process. Hence, this case supports the idea that the autonomy of the state depends on historical context, & that in Japan, this autonomy has weakened. The case thus disconfirms the general theory of relative autonomy by restricting its range of applicability.

Cawson, Alan. Soc. Sci., Sussex. "Policy networks & power dependence"

Evidence from a comparative study of government-industry relations in the consumer electronics & telecommunications sectors of GB, France, & West Germany are used to explore the utility of the theoretical concepts of policy networks & power-dependence. It is argued that it is possible to identify a consumer electronics & a telecommunications network for each country. A typology of policy networks is developed & used to examine the major characteristics of six sectoral networks. Telecommunications networks are found to be more closed & core-dominated than those in consumer electronics, & in each case the state is part of the core, although some significant variations are found in its role. In consumer electronics, there is more variation between countries both in the structure of the networks, & in the presence of state actors. Some possible hypotheses are proposed to explain these variations.

Darre, Jean Pierre. GERDAL, 51 rue Dareau 75014, Paris. "Hierarchical criteria, neighbourhood network patterns & technical changes: a comparative study of French farming communities".

Adaptation of technological innovations in French farming communities is addressed, with focus on how social networks work for & against development processes. Hierarchical aspects of networks are linked to diffusion of new agricultural information.

Donati, Pierpaolo. Soc., Bologna. "Formal & informal solutions in meeting social needs: the Italian case".

Based on analysis of the results of a 1983 survey conducted by the ISTAT on a national sample of Italian families, an attempt is made to: (1) evaluate the type & degree of utilization of health services & leisure facilities by the population; (2) obtain a quanto-qualitative estimate of the informal networks existing among individuals & families; & (3) examine the interrelationships between the access to formal services & the recourse to informal helpers, as mediated by kinship. Findings provide original insights & statistical estimates on the relationships among family, institutional services, & informal support networks in with the following variables: age & sex of the population, family structures, geographical distribution of the population

(according to the dimension of the commune & the division north/center/south), family SS, & features of the formal services (private/public) & informal networks (types, motivations, helpers, recipients).

Fennema, Meindert & Troitje Loewenthal. Soc., Amsterdam. "The construction of race & nation in the Dominican Republic".

The French Revolution contained a fundamental ambiguity: it declared freedom & equality as inalienable human rights, but it did not declare that these rights should also be applied in the colonies. It is shown how nationalism in the Dominican Republic, as exemplified by the struggle with Haiti, suffers from that ambiguity, as well as how present Dominican racist discourse is construed around the same ambiguity.

Ferrand, Alexis. Instit Urbanisme, 2 rue Francois Raoult 38000, Grenoble. "Maintained friendship & new acquaintances: an analysis of middle class 'Stars of Relations'".

The Mc is supposed to be: (1) easily involved in voluntary action & collective leisure activities; (2) able to establish new relationships; & (3) mobile. A questionnaire survey (N = 102 Rs) conducted in Meylan, a typical Mc suburb of Grenoble, France, examined relations among these three main variables; the findings are used to develop a typology of the different kinds of interpersonal relationships that comprise each individual's constellation of relations. Focus is on understanding relations between former & present interpersonal relationships, with a hypothesis of complementarity between "superficial-new" & "deep-ancient" relations. The theoretical framework is based on an anthropological approach of "ancient" or "true" friendship, emphasizing the symbolic function of "ancient" friendship in maintaining identity among mobile people.

Galaskiewicz, Joseph. Soc., Minnesota. "Organizational nonprofit response to shifting resource markets: 1980-1984".

The impact of Reagan's 1980's funding crisis on a stratified sample of 229 nonprofit organizations in Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn, is examined, based on data gathered in 1980, on various aspects of these organizations' behavior, structure, philosophy, & clientele, & in a 1984 follow-up, showing changes in funding environment, strategies used to cope with these changes, & impacts of the strategies on organizational structure, philosophy, & clientele. The findings are used to test three competing theories of organizational behavior.

Galaskiewicz, Joseph. Soc., Minnesota. "A community responds to crisis: mobilization in response to Reagan's funding policies".

An examination of the collective response of the Minneapolis-St. Paul (Minn) metropolitan area to the funding crisis that was caused by budget cuts under the Reagan administration & the economic recession. Research included a survey of 229 nonprofit organizations focusing on the mobilization process whereby elites, organized groups, & citizens' groups in the Twin Cities area formulated a response & implemented action to maintain the integrity of the private, human service delivery system. 3 aspects of the mobilization process are analyzed: how actors in the Twin Cities overcame disincentives & initiated collective action; how coalitions were mobilized; how priorities were established within the broader community; how action was implemented.

Grusky, Oscar. Soc., UCLA. "Interorganizational relations as key elements in mental health delivery system effectiveness".

An attempt is made to demonstrate the significance of interorganizational relations for understanding the nature & functioning of community mental health delivery systems, which are undergoing major changes as a result of deinstitutionalization, creation of new local organizations (board & care homes, nursing homes, etc.), changes in funding responsibilities, & decentralization of administrative responsibilities to local entities. Early results are reported from a National Instit of Mental Health-supported study of community service system effectiveness, which has as its objectives & anticipated products: (1) to identify & validate criteria of local service system performance; (2) to identify discrepant perceptions of service system performance among the main stakeholders & targets in local systems (such as administrators, service providers, & family members); (3) to document the impact of community-level interorganizational factors on the development of comprehensive community support programs; & (4) to explicate models of community support systems that are conducive to exemplary performance.

Heirich, Max. Soc., Michigan. "Network processes in the restructuring of health care policies: the emergence of a wellness model for health care delivery in the USA".

Focus is on the processes by which networks form, cohere, & group, using data gathered over a ten-year period concerning the emergence of new health care policies in the US. Examined are conditions for structural realignment in health care, & how entrepreneurs generated new networks & new linkages among existing networks to develop new public & private health care policies.

Hosking, D. & M. Grieco. Management Ctr., Aston. "Organizing the network: leadership & social skills".

Focus is on both the organizing activities of family-based employment networks & those activities undertaken to protect & pursue the values & interests of the network as a whole. Snowball interviewing & network analysis are used to identify: family networks in employment; the distribution of members in different workplaces; their movements to new job locations; & their organizing processes. Data on one family network are used to illustrate a general model of social skills, which is based on Hoskin's analysis of leadership as skillful organization, & Morley's work on the skills of formal negotiation. The model describes how networks (1) build up their "knowledge bases," (2) come to understand the processes through which employment may be harnessed, & (3) translate their understandings into action. Units of analysis include the network & the differing roles played by participants, & to contributions to those called "leaders." It is concluded that relatively skilled networks act strategically to recruit employers; the model presented offers a useful description of the skills involved.

Howard, Leslie. Soc., Whittier Coll. "Industrialization & community in an Indian context".

Data on worker networks in the industrializing city of Ranchi, India, are used to examine the "modernization" assumption that workers located in large-scale factory production will be less involved in communally (caste, tribe) organized, multistranded networks of nonwork relationships than will workers embedded in small-scale, more "traditionally" organized work situations. A quote sample of 100 factory workers & 100 workers in small-scale, nonindustrial settings & the settings of friendship, mutual assistance, & leisure activity. Each setting is described in terms of the proportion of people sharing specified qualities with the R. & in terms of common activities; the work settings are systematically compared to the nonwork settings & each of these settings is compared for each category of worker. Findings are consistent with those expected on the basis of bipolar "modernization" assumptions; however, the nonwork relational patterns defy these expectations, with the factory worker "communities" being more closely defined by common caste or tribe membership & by greater degrees of expressed closeness & reported reciprocal involvement. The data suggest that the organization of interdependence in the work situation, & its relation to interdependence in the broader context, may be more important than the modernity of the work setting or of worker attitudes in shaping the nature of the worker's nonwork relational networks.

Humble, Stephen. "The role of the voluntary sector".

Although the voluntary sector has traditionally been the underdog of welfare state publicly provided services, it is currently emphasized. With economic retrenchment, it is intended that the public sector act as a resource for the voluntary sector, & new links are being forged between voluntary action projects & community & public participation endeavors. The strengths & limitations of this new role for the voluntary sector are examined, focusing on: (1) the scale of the voluntary sector in the UK; (2) comparisons with other countries; (3) trends in social policy that relate to the voluntary sector; (5) the impact of new social policies on the voluntary sector; (6) the potentiality of a changing voluntary sector; & (7) the need for a thriving public sector.

Jithoo, Sabita. Soc., Durban-Westville. "Indian family businesses in Durban, South Africa".

Interview data gathered in 120 businesses run by a small Indian immigrant elite group in Durban, South Africa, are used to explore the various phases of the business & their connections with the developmental cycle of the so-called "joint-family." The joint-family business, far from being a hindrance to economic growth, is an excellent institution for the concentration of capital, which is a precondition for growth.

Joshi, Om Prakash. Hem Rajasthan State Institute of Public Admin. "The art market".

The artist has to struggle on two fronts in society - for recognition of his work & style, & to make a living. For the latter, the artist has to put his works of art on the market, where he is treated as a mere producer while the dealer achieves the important position of supplier of

scarce goods. Though the lack of direct contact between the artists & the buyer saves the artists from odd questions & the drudgery of the marketplace, it makes him dependent on mediators, who assume the roles of patrons, critics, advisors, friends, & trendsetters. Another problem addressed is that all arts are not treated equally in the market; sculptures, for example, are not easily saleable.

Kawamura, Nozomu, Kazuhiro Takahashi, & Kosaku Sakota. Soc., Tokyo Metro. "The community power structure in Japanese society".

Interview data from 122 persons residing in Shimoda, Japan, who were identified by the reputational method as local leaders, & each of whom nominated 12 persons as having power in the community, are used to analyze the network of community power relations. Principal factor analysis is applied to the resulting matrix. Attitudes of leaders toward two issues - mayoral elections & construction of the city hall - are also examined.

Litwak, Eugene. Pub Health, Columbia. "The crisis of the welfare state-the procedures for incorporating community primary groups."

Formal & informal organizations manage complementary aspects of most tasks, which is possible because of their different & sometimes conflicting structures. It is argued that these two structures must be linked at some midpoint of social distance to avoid conflict but permit coordination. Linkages that can be used between formal organizations & primary groups (ie., family, friends & neighbors) are identified, as well as how to differentiate formal organizations & various types of such groups.

Lopez, Hugo. Centro Investigaciones Economicas, Apto Aereo 1226 Medellin Colombia. "Rationality & differentiation of the informal sector: main theses of a current research on Colombia.

Cottage industry, generated by the malfunctioning of the wage system & carried on without capital, experience, or qualification, is precarious. That type of employment is anticyclic, expanding with recession & contracting with boom, & would disappear if per capita gross domestic product increased constantly. A second category of informal activity represents an alternative to modern production; some sectors of small industry-small-trade establishments & low-scale services - are able to gain comparative advantage. In these kinds of activities, employment & income display procyclic patterns that can play a positive role if properly supported. A theoretical model & empirical data regarding this cyclic behavior are presented.

Mallas, Kamal. Centre Nepal & Asian Studies Tribhuvan, Nepal. "Elite loyalty in Nepal".

Since the royal take-over of 15 Dec. 1960, Nepalese intellectuals have been at once drawn to & repelled by the partyless Panchayat system in a kind of love-hate relationship. On the one hand, they are attracted to the "establishment" because of the potential rewards & roles (status, power, & money) that the state controls; on the other, they are drawn to liberal ideas & ideals, which make them critical of the system, particularly its denial of fundamental rights. They cannot reconcile with the widespread corruption, the growing disparity between rich & poor, political nepotism, & the gross mismanagement of the economy. Although there has been no persecution of critical outspoken intellectuals, there is no room for organized structural change in the political order. Intellectuals in Nepal have the option either to languish in splendid but ineffective isolation, or to join a critical chorus.

Marshall, Victor & Carolyn Rosenthal. Beh Sci, Toronto. "Constancy & change in parent-child relationships: a qualitative analysis of the impact of family life course events".

A random sample of 113 Rs aged 40+ in Hamilton, Ontario, was interviewed in the Generational Relations & Succession Project regarding how their relationships with their parents & with their children were affected by selected life course events. About 33% said that having a child altered their relationships to the parents, whereas about 50% of those respondents who had grandchildren said that their relationships with parents for 60% of respondents, & relationships with children for 70% of respondents. Parent widowhood affected relationships for 50%. The impact of other life events is also examined.

Mastekaasa, Arne. Insiti Social Research, Munthesgt 31 N-0260 Oslo 2 Norway. "Relative deprivation in social networks".

Cross-sectional survey data in which each respondent provides information about himself & three of his closest friends are used to estimate how social support characteristics of a social network may influence degree of job, financial, & overall life satisfaction. Two opposite effects are hypothesized: (1) network SES may have a negative effect due to invidious social

comparisons (relative deprivation); but (2) an individual may draw some positive utility from a high social support network - ie., having high SES friends may serve to increase one's social standing. Generally speaking, the results seem to indicate that the positive effects of a high SES network predominate. Methodological problems in separating the two types of network effects, as well as the possible confounding influence of social selection processes, are discussed.

Matthews, Sarah. Soc, Case Western Reserve. "Sibling bonds among adult children in older families".

The relationships of adult siblings are likely to be affected by shared filial responsibilities when their parents become frail & need assistance. Both members of 50 pairs of sisters were interviewed using primarily open-ended questions about their own & each of their siblings' involvement in the provision of care to their old (aged 75+) parents. Analysis indicates that increasing responsibility for old parents brought sisters closer together, in some cases, & cemented existing, strong relationships in others; also, some Rs indicated that they did not want their relationship to continue after the parents death. How siblings worked together to provide support to parents is described.

McMullan, John. Soc, St. Mary's, Halifax. "State, capital & salmon fishing industry in Pacific Canada".

An analysis of the structural relations between the state & the private sector in the British Columbia salmon fishery at three policy periods: (1) an early regulatory phase when the state created property rights; (2) a modernization state in which the state, through Wartime Advisory Boards, became extensively involved in directly organizing the industry through capital assistance programs, product marketing, & socializing the costs of fish production; & (3) a period of renewed licensing, regulation, & control since 1968, where state policy has been profoundly contradictory.

McNamara, Dennis. Soc., Georgetown. "State & economic elites in Korea".

The relations between the state & the major entrepreneurs in Korea are examined from the opening of the treaty ports in 1876 through the end of Syngman Rhee's rule in 1960. Case studies of leading entrepreneurs in the precolonial, colonial, & Postcolonial periods are analyzed in terms of state control & support, as well as other structural constraints & incentives regarding large-scale entrepreneurial activity. Two important changes are emphasized across the three periods: a decline in the relative importance of agriculture as the source of extensive capital; & diversification of investment from finance to large-scale agriculture & commerce, & only later to industry. The findings highlight close government direction & occasional support, as well as the persistence & adaptability of the individual entrepreneurs despite constraints on access to markets & capital.

Michelson, William. Soc., Toronto. "The implications of social change for interpersonal contact & use of place".

Time budgets commonly produce data on activity, participants, & place, & sometimes examine subjective aspects of the daily life. Data are drawn from a study of 538 families in metropolitan Toronto, Ontario, that focused on the implications of maternal employment for women & their families. Although the data on activity indicate expected shifts in daily time with employment within the strict parameters of time left after sleep & personal care inside the 24-hour day, the person & place data illuminate the extent of change involved. Employed women spend many times more minutes a day with nonrelated persons than do housewives, & much less time with spouses, children, other relatives, & neighbors.

O'Brien, David & Stephen Fugita. Soc., Akron. "Ethnic solidarity & structural assimilation in the Japanese American community".

Jeffrey Reitz has argued that structural assimilation & the retention of ethnic social organization are analytically distinct processes & that one need not replace the other. Empirically, however, the more typical case is one in which structural assimilation leads to the progressive loss of ethnic solidarity, save perhaps a kind of psychic attachment of ethnicity. The case of Japanese Americans remains somewhat of an anomaly insofar as they have retained very high levels of individual involvement in ethnic community life, including participation in ethnic voluntary associations, despite the fact that the vast majority of them are structurally assimilated into mainstream US society. This ability is traced to a core Japanese cultural emphasis on the preservation of weak tie "quasi-kin" relationships rather than on specific beliefs or practices,



including religion or language, or strong-tie relationships. Empirical data from a Calif. survey of Japanese Americans (N = 634) are used to illustrate the points described.

Okumura, Hiroshi. Econ, Ryukoku. "Mutual stockholdings by Corporations in Japan".

Assets & sales are highly concentrated in large corporations in every capitalist country, but their ties are especially strong in Japan. There are, of course, the vertically aligned corporations (Kigyō Keiretsu) in which the parent company usually owns 10% or more of the stocks of its affiliated companies & sends its directors. However, unique to post-war Japan are the horizontal business & financial groups (Kigyō Shudan or so-called new Zaibatsu). These groups are composed of vertically aligned large corporations & are formed through mutual stockholdings by corporations including interlocking directorates, presidents' clubs, loans & other methods. Each corporation owns about 1-2% of the stocks of its member corporations, so that 20-30% of the stocks of the large corporations are owned by other corporations. That is, through these cross stockholdings, the large corporations are mutually controlled & interdependent. Thus, the leading directors of each business & financial group control the member corporations, not because they are personal stockholders but because their corporations have controlling interest. This is not 'control without ownership', but 'managerial control based on ownership' by the corporation.

Olson, Philip. Soc., Missouri. "Changing role of the elderly in the People's Republic of China".

Here, the role of the political economy is explored & a model of "bureaucratic politics" developed to explain the ascending role of the elderly in the PRC during a period of rapid modernization (1979-present). The consequences of three interrelated events are examined - the one-child policy, the retirement of elderly cadres, & the unemployment of young workers - & their implications for the case of the elderly discussed, including (1) the rise in visibility of the elderly; (2) the need for social insurance; (3) social support systems to supplement family support; & (4) government-backed programs for elder care. Analysis is based on data obtained in the PRC in 1981, 1983, & 1985, & on extensive secondary sources now available within the PRC.

Rao, Ramachandra & Suraj Bandyopadhyay. Indian Stat Inst, 203 B.T. Rd Calcutta 700035. "Measures of reciprocity in a social network: a study of some villages in India".

Using graph-theoretic methods & a deterministic model, it is shown how the extent of reciprocity in a social network can be measured & different subsections of a society compared in respect to reciprocity. Limitations of alternative measures based on other deterministic models are discussed; also, the inappropriateness of the measures based on the usual stochastic models is indicated. Though the underlying mathematical derivations are complicated, the actual measures based on out-degrees is simple to calculate in practical situations. The measure's applicability to the study of the pattern of dyadic interaction by means of survey research is illustrated using data related to social networks of help & cooperation among 2,697 households inhabiting 21 villages in a region of West Bengal, India. The findings raise questions as to whether Ru agricultural society - small or large - may be per se taken to be reciprocative, or, whether the impact of Ur market forces on the multicaste & multiethnic Ru society tends to undermine reciprocity. Results indicate the significant role of migration in reducing reciprocity. Results indicate the significant role of migration in reducing reciprocity. Results indicate the significant role of migration in reducing reciprocity; isolatedness & kinship are also influential, though to a lesser extent. It is also found that multicausal explanations using demographic & economic factors do not provide any improvement on the results of this analysis; thus, the usefulness of the method in a critical appraisal of various theories about society is also suggested.

Rhodes, Martin. Soc., Salford. "Policy networks & information technology-the case of France".

On the basis of recent research on French industrial policy in information technology, addressed is the utility of the concepts of policy networks & power dependence for analyzing GIR & for explaining, in particular, the fate of the French socialist government's high technology initiative (1982-1986) & of its initial ambition to increase the coherence & effectiveness of state intervention in this area of industrial policy. It is concluded that an analysis of the various types of policy networks & of power between business & the state allows for a disaggregation of GIR that escapes the limits of the traditional distinction between public & private sectors in industrial policy research.

Rickson, Sarah. Humanities, Griffith, Austral. "Women & rural health".

Hazards of rural work, distance from medical centers, physical & social isolation from support networks, & traditional views of "women's work" on the farm are but some of the factors that

affect the health of rural women & that may exaggerate their role in the delivery of health care. The extent to which changes in women's health programs & delivery of health care services & feminist concerns about the placement of women & their needs within health care systems have permeated the rural sector in Australian origin from provincial areas & country centers to isolated stations in the "outback." In addition, some particular health concerns of recent migrant families, are considered as well as those of aboriginal women implicated in different structural systems. The ways in which social organizations (eg., the Country Women's Assoc.), auxiliary medical systems (eg., "Flying Doctors"), & alternative & self-help medical practices & programs may augment or replace traditional health care policies & programs to the "medicalization" of the lives of rural women & to their autonomy & control of their health is also examined.

Scott, John. Soc., Leicester. "Network analysis of shareholdings: A comparison of Britain, the United States & Japan".

This paper reports on the results of an investigation of the 250 largest business enterprises in Britain, the United States, & Japan in the year 1976. Graph theory & block modelling were used to compare the structures of intercorporate shareholdings discovered.

Sell, Ralph & Stephen Kunitz. Soc., American U., Cairo. "Debt, dependency & death: the political economy of mortality in the capitalist world system".

Integration of the world into a single market system has brought a decline in mortality, but in the 1970s, a slowdown occurred in the convergence of life expectancies between more & less developed countries (LDCs). The role of the intensity of world market participation as measured by indebtedness is examined as a factor in this slowdown, based on theoretical propositions from dependency theory & case studies of externally imposed austerity programs. Data from 73 LDCs for the 1970s: (1) confirm the "end of era" thesis in mortality decline; (2) demonstrate that indebtedness increased geometrically; (3) show that greater indebtedness was related to slow mortality decline; & (4) show that growth of new debt was related to faster mortality decline. Disaggregation analysis suggests that negative effects resulted from bank-type lending, a positive effects from concessionary activities.

Shrum, Wesley & Neil Cheek. Soc., Louisiana St. "Social structure during the school years: Development of the Liaison Role".

While most studies of the development of peer relations focus on the distinction between group members & non-members, theoretical accounts of social structure emphasize the importance of liaisons, the locus of weak ties. Liaisons, with less integrated friendship networks, are crucial to the permeability of social systems. Using data on 2,299 children, grades 3-12, in a community school system, we show that the proportion of group members increases through grade six, then declines, while the proportion of liaisons increases continuously. This finding challenges traditional accounts of the development of cliques & suggests that the study of the degrouping process may provide an important link between adolescent & adult social networks.

Stevenson, William & Donald Wilson. Mngmnt, Cal-Irvine. "The strength of ties & social distance in intraorganizational networks".

There are at least three explanations for why individuals establish the strong ties that lead to social cohesion within organizations. These are the Weberian bureaucracy model, the Ruling elite thesis, & the social preference thesis. Implications concerning the distribution of individuals in organizational positions leading to stronger or weaker ties & affecting social cohesion within the organization are discussed.

Stevenson, William & Jone Pearse. Mngmnt, Cal-Irvine. "Formal structure & cooperative interaction within organizations".

It is suggested here that cooperative interaction has been ignored in organizational theory & research. Furthermore, the formal structure of organizations has hitherto unexamined effects on the likelihood of cooperative interactions among individuals. A reorientation of research is recommended, whereby the effects of the formal organization on the development of the "micro-organization" that emerges through interaction within the organization & leads to cooperation can be assessed.

Tarres Barraza, Maria Luisa. Soc, Colegio Mexico. "Middle classes' community networks & political opposition in Mexico City".

Current conceptions about the behavior of the Mcs in Mexico & in Latin America are inadequate & lack an empirical base. Using data gathered from documentary sources qualitative interviews, &

a survey, an attempt is made to understand which situations & conditions promote political opposition in this sector.

Townsend, Peter. Soc., Bristol. "Theories of social dependency in old age: acquiescent functionalism versus structured dependency".

A discussion of the relationship of theories developed about the elderly post-WWII & the most influential traditional theories of the social sciences, eg., classical & neoclassical economic theory, democratic pluralism, functionalism, & individualistic social sciences is presented that draws on the work of radical gerontologists. The evolution of the institutions of retirement, pensions, & residential & domiciliary care in GB & their consequences for the elderly are described, based on recent research. Many of the social problems of the elderly are attributed less to the problems of individual adjustment to age than to the dependency-creating motives of economic & social institutions in capitalist & state socialist societies alike.

Trojan, Alf, Edith Halves, & H-W Wetendorf. Soc., Krankenhaus Eppendorf Hamburg. "From self help to community service: results of long-term participant observation in two self-help groups".

A report based on four years of participant observation in two self-help groups, parents of drug-addicts & the "Grey Panthers." Typical developmental stages & activities are delineated.

Turk, Herman. Soc., USC. "In defense of formal theory for community research: an illustration with conflict & mobilization".

Community conflict & community mobilization have often been studied separately, or additively. General sociological theory provides a means of combining the two topics into a single multiplicative model, which can be used to investigate such phenomena as nonelite movements, revolutions, or adoption of elite-favored policy. The approach is applied to data from the recent history of adoption/nonadoption of elite-favored artificial water fluoridation in the 125 largest US cities lacking natural fluorides. The results supported most of the predictions.

Ueda, Yoshiaki. Economics, Japan Securities Research Instit. "Intercorporate networks in Japan: a study of interlocking directorates in modern large corporations"

Japanese business & financial groups such as Mitsui, Mitsubishi & Sumitomo are well known, but the intercorporate networks beyond the framework of each group are equally strong. These networks are important in better understanding the total economic structure or the structure of corporate power in Japan. Interlocking directorates were studied. All corporations quoted on the stock markets & all mutual life insurance corporations in 1983 were analyzed. The 1,795 corporations had a total of 30,602 director positions & 1,249 multiple directors. First, the number of interlocking directorates was classified by industry, person & corporation. Second, three interesting cases of interlocking directorates were studied. Third, based on these multiple directors, the intercorporate networks, the largest component of which contained 851 firms, were examined. Lastly, my idea about the Japanese 'inner circle' will be provided.

Van Meter, Karl. CNRS, Paris Cedex 06 France. "Basic typology & multimethod analysis in social science".

The results of mathematical treatment of social science data depend on (1) the individuals chosen in population under investigation, (2) descriptive variables chosen to characterize those individuals, (3) the system of data coding used, & (4) the methods of analysis employed. For each of these four factors, the dependency is of a different nature & has different significance. Structures emerging from the data that are independent of these factors are basic types that, when taken together, form a basic typology. Such typologies can be characterized as collections of fuzzy sets for which degree of membership of an element is equivalent to its multivariable resemblance to other elements of the same set, according to the four factors mentioned. This characterization implies also that basic typology is a cooperative game of maximum total gain & also is a pretypology. The application of these characterizations to the process of social science reveals an important relativistic aspect of research, which is not often rendered explicit. Several directions of methodological research, especially work in comparative methodology & multimethod analysis, converge toward the same conclusions.

Waerness, Kari. Soc., Bergen. "Informal & formal care in old age: a feminist perspective on the new ideology of community care in Scandinavia today".

In the current crisis of the welfare state, the ideology of community care as being both less costly than & morally preferable to institutional care has become an important force behind government efforts to change the structure of public care services for the elderly. Quantitative

& qualitative data are used to demonstrate that this ideology is based on myths about the relation between informal & formal care services in the welfare state. This ideology serves to mask the most serious welfare problems, particularly those of elderly women. To develop a future-oriented social policy more sensitive to the needs of the weakest members of society & to make community care a realistic goal, the conceptualizations & findings of women's studies should be incorporated in policy & planning. It is argued that a feminist perspective can be useful in organizing public care services better suited to today's family structure.

Wong, William & Alex Kwan. City Poly, Hong Kong. "The family care of the chronically ill elderly in public housing estates in Hong Kong".

A structured questionnaire was administered to a stratified sample of approximately 200 chronically ill elderly who were identified from Housing Dept & social security unit records. Analysis identifies the key factors that explain the degree to which families are able to cope with caring for chronically ill aged in their own home.

Zanchettin, Luisella. Prospecta, via S Vitale 122 40126 Bologna, Italy. 1986. "Patterns of family & patterns of labour market: an empirical study on a dependent social community".

Empirical research conducted in a southern Italian community reveals the impact of a weak labor market on both extended & nuclear family arrangements. The informal economy apparently plays a crucial role in maintaining the resilience of familial relationships of both types in a dependent society.

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ABSTRACTS FROM THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, NEW YORK, 8/86

Abrahamson, Mark. Soc., NSF. "Problems & prospects of an organizations data base".

This paper contends that a data base including comparable information for a diverse sample of organizations probably cannot be developed by combining/linking specialized data bases already available. Primary data gathering will likely be required, but a variety of conceptual & methodological problems present barriers. Foremost among the issues to be resolved are questions of: the degree to which the same variables pertain across organizations, & whether the unit of analysis should be confined to specific organizations (rather than also include either employees/members or other enterprises in multi-establishment organizations). It is proposed that a number of feasibility studies be conducted, focusing upon ways to resolve the specific problems.

Adams, Rebecca. Soc., North Carolina-Greensboro. "Reexamining causal assumptions about the relationship between friendship activity & psychological well-being".

This paper shows that any of the three following interpretations are plausible. They include: (1) good psychological well-being causes an increase in friendship activity, (2) the relationship is spurious, & (3) the system is non-recursive. The theoretical & practical implications of the findings are discussed. This paper is based on a longitudinal study of white, non-married, elderly women who lived in a middle-class suburb of Chicago.

Alba, Richard. Soc., SUNY-Albany. "Age & ethnic dynamics".

Historical shifts in the opportunities open to members of different European-ancestry groups have meant that younger cohorts of ethnics are strikingly different from older ones. In support of this argument, data are presented for cohorts of U.S.-born ethnics of south, central, or eastern European ancestry; the data pertain to a variety of dimensions, ranging from exposure to a mother tongue & generational status to educational attainment, intermarriage, & conversion to another religion. The differences among cohorts are generally large, & long-linear analyses demonstrate that substantial cohort differences remain even after controls are introduced for such variables as generational status.

Alogleh, Atef (Soc, Yarmouk) & Herman Turk (Soc, USC). "A comparative study of bureaucratization & revolutions".

The capacity for conflict is inversely affected by degree of societal bureaucratization; horizontal fragmentation & emphases on vertical relations make united opposition unlikely. Conflict is also a multiplicative consequence of capacity, incentive, & opportunity; there simply will be no conflict if any one of the three is insufficient. Published indicators were adapted to measure these three structural sources of conflict. Logistic regression showed the negative effects of bureaucratization terms. It also indicated the superiority of the multiplicative

model over its additive alternative, although technical difficulties prevented assessment of specific effects.

Anderson, James et. al. Soc., Purdue. "The informal organization of medical practice: New developments in organizational analysis".

This study demonstrates a methodological technique that can be used to specify the structure of the informal organization of medical practice. It suggests a new way of looking at the organization structure of practice settings & its effect on the practice behaviour of physicians. This approach to organizational analysis utilizes routinely collected clinical data to construct & analyze consultation networks among physicians who share a common practice setting, in the current study, hospital services. The focus of the analysis is on the identification of structurally equivalent groups of physicians who share similar consultation patterns with their colleagues, the nature of relationships among & between groups of physicians, & the effects of network structure on practice behaviour. Research concerning physician practice patterns & factors that influence them is increasingly important as new forms of organization & payment for health services are introduced in an effort to reduce costs & maintain the quality of care.

Anheier, Helmut. Soc., Koln. "Collecting relational data: The puzzle of social structure as a new challenge to research design".

The paper discusses some of the implications of conducting structural analysis with regard to research design & data collection. Topics covered included a discussion of (a) different kinds of relational data, (b) fuzzy fields & unclear boundaries, (c) missing data, (d) access restrictions, (e) types of ties & tie specificity & (f) operationalization. It is argued that (a) the collection of relational data has to be conducted as a multi-level & multi-method approach; (b) that the collection of relational data needs to be based on strategic research design; & (c) that the process of data collection itself offers much relevant information on the social system under consideration.

Broadbent, Jeffrey. Soc., Michigan. "The web of power: Qualitative data & the study of elites, social movements, & structural change".

If social structure is conceived of as networks of influence relationships between organizations, the analysis of the content of those relationships can illuminate the structure of domination & how it changes. For instance, class-based domination is rooted in the use of economic influence, while state domination relies upon control through law & coercion. Structural change occurs when these relations weaken at some point in the network. Given an accessible society & issue, qualitative (retrospective & concurrent) interviews can focus on the nature of inter-organizational power relationships, as known by the respondent. Successive interviews can build up data on network sets of relationships at successive points in time. The specific types of sanctions which weaken, & the ensuing changes, point to the essential character of the activated structure.

Brustein, William; Levi, Margaret. Soc., Utah. "The geography of rebellion: Rulers, rebels, & regions (1500-1700)".

Our aim is to provide a geography of rebellion. The literature on rebellion & revolution discusses the general causes of collective action but fails to account for locational variation. We analyze this issue in the context of sixteenth & seventeenth century agrarian anti-state rebellions in France, England, & Spain. It is our hypothesis that rebellion occurs only where rebels: (1) are able to engage in collective action, that is, reduce free riding among potential participants; & (2) possess relatively equal bargaining power with the actors who are the target of the action. We conclude that our account of the geography of anti-state rebellions in sixteenth & seventeenth century France, England, & Spain fits the data well but not perfectly.

Burton, Michael; Higley, John. Soc., Loyola Coll.-Maryland. "Elite settlements".

Taking the classical elite theory of Mosca & Pareto as its starting point, this paper seeks to identify the common features of elite settlements. Elite settlements are relatively rare historical events which rapidly & profoundly change the basic character of political regimes & systems.

The common features of elite settlements described here are derived from an examination of five historic cases: England (1688-1689), Sweden (1809), Mexico (early 1930s), Columbia (1957-1958), & Venezuela (1958). Those common features include: backgrounds of elite disunity & political instability; severe crisis situations; rapid political change over a short time period; leadership by seasoned political actors; intense private negotiations; important concessions by all major elite factions; & effective handling of disloyal oppositions.

Collins, Randall. Soc., Cal-Riverside. "A micro-macro theory of creativity in intellectual careers".

Individual careers are situated within concentric levels of surrounding macro-structure. (A) Individual creativity is shaped by (B) the network structure which distributes cultural capital. This in turn is situated in the larger macro-structure: (C) the organizational setting in which intellectuals make their careers & obtain material resources, (notably educational organizations, but this may also be church, publishing business, or other organizations). At the outermost level, (D) the political & economic context shapes the organizations on level (C). It is a fallacy to reduce the content of ideas to a reflection of the economic structure of the entire society (i.e. skipping from level A to D, omitting the mediating contexts B & C).

Erickson, Bonnie (Soc, Toronto) & T.A. Nosanchuk (Soc., Carleton). "Organizational & political participation".

Participation in politics rises with participation in voluntary associations, even when these associations are quite apolitical. But how does this amply documented effect occur? Prior theory suggests several mechanisms but prior research has investigated only a few of them & those few with inappropriate methods. This paper concerns one of those especially intriguing cases, an organization maximally irrelevant to politics yet productive of greater political participation by some of its members. We investigate the effects of: acquaintance diversity, network size, association activity, holding office or helping with administrative work, & discussing politics with fellow members. Only discussion has an effect, but this effect is striking. If people have friends who talk politics in the association, they do so more themselves, especially if they are peripheral members less engrossed in the organizational subculture. We discuss differences to be expected in other more instrumental associations, & the net implications for class differences in participation.

Fernandez, Roberto; McAdam, Doug. Soc., Arizona. "Microstructural bases of recruitment to social movements".

This paper reports the results of an ongoing analysis of recruitment at the 1964 Mississippi Freedom Summer campaign. Using data from the original applications to the Freedom Summer project, we develop a model that distinguishes between participants & withdrawals to the project. Unique among studies of social networks & social movement, we conceive of this model at the relational level of analysis, i.e., we make the dyad the unit of analysis. We examine effects of structural position in interpersonal & organizational affiliation networks on the likelihood of participation in the project for applicants from one university, i.e., the University of Wisconsin. In addition to these structural effects, we also examine possible effects of homophily-heterophily of applicant's background characteristics on the chances of participation in the Freedom Summer campaign. We also control for the effects of a number of individual-level variables on the likelihood of participation. Our findings show that, despite measurement problems, there are some effects of structural position on the probability of participation in the Freedom Summer project. These structural effects are independent of the effects of the homophily-heterophily measures & the individual variables.

Galaskiewicz, Joseph (Soc, Minnesota) & Stanley Wasserman (Stats, Ill). "An approach to the study of structural change".

The paper attempts to develop a research strategy for studying social change utilizing concepts & methodologies developed in research on social networks. Here we argue that changes in societal structures are the products of individual actors making choices within the context of existing structural conditions & constraints on action. The paper focuses on two types of structural constraints: relational constraints that are embodied in the networks that exist among actors in a social system & distributional constraints that are rooted in the embodied in the distribution of actions across group parameters.

Gereffi, Gary; Peters, Stephen. Soc., Duke. "Nation-state & world-system: Bridging the gap to explain development policies in Mexico, Brazil, South Korea, & Taiwan".

Nations set their own development policies but within the constraints of the domestic political arena & the world system. In order to better explain the relationship between domestic forces & the world system in the choice of development strategies the authors have chosen to examine the cases of Mexico, Brazil, S. Korea, & Taiwan. These cases were chosen because they are semi-industrialized nations that have tried both import substitution industrialization (ISI) & export oriented industrialization. With either strategy these nations have found that in the long run imports tend to run ahead of exports. Thus the model we use seeks to explain how & why

Mexico, Brazil, S. Korea & Taiwan dealt with the gap in the balance of payments at selected development junctures between 1960 & 1985. Nations can meet the gap with debt, aid, direct foreign investment, increased primary product exports, or increased domestic savngs. These five techniques for meeting the deficit can be directed toward either an ISI or EOI strategy. The mix of techniques nations use to deal with the deficit in the balance of payments while pursuing ISI or EOI is a function of both domestic choices & world system constraints & opportunities.

Havlicek, Penny. Soc., Amer Med Assoc. "Interorganizational relations: Resource exchange structure & organizational cooperation".

Two alternative explanations of organizational cooperation are suggested, one emphasizing the interest structure of the organization, the other emphasizing the level of resources in the environment. These hypotheses are tested on hospitals that comprised six networks funded by the National Cancer Institute to cooperatively develop & uniformly provide state-of-the-art head & neck cancer patient management. Data collection methods include network documents, a hospital questionnaire, face-to-face interviews with key network actors & use of statistical publications produced by the American Hospital Association & the American Medical Association. Using correlation & multiple regression analyses, the findings indicate that interest structure provided the superior explanation of hospital cooperation in these network programs. In addition, the relationship found between interest structure & resource exchange structure implied that member hospitals used these networks not only to participate in head & neck cancer activities but to gain access to needed resources.

Jacobs, Jerry; Brieger, Ronald. Soc., Pennsylvania. "Careers, industries, & occupations: Industrial segmentation reconsidered".

This paper applies partitioning models to inter-generational industrial mobility tables. We argue that assumptions about mobility are central to labor market segmentation theories. Specifically, we claim that labor market segmentation implies easy mobility within segments & immobility between segments. We further argue that tests of industrial segmentation require the parcelling out of industrial persistence, occupational persistence, & occupational mobility effects. We test whether the core-periphery division of the economy corresponds with the segmentation of an industrial mobility table using data from the second Occupational Change in a Generation Survey (CCG2). A five category industrial segmentation model is also considered. We find that, once occupational effects are removed, immobility beyond simple industrial persistence is found in limited circumstances. We compare these results to partitions of an occupational mobility table after industrial effects are parcelled out.

Johnson, Norris; Feinberg, William. Soc., Cincinnati. "Crowd structure & process: Theoretical framework & computer simulation model".

A theoretical model of crowd structure & processes is developed & then "translated" into a computer simulation model. The framework begins by assuming an ambiguous situation confronting a gathering. Each member of the gathering can be located on a 10-point action-choice scale which includes a range of actions they might adopt as appropriate responses in the situation. Since most members do not arrive alone, the assembly may have an initial rudimentary social structure of small groups. The "milling" which makes up the crowd process consists of intra-and intergroup interaction resulting in individual & group responses to suggestions & other action cues. The responses can be individual change in action choice (i.e., position on the 10-point scale) or physical movement within the crowd space. Through a series of cues & responses, both a micro-structure of small groups & a consensus for collective action emerge within the crowd. The entire process is then translated into a computer simulation model; results from a number of preliminary runs of the model are presented.

Kaufmann, Caroline. Soc., South Florida. "Gender differences in the experience of chronic illness: social support & depression in arthritis".

This paper examines the influence of social supports on the psychological wellbeing of men & women with arthritis. The "buffering" model of social supports in psychological adjustment is applied to describe differences in adaptation to chronic disease & the differences between men & women in the quality & availability of supports. A sample of 223 individuals was recruited from the population of patients treated at a university rheumatology clinic & a Veteran's Administration clinic in a metropolitan area in the Southeastern United States. Both social supports & functional abilities were stronger predictors of psychological wellbeing for men than for women. Stress was a much stronger predictor of psychological wellbeing for men than for women. These

results suggest that the "buffering" model of social supports may be more applicable to men than women for samples of individuals with chronic disease.

Kertzner, David (Soc, Bowdoin Col) & Dennis Hogan (Soc, Chicago). "Political economic change & family relations: Extended households & family sociology".

This paper is based on recent work in European family history & an emphasis on the complex relationships between changing social structure & the individual life course. Historical research suggests that changes in family life in the West are more complex than either the traditional nuclearization theorists or their revisionist critics recognized. Examples from the authors' longitudinal study of a changing nineteenth century Italian community are used to identify some of these patterns.

Kadushin, Charles. Soc, CUNY Grad Ctr. "The Community Question Re-evaluated: Multiple Layers of Connectedness."

There 'always were' voluntary activities & 'networking' in any community anyone has ever studied. These voluntary activities have always led to the formation of organizations of one kind or another which from an analytic point of view could be grouped into institutions. The large majority of networking activities always occur along the routes suggested by the roles, norms & requirements of organizations & institutions. This is what we generally mean by social structure. Hence to map a community 1 needs to map hypergraphs composed of organizations & their members. This creates a technical problem not easily solved because the Ns become very large. From these considerations 1 can define a community. Community is a 'clique' or area of relatively greater density compared with some background density of the hypergraph formed by organizations & individuals. The further requirements of theory dictate that at least 2 institutional areas be brought into the graph. The above set of definitions & propositions has implications for new elements (including technologies) brought into any community system. People will do in networking activities what they would do anyway: the new networks will form around existing organizations & institutions. To the extent that new technologies become problematic, new networks will form around them to help problem-solve. To the extent that these networks become more pervasive & therefore start to include cross-institutional connections, then a new sub-community can be said to have been formed. Social support activities generally may blend into voluntary organizational activities, a fact which bears watching because most of the literature distinguishes between formal self-help groups & informal social support.

Laumann, Edward et. al. Soc., Chicago. "Organizations in political action: representing interests in national policy-making".

In a study of national policy-making in four domains (agriculture, energy, health, & labor), we identified for each domain a sample of nongovernmental organizations (including business firms, trade associations, public interest groups, unions & professional associations) which were selectively active in resolving twenty policy events over the five-year period, 1977 to 1982. Using multidimensional scaling techniques, we constructed graphic representations of the cleavage/consensus structures of organizational interests that systematically vary from domain to domain. The labor policy domain, for example, manifests a stable bipolar oppositional structure, while the energy domain reveals a more diffuse & shifting pattern of opposition & consensus that reflects its less institutionalized character. The health & agriculture domains are intermediate, characterized by diverse consumer/producer conflicts that are more fluid than those observed in labor but more crystallized than those observed in the energy domain. Except for labor, one striking result is the absence of simple cleavage structures that cut across a wide range of issues in a policy domain.

Leon, George; Isaacs, Marla. Soc., Philadelphia Child Guidance Clinic. "Social networks & marital dissolution: Parental provision for divorcing daughters".

Divorcing individuals may rely on members of their social network for support in a variety of ways. This may be especially important to recently separated mothers of young children. Recent studies have shown that the parents of separated mothers play a central role in helping their daughters to cope. This paper empirically investigates the various types of help provided divorcing mothers by their parents. It will be shown that the provision of specific types of support is mediated by the divorcing mother's demographic, life-cycle, work & income characteristics; her children's life-cycle characteristics; aspects of the separation process; & her relationship with her parents.



Liebman, Robert. Soc., Princeton. "Resources, relations, & rights: Perspectives on artisans & revolution in 19th century France."

The paper presents an analysis of the dynamics of political conflict among Lyon silkweavers during the revolutionary episode of 1848. It reviews three major perspectives on artisanal action - identified here as resources, relations, & rights - & connects them through a theory of revolutionary process informed by Hirschman's (1970) discussion of exit, voice, & loyalty. Rather than independent determinants which operate additively, resources, relations, & rights interact to construct contexts which structure patterns of political conflict. Changing revolutionary circumstances alter the forms, personnel, & intensity of conflict by reconfiguring the array of resources, relations, & rights.

Markovsky, Barry; Patton, Travis; Willer, David. Soc., Iowa. "Locating power in exchange networks: A critical test of two procedures".

A procedure is introduced that locates power positions in exchange networks. The domain of our theory at least partially overlaps with that of power-dependence theory. However, our procedure is applicable to a wide variety of network structures not explicitly studied in the power-dependence tradition.

Marsden, Peter; Copp, Martha. Soc., North Carolina. "Influence models for survey network data".

This paper discusses the estimation of models for ascertaining the influence of the interpersonal environment on the attitudes & behaviors & individuals, using survey network data. It begins by reviewing influence models for complete network data, & the implications of these for similar models for survey network data. The principal conclusion is that main effects of network composition must be included in such models, while effects of formal properties may involve interactions with composition. It is argued that appropriate equations for proxy composition measures may be obtained using the respondent population as a data base, on the assumption that alters are drawn from the same population as study respondents. The discussion is illustrated with an analysis of influences on sex role attitudes based on survey network data gathered in the 1985 General Social Survey.

Marshall, Nancy. Soc, Wellesley Col. "Changes in social networks with the birth of the 1st child".

This paper proposes a framework for the study of changes in social networks, proposes a methodology for the retrospective study of network change, & presents confirming data from a pilot study of the nature of changes in social networks with the birth of the 1st child.

Mcperson, J. Miller. Soc., South Carolina. "Measuring the characteristics of face to face groups: A multitrait, multimethod analysis".

Data on a representative sample of 304 face to face voluntary groups are analyzed with the multitrait multimethod approach. The traits measures include four characteristics: size, sex composition, age composition, & educational composition. These four traits are measured with three different methods: reports from a respondent chosen through a probability sample from the community, reports from an official of the group, & estimates from direct measurement of the traits at an organizational meeting. Results of the analysis suggest that the reports of organizational officials & the direct measures are interchangeable with one another, while the reports from ordinary group members are not parallel nor tau equivalent to the others in the strict sense of Lord & Novick. The direct measure does not appear to be more reliable than the others; on the contrary; on the contrary, it appears to be equivalent to the official's reports for the traits measures. One interpretation for this finding is that measurements of compositional characteristics based on a single group meeting are subject to substantial stochastic variability from a number of sources, while reports from organizational officials may tend to average out this variability. Other hypotheses from substantive sources & from measurement theory are explored.

Mizuchi, Mark; Stearns, Linda. Soc., Albert Einstein Coll. of Medicine. "Organizational responses to capital dependence: a time-series analysis".

The present study is the first to examine the creation of new interlock ties. We examine data on 22 large U.S. industrial corporations from 1955 through 1984 to determine factors affecting the appointment of representatives of financial institutions to the industrial boards. The longitudinal design enables us to focus on the effects of the general capital environment at a particular point in time, as well as on characteristics peculiar to individual firms. Employing event-history analysis, we find that increased debt ratio, declining profit rate, & the correspondence of federal monetary policy with the stage of the business cycle (easy-expansion or

tight-contraction) are associated with subsequent appointment of financial directors. The last factor suggests that financial appointments are less likely to occur during periods of uncertainty about the state of the economy.

Morgan, David. Soc., Cal-Riverside. "Sociology & social cognition: A proposed agenda".

The paper presents 4 areas of research that demonstrate the potential value of greater contact between sociology & social cognition. The 1st 2 areas represent sociological approaches that would extend considerably the current overly psychological approach to social cognition: Self-Concept Theory & Socialization. Each of these 4 areas has been selected because of the close correspondence between the research questions & techniques across disciplinary lines; taken together, they constitute an agenda for bringing sociology & social cognition closer to a mutually beneficial recognition of each other's unique contribution to social psychology.

Oliver, Melvin. Soc, UCLA. "Beyond the neighborhood: the spatial distribution of social ties in 3 urban black communities."

In order to study the personal communities of urbanites we must explore ties both inside & outside neighborhood boundaries. Using data on the interpersonal ties of 352 blacks residing in 3 contrasting Los Angeles study areas, I explore several questions. To what degree are ties neighborhood based or beyond the neighborhood? Are there subgroup differences in spatial location in these study areas? Are differences for age, sex, education & occupational status present? Do differences in the degree of neighborhood embeddedness occur for various attributes of ties? Are they equally close, as frequently contacted, or contacted in different ways (phone, in-person)? In what ways do ties beyond the neighborhood differ from those within the neighborhood in the types of social support they contain?

Peattie, Lisa. Urb. St, MIT. "Family & social network".

The concept of 'network' has been a way of commenting on the concept of 'community.' Suppose that we use it also to comment on the concept of 'family'. Suppose also that instead of contrasting or relating 'family' & 'social network' we take a couple of steps back & see both in a single frame of reference, developing a unified body of theory which works for both. We would have to bring together what we know about family structure & networks. We would also want to integrate a literature of social psychology with a body of theorizing on the economic basis for social ties. Gemein- and gesellschaft would no longer figure as contrasting societal forms but as aspects of social relationships in all times & places. We would ask, as the feminists have begun to, what are the economic interests masked by sentiment? Equally we will ask what builds sentiment out of relationships of mutual utility?

Pugliesi, Karen. Soc., SUNY-Plattsburgh. "Work, social support & the well-being of women".

The impact of employment on the well-being of women is examined. A theoretical model is developed which is based on the premise that social roles affect levels of social support. Work is therefore expected to have both direct & indirect effects on the well being of women. The indirect effect occurs through social support. The nature & magnitude of these effects are expected to vary according to the characteristics of employment. Data are based on a probability sample of adult employed women obtained from an archived data base. A covariance structure model (LISREL), which incorporates measurement models for employment characteristics & social support, is estimated. Two aspects of the nature of work are examined, autonomy & complexity. The social support measure involves two dimensions, social participation & intimate contacts. Well-being is measured with two previously developed scales of distress & happiness. A measure of self-esteem is also incorporated. Results indicate that both dimensions of employment characteristics have positive effects on social participation, while complexity negatively affects intimate contacts. Social participation & autonomy both increase self-esteem. Work complexity & autonomy have different effects on happiness, the effect of complexity is positive & the effect of autonomy is negative. Results suggest that the effects of work on well-being are complex. Further research should examine more fully how work affects social support networks of women & men.

Schott, Thomas. Soc., Columbia. "International influence in science: Center & periphery, & beyond".

Influence from one national scientific community upon another is conceived to be made up of two components: the influencing community's "influentiality" & the "particular influence" from one on the other. Influentiality of a community refers to its propensity to exert influence on the world in general. Influentiality is a criterion of vertical stratification often described as a center & periphery configuration dominated by the United States. Structural equivalence

among the communities in their particular influence relations entails no ordering; it is therefore a criterion of horizontal stratification described as related statuses. The statuses are identified as geopolitical regions. Two hypotheses are supported in this study: influentiality of a national scientific community is promoted both by its resources in form of scientific expertise & by its overall ties in form of collegial contacts abroad. Particular influence from one community on another is favored by linguistic, educational & collegial ties between them; these intellectual ties between scientific communities, furthermore, are shaped by ties between their countries such as socio-political affinity, geographical propinquity, & bilateral scientific cooperation agreements.

Seeman, Melvin. Soc., UCLA. "Alienation, work experience, & alcohol use".

This study refines the work of Seeman & Anderson which examined the bearing of three varieties of alienation - powerlessness, work alienation, & social isolation - on the use & abuse of alcohol. A sample of some 500 male respondents, composed of both a recaptured group (interviewed after a 4-year interval which included the recession of 1980-81 & a newly interviewed group, exhibits essentially the same findings as in the origin study: Powerlessness is directly related to drinking & drinking problems, while work alienation & network (friendship) integration are not; the latter variables interact with powerlessness to produce distinctive outcomes. The longitudinal design allows for a demonstration that change in powerlessness is associated with change in drinking, & intervening stress experience (but not unemployment in particular) is associated with increased drinking problems. The discussion focuses on the limited generalization of alienated labor to non-work settings & the significance of network norms in tracking the effects of social support.

Singh, Jitendra, Robert House (Mngmt, Toronto), & David Tucker (Soc Work, McMaster). "Organizational change & organizational mortality".

Three broad classes of arguments exist in the organizational literature about the relationship between organizational change & organizational survival. First, the ecological perspective suggests that change increases the organizational death rate; second, the organizational adaptation perspective suggests that change decreases the organizational death rate; & third, the random organizational action perspective suggests that change is unrelated to the death rate, providing a null model. This study explores which perspective more appropriately describes the impact of organizational change in a population of voluntary social service organizations. The results indicate that some changes are disruptive, but others are adaptative. One plausible interpretation is that core changes, which are more disruptive, are most amenable to the ecological view. But peripheral changes are the more amenable to the adaptation view. One implication of this study is the need for simultaneous modeling of selection & adaptation process to build a more complete theory of organization-environment relations.

Smith, Daniel Scott. Soc., Illinois-Chicago Circle. "Evolution of American family & kinship: Was classic theory right after all?"

This paper argues that recent theorizing & historical research about the development of family & kinship in the United States has focussed too narrowly on a small range of phenomena. If historians look elsewhere - to the role of the family in politics or in the organization of business enterprise, & to family relationships as ideological metaphors for all social relationships - the case for revisionism appears, if not weaker, beside the point. Surely politics & capitalism are not trivial aspects of American society, & the history of the family needs to encompass these subjects. Reviews recent historical research relating the family to political recruitment & to the organization of business. The examination of a seemingly technical issue - the changing concept of household headship from the seventeenth century to the present - illuminates the ideological issue of the definition of the nature of authority.

Stevenson, William. Mngmt, Cal-Irvine. "Formal structure & networks of interaction within organizations".

In contrast to existing theories of organizations that stress the vertical control of intra-organizational interaction, a structural perspective is discussed that emphasizes the networks of social interaction that develop horizontally & diagonally, as well as vertically, across the organization. It is assumed that these networks are conditioned by existing vertical & horizontal division of labor. However, these networks of interaction may give rise to emergent properties beyond the existing structure, such as coalitions, that cut across organizational boundaries. The effects of this structural differentiation on networks of interaction are tested

in a public bureaucracy using a row effects ordinal log-linear analysis of crosstabulations of interactions between occupants of hierarchical levels.

Stolte, John. Soc., Northern Illinois. "Dependence differential: The distribution of power-dependence in complex exchange networks".

This paper aims to contribute in a complementary way to efforts aimed at expanding power-dependence principles into macro-exchange structures. A "mean dependence differential" ("DD") index is created which measures the extent of power disparity within an exchange network so that between-network comparisons can be made. Previous research has focused on the measurement of relative power-dependence between positions within an exchange network. Thus, the DD index shifts the research focus from the position-level to the network-level of observation & analysis. An important theoretical issue concerning the structural determinants of the rate of power use, examined at the position-level in previous research, is reformulated at the network-level in terms of DD.

Szabo, Suzanne; Wimberley, Ronald. Soc., East Carolina. "Networks, perception, & voting: Reagan vs. Mondale in '84".

There are two basic approaches to explaining why individuals prefer one political candidate or another. The Columbia School first emphasized the importance of social networks. However, as the Michigan School began using such variables as party identification & ideological stands on issues, there was less interest in network influences. Subsequent research using social networks to predict voting choices has been sporadic. This analysis tests a synthesis of variables from both schools. The new model predicts choices between Reagan & Mondale in terms of friendship & other social networks, party preference, & political ideology while explaining approximately 90 percent of the statistical variance.

Turk, Herman. Soc., US. "Multiplicative theory illustrated".

The emphasis we have placed on additive statistics is not in keeping with the multiplicativity that major sociological constructs imply. Societal contradictions, equity, consensus, necessary conditions, disorganization, & social action provide examples. An illustration is taken from the last of these. Action by any large social unit depends upon structural sources of incentive (I) & (times) capacity (C) & (times) opportunity (O) for opposition to the elite; & it depends upon structural sources of the unit's general ability to respond to dominant interests (R), whether these are ones of the elite or of the elite's opponents. The following model has been deduced: Action (policy enactment) favored by the elite varies inversely with  $RXI + RXC + RXIXC + RXO + RXIXO + RXCXO + RXIXCXO$ . Six of these seven multiplicative (statistical interaction) terms were found to be significant by regression analysis, providing strong suggestion of new answers to a widely investigated empirical question.

Umberson, Debra; Gove, Walter. Soc., Michigan. "Parenting status & psychological well-being: Social intergration, social support & stress".

In this study, we utilize a national sample to examine the effects of parenting or not parenting on various dimensions of psychological well-being. We find that the effects vary for men & women; at different points in the life cycle; & according to the situational context of the respondent - that context being largely influenced by one's marital status. Parenting seems to be much more important to the well-being of those lacking the marital bond, although not in a consistent way across subgroups. Various sources of social support & stress also have small but significant direct effects on the well-being of parents & nonparents. These findings point to the need to consider the individual's total situational context, especially alternative sources for social integration, when considering the relationship of parenting status to well-being. The findings of this paper are interpreted within a social integration framework, with an emphasis on clarifying how social integration differs from & is related to social support & stress; & the social psychological mechanism by which social integration provides costs & benefits to psychological well-being.

Wellman, Barry. Soc., Toronto. "The community question - re-evaluated".

It's time to move from documenting the mere existence of community networks to examine the conditions under which various sorts of networks occur, & the behavioral & normative consequences which different sorts of networks may cause. Network analysis helps in examining the impact of large-scale social forces (capitalism, industrialization, etc.) on community: it enables the study of concrete relationships between groups & individuals which specify opportunities & constraints, channeling scarce resources to those in different locations in social systems. It

fits well with political economic approaches which presume that all relationships are uneven & which insist that all relationships be looked in the context of large-scale social forces. Seen this way, "community" is the key metaphor for that most important class of relationships: the primary ties extending outside of households which articulate us with large social systems & provide imaginative, flexible means for gaining access to these systems' resources.

Wellman, Barry; Goldman, Paula. Soc., Toronto. "The network basis of support".

We examine the kinds of networks which provide greater amounts of various kinds of support. Using interview data from the second East York study, we develop a typology of network characteristics. We find that the number of strong & weak(er) ties both predict strongly to the volume of support in a network. In addition, heterogeneous networks tend to provide more services & companionship, while networks with a higher proportion of women tend to provide more emotional support. These findings suggest that the emergent properties of network (size, heterogeneity) affect the availability of support more than the nature of the dyadic ties within the networks.

Willer, David. Soc., Kansas. "Analysis of complex exchange networks".

How are complex exchange networks to be solved for their exchange rates. In even the first of its experiments, power-dependence theory demonstrated that the reductionist's view was wrong for they showed that different kinds of network structures did produce different exchange rates. But the holistic vulnerability procedure which was subsequently developed by power-dependence theorists can not accurately locate the positions which will & will not receive favorable rates of exchange for only some networks. Given its errors & scope limits, an alternative is needed. To provide that alternative, the procedures of analysis & composition of the elementary theory are extended to the solution of rates of exchange in complex negatively connected networks. In these solutions it is shown that complex networks can be cut into component parts which have known rates. For complex nonrecursive networks three principles are introduced which aid in their solution. However, it is shown that the procedures of analysis can, be extension, be also used to solve networks which are wholly or in part recursive.

Wolf, Diane. Soc., Washington. "Linking women's labor with the global economy: Factory daughters & their families in rural Java".

I argue that in order to fully understand the connection between Third World women's labor & the contemporary global economy, the construct of gender must be analyzed & linked with the domestic unit & class position. A direct relationship between female labor & the global economy rarely exists, rather, it works indirectly through other units of analysis: the household, class structure, inter-sectoral ties, & the position of the nation-state within the world market. My research is concerned with factory workers, their peasant families, & modern industrial firms in rural Java. The focus of this paper is the relationship between factory daughters & the family economy. Individual & household-level characteristics which are important in shaping & affecting the decision - or the ability to entertain the decision - to seek factory employment are presented. This combination of factors is linked to factory wages & remittances to the household.

Yamagishi, Toshio. Soc., Washington. "Limits of generalization of small group social dilemma experiments".

An experiment in which the group size was manipulated was conducted to evaluate the importance of an efficacy effect. Expectation of the other members' cooperation level was more relevant in the "group condition," in which they made contributions, than in the "give-away" condition, in which subjects were assigned to a "target group" that did not reciprocate their contributions. subjects in the give-away condition received benefits from unspecified others. The results of the experiment indicate that subjects in both conditions cooperated less in larger groups, but the difference was minor, suggesting that the limitations in generalization of small group research findings due to efficacy & differential expectations are not so strong as have been assumed in the past.

Young, Rosalie; Kahana, Eva. Soc., Wayne St. "Disease aftermath: Can we expect poor outcomes among aged caregivers?".

This paper introduces a model for analyzing caregiving strain in terms of factors which promote or mediate strain and the inter-related aspects of these factors. The sources of caregiving strain which are proposed in the model relate to the nature of the health problem; the caregiving situation (environmental aspects, economic aspects, & care provision activities); & characteristics of the patient & caregiver, respectively (demographic, attitudinal, & personality characteristics). These items are mediated by patient & caregiver resources including social

support & coping strategies. As indicated by the model, it is the interaction of the sources of caregiving strain & the strain mediators that account for adverse effects of caregiving.

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GENERAL ABSTRACT LIST

{This long section contains an alphabetical set of abstracts from journals, book chapters, working papers, & miscellaneous conferences.}

Abbey, Antonia, David Abramis, & Robert Caplan. Psych, Penn. State. 1985. "Effects of different sources of social support & social conflict on emotional well-being". BASIC & APPLIED SOCIAL PSYCH, 6(2):111-129.

Three questions regarding social support & social conflict are examined in this article: (a) Which sources of social support are most strongly related to emotional well-being?, (b) What is the relationship between social support & social conflict?, & (c) Which sources of social conflict are most strongly related to emotional well-being? Three versions of a questionnaire were developed & examined with data from 168 undergraduates. The theoretical implications of each of these question formats are described. Results indicate that the social support & social conflict were not significantly correlated except when respondents were referring to the person closest to them. Social conflict significantly correlated with the same outcome measures when respondents referred to people & some one person. Social support buffered the effects of social conflict on affect & life quality when respondents referred to some one person. The theoretical & methodological implications of these findings are discussed.

Adam, Barry. Soc., Windsor. 1985. "Structural foundations of the gay world". COMPARATIVE STUDIES IN SOCIETY & HISTORY, 27(4):658-671.

I contend that the structural traits outlined below make the lesbian & gay worlds possible and, indeed, largely define the lesbian/gay manifestation of same-sex bonding apart from other social constructions of homosexuality. Homosexual relations are released from the strictures of the dominant, heterosexual kinship system. Exclusive homosexuality becomes possible for both partners. Sex-role definitions fade from interpersonal bonding. People discover each other & form large-scale social networks because of their homosexual interests & not only as a result of already existing social relationships. Homosexual bonds make up an "endogamous" & autonomous social formation with sufficient collective self-awareness to act as an historical force.

Ahrentzen, Sherry. 1985. "Birth settings: a perspective on our progress". WOMEN & ENVIRONMENTS, 8:16-19.

In the 20th century, increasing urbanization, separated families so that fewer networks of women & friends were available for support during childbirth. Assistance was replaced gradually by paid, impersonal staff in a hospital setting. Alternative Birthing Centers are an approach to this problem.

Alpers, Edward. Cal. 1984. "State, merchant capital, & gender relations in southern mozambique to the end of the nineteenth century. AFRICAN ECONOMIC HISTORY, 13:23-55.

Three basic premises underlie this argument: the dominant social formation in southern Mozambique before the end of the nineteenth century was the pre-capitalist state, though its specific forms certainly varied over time; despite the importance of international trade throughout this period, political power was based primarily on tribute, not trade: the penetration & steady expansion of merchant capital in the context of the growing world market was a crucial factor in the intensification & transformation of relations of exploitation in these states. By integrating the data from southern Mozambique during this long era with a set of theoretical perspectives that bears upon these hypotheses, I hope to demonstrate their tenability & to suggest that they may have wider comparative significance for precolonial Africa as a whole.

Amato, Paul. 1985. "The perceived dimensions of help-seeking episodes". SOCIAL PSYCH QUARTERLY, 48(2):130-138.

Subject's perceptions of everyday help-seeking episodes were examined among a sample of 43 first-year University student volunteers who generated instances of help-seeking from their own lives. Forty-six rated the similarity of pairs of help-seeking episodes. M.D.S. revealed that the subjects, in distinguishing between instances of help seeking, were concerned with: the degree of seriousness of the problem & its potential threat to self-esteem, whether the helper was a friend or a stranger, whether the helper was a professional or a nonprofessional, & the

extent to which reciprocity could be maintained with the helper. Subjects varied considerably in their preferences for different types of help seeking.

Andrews, Howard. Dept. of Geography, University of Toronto. 1985. "The ecology of risk & the geography of intervention: from research to practice for the health & well-being of urban children". ANNALS OF THE ASSOCIATION OF AM GEOGRAPHERS, 75(3)

A review of research & practice underlying preventive intervention to enhance children's health & welfare identified a progressive evolution of the traditional medical model toward an expanded socioecological perspective. The nature of risks to child development & health are described & related to Bronfenbrenner's (1979) framework for investigating the ecological dimensions of human development. I propose a hierarchy of spatial scales for preventive intervention efforts & identify the three scales of social situation, ecological setting, & cultural context of children's lives as embracing the variety of risk factors suggested by Bronfenbrenner's framework. Recent research on the different ways in which helping networks operate in urban neighborhoods suggests a means of identifying population sub-groups for preventive intervention at the scale of children's activities & experience.

Argyle, M., M. Henderson, M., & A. Furnham. 1985. "The rules of social relationships". BRITISH J OF SOCIAL PSYCH, 24(2):125-139.

Three groups of 60 subjects, divided by age & 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 relation-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 five 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 & keeping confidences. The prediction that relationships would fall into intimate & non-intimate clusters was confirmed.

Athay, Michael & John Darley. Princeton. 1985. "The Role of Power in Social-Exchange Relationships", GOAL DIRECTED BEHAVIOR. Frese, M. & J. Babini (eds.). Hillsdale, N.J.:Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.

Our object is to show that currently popular conceptions of social exchange do not establish their authors' & advocates' claim to provide an account of the fundamental mode of organization for face-to-face interaction. We argue that even though it has a limited place in ordinary interaction, social exchange conceived in this rationalistic way is not the basic mode of organization because it is only rarely that actors undertake the sort of reflecting, criticizing, evaluating, & calculating moves it ascribes to them.

Awerbuch, Baruch. Comp. Sc., MIT. 1985. "Reducing complexities of the distributed max-flow & breadth-first-search algorithms by means of network synchronization" NETWORKS, 15(4):425-437.

This article presents new simple distributed Maximum Flow & Breadth-First Search algorithms for an asynchronous communication network. Our algorithms improve the best known algorithms both in the communication & time complexities. The basic idea is first to "synchronize" the network & then to apply synchronous algorithms which use efficiently the parallelism of the model.

Baack, Ben & Edward Ray. Eco., Ohio State. 1985. "The political economy of the origins of the military-industrial complex in the united states". J OF ECONOMIC HISTORY, 45(2):369-375.

Despite the attention given by scholars to the military-industrial complex few studies have attempted to pinpoint & explain its origin. In this paper we argue that the coalescing of business, military, & political interest groups in support of a military build-up in the United States during peacetime occurred in the years between the Civil War & World War I. It was during this period that we observe the roots of institutional arrangements between the military & industry for the purpose of large-scale weapons acquisitions.

Baboo, Balgovind. Soc., M.D. Univ., India. 1985. "Economic exchanges in an Oriya village". THE EASTERN ANTHROPOLOGIST. 38(2):117-150.

It is our hunch that for a general understanding of village economy in India or for the mode of production in Indian agriculture one has to understand all forms of economic exchanges in a diachronic perspective in tribal, peasant & suburban sectors. Contrary to the Western sociologists' dichotomous social types - rural vs. urban - we are proposing this trichotomous spatio-cultural types which would react differently to the intervention of colonialism & planning. Taking irrigation as the most important variable in agricultural modernization & taking these

three spatio-cultural types we can think of six types of villages: tribal irrigated, tribal non-irrigated, peasant irrigated, peasant non-irrigated, suburban irrigated & suburban non-irrigated. We believe that the production organization in these six different types of villages would vary even though they remain encapsulated in one regional economy. It might be a fruitful situation. The present study is, however, an attempt to understand the nature of economic organization in a peasant non-irrigated village of Sambalpur District in Orissa.

Backman, Carl. Soc, Nevada. 1985. "Interpersonal congruency theory revisited". J OF SOCIAL & PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS. 2:489-505

The theory of interpersonal congruency suffered from an overemphasis on the effects of the views of others on the self & on the role of various congruency producing processes in maintaining stability while neglecting their role in self-creation & change. Furthermore, the focus was on the individual's unilateral attempt to maintain congruency rather than on viewing the resulting relationship & the identities therein as unique products of both partner's attempts to create, maintain & at times change themselves & the character of their relationship. The revised theory rectifies those defects & places greater emphasis on self-presentation & altercasting. Both of these processes are given expanded meaning & are viewed as occurring in the conduct of both partners & in their conversations. A number of new lines of research are suggested by this reformulation, including further work on these two processes & on role selection & portrayal as well as on the dynamics of problematic identities.

Barnett, George. Communic., SUNY, Buffalo. 1985. "Longitudinal non-euclidean networks: applying Galileo" SOCIAL NETWORKS, 7:287-322.

The article discusses the theoretical utility of using a non-Euclidean spatial manifold when describing social networks. It proposes that a variant of metric MDS, the Galileo System, can be particularly useful in analyzing social networks & their changes over time, partially because it does not impose Euclidean assumptions on the data. Two sets of longitudinal network data are examined with Galileo. One is the American air traffic network from 1968-81. The other is ten groups engaged in a computer conference over a 24 month period. In both cases, the results indicate that a Riemannian spatial manifold is required to describe the network structure. Consistent theoretically valid results based upon the non-Euclidean components of spatial manifold are obtained. Further, they could be readily explained by exogenous factors.

Barney, Jay. Mngt., UCLA. 1985. "Dimensions of informal social network structure: Toward a contingency theory of informal relations in organizations" SOCIAL NETWORKS, 7:1-46.

A method for inductively characterizing the dimensions of informal structure in organizations is developed & applied. Results are presented which suggest close parallels between contingency theories of formal organization & the informal structure case. These results are interpreted in light of the informational & other characteristics of informal networks in organizations.

Barrera, Manuel (Jr.) & Sheila Ainlay. Psych., Arizona State. 1983. "The structure of social support: a conceptual & empirical analysis. J OF COMMUNITY PSYCH, 11:133.

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, & 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, Non-directive Support, Positive Social Interaction, & Tangible Assistance.

Barrera, Manuel (Jr.), Irwin Sandler, & Thomas Ramsay. Psych., Arizona State. 1981. Preliminary development of a scale of social support: studies on college students". AM J OF COMMUNITY PSYCH, 9(4):435.

Growing research interest in social support underscores the need for reliable & valid measures of this concept. It is argued that measures that assess what individuals actually do by way of providing support make unique contributions to our understanding of natural helping processes. A 40-item scale, the Inventory of Socially Supportive Behaviors was developed in which respondents report the frequency with which they were the recipients of supportive actions. Results suggest that the ISSB has adequate test-retest & internal consistency reliability & is significantly correlated with network size & perceived support of the family.



Bieber, Stephen. Stats., Wyoming. 1986. "A hierarchical approach to multigroup factorial invariance". *J OF CLASSIFICATION*, 3(1): 113-134.

A procedure is presented which permits the analysis of factor analytic problems in which several groups exist. The analysis incorporates a hierarchical scheme of searching for factorial invariance & is an extension of Meredith's (1964) Method One procedure. By overlaying a contextual frame of reference on a traditional factor analysis solution, it is possible to use this technique to examine structural similarity & dissimilarity between groups. The procedure is exhibited in an example & in addition a comparison is made to discriminant analysis.

Bien, Walter. 1986. "Strukturelle analyse - eine teilantwort auf die krise in der sozialpsychologie". *ZEITSCHRIFT FUR SOZIALPSYCHOLOGIE*, 17:2-17.

The structural analysis of social systems (elements & relations between elements) is offered as a possibility in solving the crisis of social psychology. Can cognitive information processing of migration data be identified as base of migration decisions? Beginning with this question we looked at distances between countries as a relevant decision criterion. Also we illustrated the use of euclidean spaces for structural analysis of social systems. Therefore we embedded a set of elements (countries) in different spaces. Spaces differ in specific kind of relations between elements (migration data, similarities, distances, & judgments). Then, we looked for variation between derived data & for variation between euclidean representations of these data. We couldn't find any similarities between the different sets. These results are provided by simulations.

Birdwell-Pheasant, Donna. 1985. "Economic strategies & personal power careers among family farmers in northern Belize." *RESEARCH IN ECONOMIC ANTHROPOLOGY*, 7:251-276.

With the notable exception of Bennett's (1982) study, the treatment of northern development cycles in the context of economic analysis has tended to be rather arbitrary. I suggest a shift in emphasis to a concept of personal power careers. This concept goes beyond economic "life-cycle" analyses to an examination of the career development pattern that is institutionalized within the culture. By making power the central variable, this model also transcends many of the contradictions between economic models of profit-maximization & exchange models of debt-maximization. In some cases personal power is enhanced by maximizing profit (e.g., in selling substandard corn to the government), while in other cases it is enhanced by maximizing debt (e.g., in the hunter's distribution of meat to family & friends in reciprocity transactions). The model proposed here is a generative one. By tracking the interaction of men & women & of adjacent generations, it reproduces the characteristic patterns of family & household form & structure as well as a typical series of economic goals. The data base of this study is diachronic. I was in Chunox, Belize, in 1974, 1975, & 1976-77, during which time I collected data.

Blau, Judith, Peter Blau, & Reid Golden. Soc., SUNY - Albany. 1985. "Social inequality & the arts" *AM J OF SOC*, 9(2):309-332.

Inferences from the historical literature on art are tested in a quantitative comparison of the 125 largest American metropolitan places. Art is measured by the proportion in artistic occupations, whether they involve classical, popular, or commercial art. Economic inequality apparently promotes art, but perhaps no longer primarily through patronage but rather through the need for affluence to consume art and, particularly, through the diverse demand for art engendered by great differences in economic class. Inequality in education, however, is inversely related to the number of artists, which suggests that art flourishes in cities where most people are well educated & have cultural orientations that, though diverse, compose fairly large taste subcultures. This interpretation is supported by the finding that the existence of large occupational groups in a metropolis is positively related to artistic activities. Inequality in overall social status (SEI) encourages performing but discourages nonperforming arts, probably because performing artists have to be located where affluent audiences can support operas & rock concerts & other performing institutions, whereas other artists do not.

Blum, Terry. Soc., Tulane. 1985. "Structural constraints on interpersonal relations: a test of Blau's macrosociological theory" *AM J OF SOC*, 91:511-521.

Blau's macrostructural theory focuses 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; that is, it refers to properties that emerge from size distributions of social characteristics. The other is a social network approach to social interactions. This article 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 & religious heterogeneity encourage interethnic & interreligious social interactions despite the negative effects of in-group preferences on such interactions.

Bogat, G. Anne, Robert Caldwell, Fred Rogosch, & Julie Anne Kriegler. Psych., Michigan State. 1985. "Differentiating specialists & generalists within college students' social support networks" J OF YOUTH & ADOLESCENCE, 14(1):23-35.

In order to examine the relationships among social network structure, types of social support, & determinants of support satisfaction, an alternative method was used to score the Social Support Questionnaire. Factor analysis procedures suggested that college students' social networks consisted of four groups: nuclear family, other family, friends, & others. Satisfaction with support was positively related to the proportion of the network occupied by nuclear family & negatively related to the proportion of friends in the network. Evidence was found for the presence of both support specialists & support generalists in college students' networks.

Bogdanov, A. & L. Von Bertalanffy. 1985. "The systems approach" STUDIES IN SOVIET THOUGHT, 30(2):131-147.

We undertake the comparison between Ludwig von Bertalanffy's General Systems Theory & Alexandr Bogdanov's Tektology as two theories proposing a holistic interpretation of reality & claiming to solve problems which are unsolvable via conventional philosophic & scientific theories & methodologies. Basic misunderstandings by some Soviet authors regarding the nature of these theories - especially in the case of Tektology - are pointed out. The comparison is made in what concerns the general origins & purposes of the theories, their approaches to the problem of organization, their treatment of mathematics & their understanding of the cybernetic concept of regulation. We contend that Tektology contains - some 15 years earlier - all the basic concepts which will be later developed by the General Theory of Systems.

Bradshaw, York. Soc, Northwestern. 1985. "Dependent development in black africa: a cross-national study" AM SOC REVIEW, 50:195-207.

This paper reexamines the potential effects of economic dependency on black Africa & finds that these nations are undergoing a process of dependent development. According to dependent-development arguments, multinational corporations form an alliance with peripheral (especially state) elites to promote both economic growth & modern-sector development in poor countries. Such growth & development tends to exacerbate economic & political inequality within peripheral areas, which, in turn, produces conflict & turmoil directed against the elite-dominated national state. The analysis presented here supports these arguments in three ways: (1) Direct, private foreign investment facilitates expansion of the state in black Africa; (2) expansion of the state promotes both economic growth & development of the modern sector of the economy; & (3) expansion of the state induces internal strife or domestic turmoil.

Breen, Richard & Christopher Whelan. "Vertical mobility & class inheritance in the British Isles" BRITISH J OF SOC, 36(2):175-192.

This paper compares vertical mobility in Dublin & England & Wales as displayed in mobility tables using the seven class categories developed by Goldthorpe (1980). A model is developed which demonstrates the pattern of vertical mobility in each country & also allows us to measure the extent of class inheritance as distinct from class self-recruitment. The data are used to test the FJH thesis, & some differences between Dublin & English & Wales - in their degree of 'openness' & in the relative standings of the different classes - are examined. Patterns of relative mobility are found to differ quite strongly between the two with Dublin being considerably less open than England & Wales.

Breiger, Ronald & Philippa Pattison. Soc., Cornell. 1986. CUMULATED SOCIAL ROLES: THE DUALITY OF PERSONS & THEIR ALGEBRAS. Working Paper.

The study of social roles from the perspectives of individual actors, & the relation of graph homomorphisms to semigroup homomorphisms, have been the two most prominent topics to emerge from the recent resurgence of progress made on the algebraic analysis of social networks. Through our central construction, the cumulated person hierarchy, we present a framework for elaborating & extending these two lines of research. We focus on each actor in turn as ego, & we articulate what we believe to be the fundamental duality of persons & their algebras. We derive graph & semigroup homomorphisms for three algebras containing 81, 43, & 93 elements respectively. Throughout, our discussion of theoretical issues is oriented toward an empirical application to the Padgett data set on conspiracy & faction in Renaissance Florence.

Bronfenbrenner, Uri & Phyllis Moen. Hum Dev, Cornell. 1984. "Child, family & community" R OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH, 7:283-328.

The article reviews studies of two major kinds: those that deal with effects of the community as a whole; those that examine the influence of specific aspects of community life. The latter may be further subdivided into three categories: formal community organizations & institutions; informal community structures; sources of family-community disequilibrium.

Brustein, William. Soc., Utah. 1985. "Class conflict & class collaboration in regional rebellions, 1500 to 1700. THEORY & SOCIETY, 14(4):445-468.

We expect class conflict to occur where the regional mode of production makes for antagonistic interests & inter-class independence between cultivators & landlords. We shall expect class cooperation to occur where the regional mode of production makes for cooperate interests & mutual dependence between cultivators & landlords. The former condition typified regions with a commercial mode of production, while the latter one typified regions with a subsistence mode of production.

Bulmer, Martin. Soc. Admin., LSE. 1985. "The rejuvenation of community studies? neighbors, networks & policy" SOC REVIEW, 33:430-448.

Several reasons are suggested for the decrease in popularity of community studies since the mid-1960s, but several signs of possible resurgence are detected. Sociologists may also have something to learn from applied work in this area. The definition of the field is shifting from the geographical community to the study of primary group relations among neighbors, friends & kin. An effective methodological strategy which avoids hypostatizing geographical space is social network analysis. Current theoretical issues are exemplified from Philip Abrams's work. There is revival too in the study of local-level political action.

Burda, Philip (Jr.), Alan Vaux, & Thomas Schill. Psych., Southern Illinois. 1984. "Social support resources: variation across sex & sex role" PERSONALITY & SOCIAL PSYCH BULLETIN, 10(1):119-126.

The present study assessed the influence among college students of sex & sex role on three levels of social support resources: network characteristics, availability of several modes of support, & perceived supportiveness of family & friends. On a composite measure of overall support resources, females were superior to masculine & undifferentiated individuals. Only some specific social support variables differed across these groups specifically, network size & homogeneity, emotional support, & perceived supportiveness of family for sex role.

Burawoy, Michael & Janos Lukacs. Soc., Cal-Berkeley. 1985. "Mythologies of work: a comparison of firms in state socialism & advanced capitalism" AM SOC REVIEW, 50:723-737.

On the basis of case studies of two comparable firms, one in the United States & one in Hungary, we criticize either stereotypes that underlie the presumption that state socialist firms are necessarily less efficient than capitalist firms. We then propose conditions under which capitalist firms may be less technically efficient than state socialist firms.

Burt, Ronald. Soc., Columbia. 1986. STRANGERS, FRIENDS & HAPPINESS. Working Paper.

Using network data obtained in the 1985. General Social Survey, expressions of happiness are shown to increase with the size of a person's discussion network & decrease with the density of strangers in the network. The density of especially close relations in the network has no direct effect on happiness. The network size & stranger density effects remain strong even after respondent differences in socioeconomic status, age, sex, race, & domestic situation are held constant. In sum, two conclusions: (a) Repeating research results with more narrowly defined populations, the size & structure of the informal discussion network surrounding a person has a significant effect on his or her expressions of happiness. (b) This effect is driven less by especially close relations among the respondent's contacts than by strangers among those contacts. It is the negative impact of missing relations rather than the positive impact of close relations that determines expressions of happiness.

Cameron, R. 1985. "Cataloguing the graphs on 10 vertices" J OF GRAPH THEORY, 9(4):551-562.

We describe the produce of a catalogue of all the nonisomorphic graphs on 10 vertices by means of a computer program. The basis program generated all the nonisomorphic graphs with a given degree sequence. Some tables, derived from the catalogue, concerning the numbers of automorphisms of these graphs are given at the end of the paper.

Campbell, Karen (Soc, Vanderbilt), Peter Marsden & Jeanne Hurlbert (Soc, North Carolina). 1986. "Social resources & socioeconomic status". *SOCIAL NETWORKS*, 8:97-117.

We address two questions central to the "network as resources" argument, using network data from two mass surveys. First, how is range best measured? We identify six dimensions of range: one each reflecting network size & complexity, & two each representing density & diversity. Second what is the nature of the relationship between SES & social resources? Evidence here supports the proposition that network range & composition are positively related to an actor's socioeconomic status.

Cappell, Charles & Thomas Guterbock. Soc., Virginia. 1986. "Dimensions of Association in sociology: an organizational map of an academic discipline" *BULL DE METH SOCIOLOGIQUE*, 9:23-39.

Data describing the frequencies of joint memberships in each pair of the ASA's specialty sections from 1980 to 1984 are analyzed using multidimensional scaling & clustering techniques. A large joint frequency of membership in two sections is taken as an indicator of intellectual affinity between the two specialty areas. We find that sociology has developed a multidimensional associational structure with three dimensions able to account for most of the relational structure. Nine broad specialty areas subsume the twenty-three specialty sections. A major bifurcation of the discipline appears between the explicitly Marxist specialty & "Standard American Sociology". A few specialties, notably among them the Sociology of Population, appear as isolates. The major cognitive dimension, appears to be a paradigmatic divergence between the Marxist-Critical school & a collection of specialties oriented around the major institutions & problems of the welfare state. The other major dimensions accounting for the overlaps in section membership appear to be methodological distinctions based on different units of analysis (micro vs. macro) and, to a lesser extent, different degrees of quantification.

Carley, Kathleen. Carnegie-Mellon. 1984. "Efficiency in a Garbage Can: Implications for Crisis Management", *AMBIGUITY & COMMAND: ORGANIZATIONAL PERSPECTIVES ON MILITARY DECISION MAKING*. March, James & Roger Weissinger-Baylon (eds.). Boston: Pitman.

The navy, looked at as a decision making organization, presents us with a set of interesting & difficult parameters in which important decisions must be & are being made. These parameters are interesting in that they are somewhat different from those artificially imposed on theoretical models of decision making; and, they are difficult in that they (the parameters) are the result of real world affects & not the simplifying assumptions so often made in science. Let me identify a few of these parameters, suggest how they might be modeled, & then see if there are any implications for decision making in the navy.

Carley, Kathleen. Carnegie-Mellon. 1986. "Knowledge acquisition as a social phenomena" *J OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE & SIMULATION BEHAVIOUR*, forthcoming.

In this paper, the relationship between the social world & individual knowledge acquisition is explored. A general theory is postulated & then formulated as a model. The basic theory is predicated on the assumption that social interaction is the driving force behind knowledge acquisition. A precise, albeit simple, model of knowledge acquisition at the individual level as a function of social interaction is proposed. The inter-relationship between individual knowledge & social knowledge is also modeled. In the proposed model, social knowledge is modeled as the intersection of the individuals' knowledge bases. Based on the proposed models, a set of hypothesis about the nature of individual & social knowledge are proposed & then tested. The data used is non-experimental & is drawn from a larger study of the relationship between social structure & cognitive structure. The interaction data was analyzed using network tools to extract the underlying social structure (e.g., the block modeling program CONCOR was used). In particular I am looking at the way in which the students perception of the concept tutor changes throughout the period of time during which the students are selecting a new tutor for their living group as a function of their social position.

Carley, Kathleen. Carnegie-Mellon. 1985. "Formalizing the social expert's knowledge". Working Paper.

In this paper, a technique for utilizing the social expert's knowledge on a topic to improve the naive coders analysis is explored. A model for representing the information in a free form interview or text, given a particular focus, & an algorithm for aiding the untrained coder to code such data is presented. An expert system, SKI, is then used to modify the coded data produced by the non social expert coders. This expert system contains the knowledge of the "social expert" on the topic. By employing this expert system it is possible to produce more

reliable coded data, without having to have the social expert code each piece of data & without having to spend extensive time training the non social expert coders.

Carley, Kathleen. Carnegie-Mellon. 1984. "Electronic mail as a managerial tool". Working Paper.

The use of computer mail & related behavior for both management & staff are traced over a volatile 2 & a half year period. One finding, is that the computer, as a tool for mediating communication, in the hands of the manager, becomes a tool for establishing & maintaining organizational boundaries. Another finding, is that computer mail protocols because they allow information to be both communicated & saved become for the manager a tool for dynamically creating a job description. To the extent to which one can generalize from these findings, the implication is that policies that establish how the computer mail facility is to be used will have profound impact on not only the flow of information within the organization but the way in which individuals perform their jobs.

Carley, Kathleen. Carnegie-Mellon. 1986. "An approach for relating social structure to cognitive structure" J OF MATHEMATICAL SOC, forthcoming.

It is proposed that the decision making process is intrinsically formulative in nature; i.e., the crux of the process is in the development of a frame, a knowledge base that can be used to make the decision, rather than the evaluation of the alternatives per se'. This article is meant to provide an overview of a new approach to studying decision making, one that tries to relate social structure to cognitive structure. It is not a detailed analysis of a particular decision. A set of cognitive models for representing information are presented - these include frames, maps, & knowledge bases. A set of programs, frame technology, for coding, manipulating, & analyzing frames, based on these models, are briefly described. The relationship between social structure & individual cognitive formulations for a group of undergraduates at MIT formulating the problem of selecting a new tutor is then examined using these programs.

Carr, Joan. Soc., Flinders, Australia. 1985. "The making of Australian petty bourgeois opal miners" ANZJS, 21(1):27-43.

This paper explores the structural & cultural location of petty bourgeois opal miners at Coober Pedy who work on their own account. It is argued that a purely structural categorization of the petty bourgeoisie ignores the extent to which occupancy represents the outcome of a value orientation & cultural choice. Opal miners' cultural values & attitudes are explored in relation to economic & social action and, while certain common beliefs are distinguished, sufficiently divergent patterns of meaning are uncovered to warrant the identification of two main ideological groups, the 'entrepreneurial' & the 'alienated'. The conclusion is drawn that the minority (the 'entrepreneurial') look to the capitalist mode of production & to instrumentally rational forms of economic action, while the majority (the 'alienated') displays a cultural orientation away from traditional capitalist relations of production & towards the simply commodity mode.

Carvajal, Raul. U. National Autonomous Mexico. 1985. "Systemic-Netfields: the emergence of new frames. Part II." HUMAN RELATIONS, 38(9):857-875.

In Part 1 a procedure for the detection of emerging paradigms based on the analysis of implicit & explicit criticisms was developed & applied to the "Systems" paradigm. Four basic assumptions that underlie most systems frames & limit their use in the research, design, planning, & management of social systems were identified. In Part 2, a set of frames are proposed which may advance the systems movement. They are enclosed under the name of systemic-netfields & provide a link between systems & networks, aggregates, & fields.

Chappell, Neena (Geron, Manitoba). 1983. "Informal support networks among the elderly" RESEARCH ON AGING, 5(1):55-77.

Reviews the literature on social supports among the elderly & argues for the utility of a peer, intergenerational distinction, highlighting nonfamily age peers as an important but neglected area of study. Empirical data exploring these concepts are presented. The study assessed the utility of the peer & intergenerational conceptual distinction by examining the availability of informal social support, interaction with those available, satisfaction with that interacting, & participation in recreational activities. Data were gathered via interviews with 400 elderly individuals (aged 60 yrs. & older) living in a metropolitan canadian city. It was only after a diversity of types of supports were examined that the particular importance of nonfamily age peers became apparent. Results show the importance of these concepts, differentially, depending on the activity & type of interaction examined.

Cheal, David. Soc., Winnipeg. 1983 "Intergenerational family transfers" J OF MARRIAGE & THE FAMILY, 45:805-813.

Despite the large number of studies of intergenerational aid, the nature of family resource redistribution through the life cycle is not well understood. In particular, conflicting theories have been advanced concerning the nature of transfers involving the elderly. It is proposed that the solution to the present confusion lies in the concept of a structure as a system of transformations. The approach taken here proposes an underlying linear redistribution principle & the availability of transaction capacities as a modifying principle. Capacities of different kinds are presumed to decline at different rates in the later stages of the life cycle.

Chen, M. L. et. al. Indus. Engin., N. Carolina St. 1985. "Block-vertex duality & the one-median problem" NETWORKS, 15(4):395-412.

The  $w$ -centroid problem, denoted by (C), is an optimization problem which has been shown by Kariv & Hakimi to be equivalent, on a tree graph, to the 1-median location problem, denoted by (M). For a general (weighted) connected graph  $G$  we develop a duality between (C) (which is defined on  $G$ ) & a block optimization problem, denoted by (B), & (C) by means of two problems equivalent to (B) & (C) respectively, but defined on a blocking graph  $G$  which is always a tree. We give an  $O(V)$  algorithm to solve the two problems on  $G$ , & we characterize the solutions. We also show that the solution to a 1-median problem defined on  $G$  either solves (M) on the original graph  $G$  or localizes the search for a solution to (M) to the vertices of a single block. We introduce an extended version of Goldman's algorithm which (in linear time) either solves (M) on  $G$ , or finds the single block of  $G$  which contains all solutions to (M).

Chino, Naohito. Psych., Aichigakuin. 1984. "A critical review on the approaches to the analysis of group structure" BULL OF THE FACULTY OF HUMANITIES OF AICHIGAKUIN UNIVERSITY, 13:8-22.

In this preliminary report, we shall discuss the methodological problem of analyzing the group structure, especially sociometric structure. The first two sections consist of the brief review of the traditional & recent approaches to the analysis of the sociometric structure. The selection of topics chosen, is entirely ours, & we are well aware that many important areas have had to be omitted. Thus, we restrict attention to the methodological aspects of the analysis of sociometric structure & concentrate on showing why we are trying to elaborate a new model for the analysis of change in sociometric structure as a whole over time, which is introduced briefly in section 3. While our presentation deals with sociometric structure, it should be remembered that many of these models are not limited to sociometric structures.

Chung, Fan, Michael Garey, Robert Tarjan. 1985. "Strongly connected orientations of mixed multigraphs" NETWORKS, 15(4):477-484.

We study the problem of orienting all the undirected edges of a mixed multigraph so as to preserve reachability. Extending work by Robbins & by Boesch & Tindell, we develop a linear-time algorithm to test whether there is an orientation that preserves strong connectivity & to construct such an orientation whenever possible. This algorithm makes no attempt to minimize distances in the resulting directed graph, & indeed the maximum distance, for example, can blow up by a factor proportional to the number of vertices in the graph. Extending work by Chvatal & Thomassen, we then prove that, if a mixed multigraph of radius  $r$  has any strongly connected orientation, it must have an orientation of radius at most  $4r^2 + 4r$ .

Clark, Margaret & Barbara Waddell. Psych, Carnegie-Mellon. 1985. "Perceptions of exploitation in communal & exchange relationships" J OF SOCIAL & PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS, 2:403-418.

Using the distinction between communal & exchange relationships, it was hypothesized that failure to offer repayment for a favour would create perceptions of exploitativeness & decreases in attraction in exchange relationships but not in communal relationships. To test these hypotheses, subjects were led to expect a communal or an exchange relationship with a confederate. Shortly afterwards, the confederate asked the subject for a favour & subsequently either promised repayment or not. Finally, subjects indicated how exploitative & attractive they perceived the other to be. As predicted, failure to offer repayment increased perceived exploitativeness & decreased attraction when an exchange relationship was expected by not when a communal relationship was expected.

Cobas, Jose. Soc, Arizona St. 1985. "A new test & extension of propositions from the Bonacich synthesis" SOCIAL FORCES, 64(2):432-441.

Bonacich's theoretical synthesis includes two propositions which assert that ethnic economy participants are more likely than other co-ethnic to be (1) attached to the in-group & (2) ambivalent toward the host society. Using data collected in a sample of Cuban exiles in Puerto Rico, this paper tests the propositions as well as an extension of them. Although the data do not support Bonacich's propositions in their original form, results uphold the extension. The implications of these findings are discussed.

Cockayne, E., B. Gamble, & B. Shepherd. Math, Victoria, Canada. 1985. "An upper bound for the k-domination number of a graph" J OF GRAPH THEORY, 9(4):533-534.

The k-domination number of a graph  $G, \gamma_k(G)$ , is the least cardinality of a set  $U$  of vertices such that any other vertex is adjacent to at least  $k$  vertices of  $U$ . We prove that if each vertex has degree at least  $k$ , then  $\gamma_k(G) < kp/(k + 1)$ .

Coe, Rodney et. al. Comm. Med., St. Louis U. Sch. of Medicine. 1984. "Complementary & compensatory functions in social network relationships among the elderly" GERONTOLOGIST, 24:396-400.

This paper examines some effects on health status & health services utilization of simultaneous participation by elderly persons in family & neighbor network systems. The functions of this simultaneous participation are viewed as complementary, compensatory, or noncompensatory. Results showed the greatest health needs & highest rates of use of formal health services to be among the noncompensated relationships & indicated that either complementary or compensatory relationships in networks can provide support for the elderly.

Cohen, Carl, Jeanne Teresi, & Douglas Holmes. Psychiatry, SUNY Downstate Med. Ctr. 1985. "Social networks & adaptation" GERONTOLOGIST, 25:297-304.

Previous research examining the relationship between social networks & adaptation has been limited by rudimentary measures of social interaction & a lack of longitudinal data. Utilizing 19 network variables, the authors followed 133 elderly residents of mid-Manhattan hotels for one year. The findings confirmed the direct & buffering effects of social networks. Of clinical relevance was the non-linearity of the network effect - depending on a person's stress level, different network dimensions must be emphasized & strengthened.

Cohen, Carl, Jeanne Teresi, & Douglas Holmes. Psychiatry, SUNY Downstate Med. Ctr. 1985. "Social networks, stress, adaptation, & health" RESEARCH ON AGING, 7(3):409-431.

In this study, utilizing 19 social network variables & 3 outcome measures (need fulfillment, psychological symptoms, & physical symptoms), we follow 133 elderly residents of mid-Manhattan hotels for one year. The findings indicate that social networks exert a direct effect on reducing subsequent symptoms & enhancing ability to meet needs. Moreover, social networks trigger a buffering response to stressors in that their ability to reduce symptoms & to promote need fulfillment was greatest among high-stress individuals.

Cole, William & Richard Sanders. Eco., Tennessee. 1985. "Internal migration & urban employment in the third world" AM ECONOMIC REVIEW, 75(3):481-494.

This paper presents data amassed from a wide range of countries to highlight a crucial shortcoming of Todaro's Third World model. It will be shown that far from being general in nature, the Todaro approach is limited to explaining the movement of persons possessed of sufficient human capital to qualify them for modern sector employment. Masses of relatively uneducated persons migrate & work in a subsistence world that cannot be explained by the structures of Todaran theory. In turn, the present work utilizes the perspective of the urban subsistence sector to develop a model that serves as a useful complement to that of Todaro.

Coleman, James. Soc., Chicago. 1986. "Social theory, social research, & a theory of action" AM J OF SOC, 91(6):1309-1335.

After an extraordinarily promising beginning in 1937 with *The Structure of Social Action*, Talcott Parsons abandoned his attempt to ground social theory in a theory of purposive action. The functionalism that resulted moved in one direction, while social research has progressively moved in an individual-behavioristic direction, resulting in an ever-widening divergence between research & theory. This paper describes paths in research & in theory development that will reconstitute relevance of each for the other.

Connerly, Charles. Soc., Florida State. 1985. "The community question: an extension of Wellman & Leighton" URBAN AFFAIRS QUARTERLY, 20(4):537-556.

This article elaborates on Wellman & Leighton's discussion of the neighborhood's role as a community & attempts to integrate it with the concept of the "community of limited liability." However, their definition of community focuses too narrowly on interpersonal relations, ignoring other important community functions performed at least partially in the neighborhood. The article describes the degree to which people participate in the community functions of their neighborhood & the extent to which Wellman & Leighton's conclusions are substantiated. The data used indicate a differentiated & specialized pattern of neighborhood participation in which there are at least four independent dimensions & supports the "community of limited liability" concept.

Cramer, Duncan. Soc. Sci., Loughborough. 1986. "An item factor analysis of the original relationship inventory" J OF SOCIAL & PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS, 3:121-127.

The original version of the Relationship Inventory subjects who completed it in terms of their current closely personal friend. The correlations between the 69 items were factor-analyzed using a principal-factor solution to determine whether or not the items represented the four postulated factors of empathy, congruence & level of & unconditionality of regard. Nineteen factors were extracted & rotated by the Varimax method. The first four factors reflected the four postulated factors, thus supporting the construct validity of the original RI.

Crittenden, Patricia. Virginia. 1985. "Social networks, quality of child rearing, & child development" CHILD DEVELOPMENT, 56(5):1299-1313.

The relation between social support & child development was tested in 121 maltreating & adequate mother-child dyads. 3 patterns of social support were identified: stable, open & cooperative; stable, closed & withdrawn; unstable, open & hostile. The maternal patterns of social support were related to the child's security of attachment but did not account for as much variance as maltreatment status & did not account for any additional variance. The results were interpreted through attachment theory in terms of the concept of working models of relationships.

Curry, Leslie. Geog., Toronto. 1984. "Macro-Ecology of Vacancy Chains", DYNAMIC SPATIAL MODELS. Griffith, Daniel & Ross MacKinnon (eds.). The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff.

Markets are not the clickety-click automatically equilibrating price-regulated mechanisms to which our theory tends to habituate us. Difficulties in the transfer of information provide impediments to transactions which inhibit their formation. The micro-theory of the labor market is concerned with search for jobs in terms of aspirations, uncertainty, information, & so on. There is considerable interest in it at present because of the social problem of unemployment & inflation, & because of its relation to economic development & migration. However, it is necessary to omit discussing the micro-theory as well as the macro-economic problems involved, & the diffusion processes & spatial patterns which result from the spatial search fields of individuals. I concentrate on the structure of occupations via their recruiting interactions.

Curtis, Richard. Soc., Arizona. 1986. "Household & family in theory on inequality" AM SOC REVIEW, 51:161-183.

Households organized as families are essential units in theory on inequality because they redistribute the product of larger organizations: the consumption of resources by individuals is influenced by the power structures of their families. Households vary demographically as well as in social structure, & redistribute according to varying principles that typically contract with those of production organizations. In particular the rules of exchange - economic vs. noneconomic - under which distribution takes place may differ from those under which redistribution takes place. Many issues in inequality theory stem from the fact that economic & noneconomic rules of exchange are both present in the same social settings.

Dale, Angela, Nigel Gilbert, & Sarah Arber. 1985. "Integrating women into class theory" SOC, 19(3):384-409.

A theoretical framework is proposed by which women as well as men may be included in class theory, & a methodology is suggested by which one aspect of women's class location, their relationship to the labour market, may be measured. It is argued that social class in a Weberian sense may be seen as comprising two distinct although related dimensions; that based upon relationship to the labour market, measured at the level of the individual; that represented by patterns of consumption (in terms of goods & services), measured at the level of the family. All those with a direct relationship to the labour market may be allocated to an occupational class position, irrespective of position within the family. Data from the General Household Survey are



used to produce a preliminary occupational class schema for women which does not depend upon assumptions of skill or the manual/non-manual nature of the work.

Danowski, James. Communic, Illinois-Chicago Circle. 1985. "Automated word-network analysis of electronic mail texts: a method for representing communication message content structures". Annual Meetings of the Midwest Association for Public Opinion Research, Chicago.

This paper conceptualizes "social concepts" as activations of regions of word networks aggregated across the texts generated by a social community. "Culture" is defined as the higher-order network using social concepts as nodes. The data used in developing the methods came from a state-wide extension organization whose electronic mail traffic & message content was captured for one year. For the current analysis we used the one month having the most message traffic. Software was written to partition messages into word units. Then, word pairs were identified which concurred within five word positions. After eliminating one character word strings, the total pairs numbered 32,306. The mean number of messages in which word pairs within 5 units appeared together was 10.41. Within group node centrality, intergroup linkers, & other structural features of the network structure identified among word were discussed. The methods appear useful for mapping the social concepts or culture of a community.

Danowski, James (Communic, Illinois-Chicago Circle), George Barnett, & Matthew Friedland. 1986. "Interorganizational networks via shared public relations firms: centrality, diversity, media coverage & public image." Annual Meetings of the Intl Communication Association, Chicago.

This research linked theories of organizational & mass communication with a focus on public relations. Interorganizational networks were defined among the Fortune 100 organizations according to the number of shared public relations firms. Hypotheses were tested that: more central organizations in the interorganizational network are more diversified, receive more media coverage, & have more favorable images within the investing community. Network analysis was used to define interorganizational network centrality. To measure relevant media coverage, content analysis was performed for the number of news stories appearing about the organizations in 1984 in the Wall Street Journal, New York Times, & over 295 trade & professional publications indexed in Business Periodicals Index. Image favorability was indexed by the percentage increase in common stock value over a five-year period.

Danowski, James & Paul Edison-Swift. Communic, Illinois-Chicago Circle. 1985. "Crisis effects on intraorganizational computer-based communication" COMMUNIC. RESEARCH, 12(2):251-270.

This research examined an organization's change in computer-based communication structures in response to a crisis. All private electronic mail messages were captured in a state extension organization for one year. Month-by-month network analysis revealed that electronic mail patterns changed with the occurrence of a crisis associated with merger, funding changes, & staff positions. The study illustrated some of the advantages of research using computer-based & monitored communication data. Findings from earlier crisis research were testable in a naturalistic, unobtrusive, quantitative case study using network analysis & content analysis.

Davis-Sacks, Mary Lou, Jayaratne Srinika, & Wayne Chess. 1985. "A comparison of the effects of social support on the incidence of burnout" SOCIAL WORK, 30(3):240-244.

The effective design & implementation of programs aimed at reducing burnout by increasing social support requires information about the relative effects of support from relative effects of support from supervisors, from co-workers, & from spouses. The results of this study, a survey of female child welfare workers employed in a state department of social support, particularly from supervisors & spouses, is associated with low levels of burnout & mental health problems resulting from job stress.

De Soete, Geert, Wayne DeSarbo, & J. Douglas Carroll. Psych., Ghent. 1985. "Optimal variable weighting for hierarchical clustering: an alternating least-squares algorithm" J OF CLASSIFICATION, 2(2):173-192.

This paper presents the development of a new methodology which simultaneously estimates in a least-squares fashion both an ultrametric tree & respective variable weightings for profile data that have been converted into (weighted) Euclidean distances. We first review the relevant classification literature on this topic. The new methodology is presented including the alternating least-squares algorithm used to estimate the parameters. The method is applied to a synthetic data set with known structure as a test of its operation. An application of this new methodology to ethnic group rating data is also discussed. Finally, extensions of the procedure to model additive, multiple, & three-way trees are mentioned.

De Soete, Geert. Psych., Ghent. 1984. "Ultrametric tree representations of incomplete dissimilarity data" J OF CLASSIFICATION, 1(2-3):235-242.

The least squares algorithm for fitting ultrametric trees to proximity data is extended to handle missing data. A Monte Carlo evaluation reveals that the algorithm is capable of recovering an ultrametric tree underlying an incomplete set of error-perturbed dissimilarities well.

Desarbo, Wayne & Vithala Rao. Wharton Schl., Pennsylvania. 1984. "Genfold2: a set of models & algorithms for the GENERAL UnFOLDing analysis of preference/dominance data" J OF CLASSIFICATION, 1(2-3):147-186.

A general set of multidimensional unfolding models & algorithms is presented to analyze preference or dominance data. This class of models termed GENFOLD2 (GENeral UnFOLDing Analysis-Version 2) allows one to perform internal or external analysis, constrained or unconstrained analysis, conditional or unconditional analysis, metric or nonmetric analysis, while providing the flexibility of specifying and/or testing a variety of different types of unfolding-type preference models mentioned in the literature including Carroll's (1982, 1980) simple, weighted, & general unfolding analysis. An alternating weighted least-squares algorithm is utilized & discussed in terms of preventing degenerate solutions in the estimation of the specified parameters. Finally, two applications of this new method are discussed concerning preference data for ten brands of pain relieves & twelve models of residential communication devices.

Deseran, Forrest. Soc., Louisiana State. 1981 "Problems with using self reports in network analysis: some empirical findings in rural counties" RURAL SOC, 46(2):310-318.

A review of findings from network studies reveals a pattern of high rates of nonreciprocation among informants' accounts of contact or relationship. These findings may indicate a tendency for inaccuracies or error in network data derived from self reports of actors. Because nonreciprocated accounts are "symmetrized" in much current research on decision-making or influence networks, figures are seldom published about the degree of agreement or disagreement among informants' accounts. This research note reports such findings for data from 13 case studies of decision-making networks in southern rural counties.

Deseran, Forrest. Soc, Louisiana St. 1985. "Off-farm employment & social networks of Louisiana farm couples" SOCIOLOGIA RURALIS, 25:174-188.

Examining farm couples in Louisiana, this paper treats their work-role statuses as an interface between the worlds of agricultural production & the larger economy & as an intrusion into traditional patterns of external social relationships (i.e., social networks) of the farm family. While off-farm employment, especially in white collar occupations, reduces the proportion of farmers found in social networks, over all, it has little impact on the structure or composition of these networks. Of greater significance, the farm background of the husband is strongly associated with traditional forms of external social relationships. Patterns of social interaction established earlier in life reproduce themselves across generations of farm families.

Doreian, Patrick. Soc., Pittsburgh. 1986. "On the evolution of group & network structure II: Structures within structure". SOCIAL NETWORKS, 8:33-64.

The evolution of a group's network structure is charted in a way that extends earlier discussions of this phenomenon. Comparisons are made between the uses of sliding & expanding windows for hypothetical & real data. These comparisons suggest that, generally, the sliding window is preferable. Additionally, the Q-analytic tools used earlier to chart network evolution ignore the internal structure of equivalence classes. This internal structure can be delineated in terms of cliques, n-cliques & betweenness centrality. Of these, the first & third seem the most useful, with betweenness centrality having the greatest potential for an interpretable measure of internal structure.

Doronila, Amando. "The transformation of patron-client relations & its political consequences in postwar Philippines" J OF SOUTH EASTERN ASIAN STUDIES, 26(1):99-116.

This paper elaborates: (1) the adaptation of clientelist politics to economic & political change; (2) the shifting basis of political alliance caused by change - a shift which undermined the relative autonomy of provincial & regional patrons strongly represented in Congress & which strengthened the Executive; (3) the intervention of external forces in the national policy process arising from the search for development resources; & (4) the disastrous economic cost of sustaining the excessive flow of patronage in mobilizing electoral support.

Dow, Malcolm. Soc., Northwestend R. Woodrow. Math, Emory. 1985. "On the chromatic number of the product of graphs" J OF GRAPH THEORY, 9(4):487-495.

This paper concerns an intriguing conjecture involving vertex colorings of products of graphs.

Eccles, Robert (Bus, Harvard) & Kathleen Carley (Carnegie-Mellon). 1985. STRUCTURE & SYSTEMS IN THE MULTI-PROFIT CENTER FIRM. Working Paper 9-785-054.

This paper examines the relationship between corporate strategy, organizational structure, & management control systems using data collected by Richard Vancil in a survey of 291 manufacturing companies as part of a study of decentralization. A new typology of corporate strategy is created based on two dimensions of strategy-vertical integration & diversification-which are regarded as orthogonal. This typology results in four pure organizational types (Collective, Competitive, Cooperative, & Collaborative). Categorical analysis is used to explore the relationships between strategy, structure, & systems. Firms high in vertical integration (Cooperative & Collaborative) are shown to have common structural characteristics (degree of centralization of line & staff functions, & degree of allocation of staff functions). Firms high in diversification (Competitive & Collaborative) are shown to have common systems characteristics (transfer pricing method, method of cost allocation for line & staff functions, & basis of cost allocation for staff functions). The relationships between these structural & system variables, after controlling for organizational type, are also examined.

Eccles, Robert (Bus, Harvard) & Harrison White (Soc, Arizona). 1984. "Firm & market interfaces of profit center control. Harvard Business School Working Paper 9-784-062.

Large American manufacturing firms have widely adopted some form of decentralization or divisionalization in past decades. Why? Our argument will be a cross-sectional one; it explains, without depending on imitation or history, why decentralization makes sense here & now for current executives of large manufacturing firms. Our argument also is a structuralist one: for both the innovators & later adopters, divisionalization must be interpreted with special reference to the context of which the other firms in a sector of the economy are doing. Our approach rests on, & part of its novelty consists in, our view of the subordinate managers as being controlled thru their locked-in participation in social mechanisms, which we call interfaces, with other like managers. Thus our theoretical approach is a conscious melding of a voluntaristic-action perspective, taken as dominant in empirically accounting for senior managers' behavior, with a positivist explanation of subordinates' actions as determined in part by social constraints.

Eckert, J. Kevin. Anthr., Case Western Reserve. 1983. "Dislocation & relocation of the urban elderly: social networks as mediators of relocation stress" HUMAN ORGANIZATION, 42(1):39.

This paper deals with one segment of the elderly poor--the occupants of single rooms in cheap hotels & rooming housing - who live in such an urban core zone (located in a West Coast city) being markedly changed through redevelopment. An ongoing study of the consequences of forced relocation utilized a quasi-experimental design comparing premove & postmove measures of mental & physical health status, social networks & supports, & psychosocial adjustment for two groups of older persons. The experimental group was forced to relocate to other accommodations (in most cases other urban hotels). A central hypothesis not supported was that the older residents of single-room occupancy hotels would be particularly vulnerable to the impact of urban change & forced relocation.

Eckstein, Susan. Soc, Boston U. 1985. "Revolutions & the restructuring of national economies" COMPARATIVE POLITICS, 17(4):473-494.

This article examines whether & how LDC regimes rooted in nationalist revolutions expand & diversify their economic bases & limit their dependence on trade & external financing. These issues will be explored with specific reference to two Latin American countries that experienced class upheavals in the same decade: Bolivia & Cuba.

Eichler, Margrit. Soc, OISE, Toronto. 1985. "And the work never ends: Feminist contributions". CANADIAN R OF SOC & ANTHROPOLOGY, 22(5):619-644.

This paper briefly describes the historical development of feminist approaches to anglophone sociology within the overall context of feminist scholarship by identifying four distinct but overlapping stages of development. Salient issues in feminist analyses & contributions of feminist theory to various sub-areas of sociology & to sociology in general are noted. Finally, some current epistemological considerations in feminist scholarship are briefly discussed.

Ekland-Olson, Sheldon. 1982. "Deviance, social control & social networks" RESEARCH IN LAW, DEVIANCE & SOCIAL CONTROL, 4:271-299.

A general paradigm centering on the strength & structure of interpersonal networks is formulated to integrate the study of deviance & the study of social control. Three issues are addressed: What are the microstructural influences on deviant behaviour & involvement in an deviant life style? Are there parallel network properties that influence the character of the social control process? How useful is a microstructural approach to the impact of social control efforts?

Esfahanian, Abdol. Comp Sci, Michigan St. 1985. "Lower-bounds on the connectivities of a graph" J OF GRAPH THEORY, 9(4):503-511.

This article presents a study of the connectivities of a graph as a function of other graph parameters such as the number of vertices, the maximum degree, & the diameter. As a result, lower-bounds on the connectivities of a graph as a function of these parameters are computed. These bounds could serve as sufficient conditions for a graph to be h-edge-connected or k-connected. Consequently, the connectivity characteristics of many of the densest known graphs are determined.

Everett, Martin. Math, Thames Poly. 1985. "Role similarity & complexity in social networks" SOCIAL NETWORKS, 7:353-359.

A new concept of role similarity is presented; this definition is a generalization of structural equivalence but is stricter than the idea of regular equivalence of White & Reitz (1983). This new definition forms a standard part of graph theory literature & as such has been well researched. Consequently a complexity measure first proposed by Mowshowitz (1968a,b,c) can be given a definite meaning in terms of network concepts. A new measure of structural complexity based on role similarity is also introduced.

Fararo, Thomas. Soc., Pittsburgh. "Action & institution, network & function: The cybernetic concept of social structure.

A program of research on the formal representation & analysis of institutional structures is taken a step further by integrating it with recent developments in the formal representation of hierarchical levels of inclusion of part-whole relations. The paper begins by reviewing a cybernetic conception of action & shows how this relates to the construction of production system models of institutional structures. Thereafter, we treat the inclusion hierarchy to show how the production rule constitutes the conceptual unit integrating social knowledge & social action upon which are built two hierarchies, involving institutional entities & social networks, respectively. We indicate some of the detailed forms of control involved in these hierarchies & then show how a form of functional analysis can be undertaken on this basis. Finally, we provide a lengthy discussion of the promise & problems of this mode of structural analysis.

Fararo, Thomas. Soc., Pittsburgh. "Inequality & association: a biased net theory.

Concepts & techniques from biased net theory are used to specify a formal theory of the effects of macro on micro social structure. Macro structure refers to Blau's (1977) conception of population distributions over nominal or graduated dimensions of social differentiation. Micro structure refers to the network of observed social relations among individuals. Previous work developed their theory for nominal dimensions, ones that partition a population into unranked categories. This paper considers graduated dimensions, ones for which the subgroups can be ranked & linearly ordered (such as income). Important topics are (a) formalization of the often noted tendency toward status homogamy in association; (b) specification of the effect of inequality on relational network properties; (c) analysis of the effect of correlation between dimensions on network properties, with the correlation between a graduated dimension & gender given special attention because of the widespread examination of marriage patterns in empirical research. The results confirm the value of biased net methods as a basis for a general formal theory of social structure's effects on association.

Fararo, Thomas (Soc, Pittsburgh) & John Skvoretz (Soc., USC). In press.

"Dynamics of the Formation of Stable Dominance Structures", STATUS GENERALIZATION. Webster, Murray & Martha Foschi (eds.). Stanford University Press.

In this paper, we deal with the following questions: how do we explain, in axiomatic & structuralist terms, the empirical regularity that small non-human groups of previously unacquainted animals generate a hierarchical dominance structure that regulates their interactions? A more general aim is to contribute to the further development of structuralist principles

applying across species. We set out an axiomatic theory which states how events in any encounter are generated & also what consequences they have for the maintenance or change of relational state. Mathematical analysis of the three-animal case is done in detail, where we derive an absorbing Markov chain whose states are structures. Our ultimate goal is to treat the ritualized aspects of dominance in primate & human groups by a similar configuration of dominance in primate & human groups by a similar configuration of procedures.

Faught, Jim. Soc., Loyola. "Neglected affinities: Max Weber & Georg Simmel" THE BRITISH J OF SOC, 36(2):155-174.

Most commentaries on the history of sociology have pointed out that Weber & Simmel developed strikingly divergent sociologies. Although there are undeniable differences in their views, the neglect of important affinities in their writings on political & economic rationalization has contributed to an unproductive distancing of these major figures in twentieth century sociology. The identification of neglected affinities raises questions about: the reasons for the divergent reception of Weber & Simmel into American sociology; the way the history of sociology often has been written, and; the development of sociology.

Faulkner, Robert & Andy Anderson. Soc., Massachusetts. 1986. "Short-term projects & emergent careers: illustrations from a culture industry system. Unpublished Paper.

In this paper, we suggest a way in which the study of short-term projects & emergent careers can capture aspects of the interplay of markets & mobility. Our basic claim is that culture industry system can be conceived as a social structure, as a configuration of social actors joined to one another by basic sorts of ties. The focal point for everyone's efforts & aspirations is the profit-seeking enterprise. It is the basic economic unit which produces a cultural product for national distribution. The motion picture business is an intriguing & observable industry system: intriguing because people are, by & large, movie-goers; observable because it is constantly in movement & draws attention to its movement.

Faust, Katherine & A. Kimball Romney. Soc. Sci., Cal-Irvine. 1985. "Does structure find structure? A critique of Burt's use of distance as a measure of structural equivalence". SOCIAL NETWORKS, 7:77-103.

This paper examines some of the assumptions & consequences of the use of distance as a measure of structural equivalence, as implemented in Burt's STRUCTURE program. We take the general perspective that for a measure to be useful it should not confound separate types of information which are theoretically & mathematically independent. The mathematical relationship between distance & the Pearson product moment correlation coefficient is presented. We show that use of distance as a measure of similarity without proper attention to appropriate standardization procedures confounds information on differences between means & differences between variances with information on the similarity of the patterns between pairs of individuals, e.g. correlation. A detailed examination of Burt & Bittner's analysis of Bernard, Killworth & Sailer's Ham radio operator group is presented, & it is demonstrated that use of distance as a measure of structural equivalence led to nonsensical results.

Ferraro, Kenneth. Soc., Northern Illinois. 1984. "Widowhood & social participation in later life" RESEARCH ON AGING, 6(4):451-468.

This article is a review & theoretical analysis of widowhood & social participation in later life. Two conceptual models, one focusing on decrements & the other on compensations in social participation, are considered in reviewing the literature. After a brief critique of the methodological characteristics of the research, several different types of social participation are examined. The vast majority of research indicates that, although some decrements in social participation may occur, very few, if any, take place immediately after the death of spouse. In fact, the loss of spouse is more likely to immediately intensify social relationships than attenuate them. Of special interest is the recurrent finding that certain types of social participation are likely to increase a few years after the death of spouse. The results are interpreted as favoring a compensation model of role loss & social participation.

Fischer, Claude. Soc., Cal-Berkeley. 1985. TECHNOLOGY'S RETREAT: THE DECLINE OF RURAL TELEPHONY, 1920 - 1940. Meetings of the American Sociological Association, Washington, DC.

Between 1920 & 1940, the percentage of American farms with telephones dropped from 39 to 25. Explanations for this little-known event include those that emphasize a decline in farmers' demand for telephones & those that emphasize a reduction in the supply of telephones. Using archival material, statistical analysis of state-level data, & comparisons with other tech-

nologies & other societies, I come to stress the competition posed by newer technologies & the disinterest of major telephone companies in the farm market. The story of this technology's "retreat" has some implications for our understanding of processes of innovation diffusion.

Fischer, Claude. Soc., Cal-Berkeley. 1985. "TOUCH SOMEONE:" THE TELEPHONE INDUSTRY DISCOVERS SOCIABILITY, 1876 - 1940. Unpublished Manuscript.

After summarizing telephone history to 1940, this paper will describe the changes in the uses that telephone promoters advertised & the changes in their attitudes toward sociability, & will then explore explanations for such changes.

Fishburn, P. & R. Graham. 1985. "Classes of interval graphs under expanding length restrictions" J OF GRAPH THEORY, 9(4):459-472.

Let  $C(a)$  denote the finite interval graphs representable as intersection graphs of closed real intervals with lengths in  $[1, a]$ . The points of increase for  $C$  are the rational  $a > 1$ . The set  $D(a) = [N_{p>aC(B)}/C(a)]$  of graphs that appear as soon as we go past  $a$  is characterized up to isomorphism on the basis of finite sets  $E(a)$  of irreducible graphs for each rational  $a$ . With  $a = p/q$  &  $p$  &  $q$  relatively prime,  $|E(a)|$  is computed for all  $(p, q)$  with  $q < 2$  &  $p = Q + 1$ . When  $q = 1$ ,  $E(p)$  contains only the bipartite star  $K_{p+2}$ . A lower bound on  $|E(a)|$  is given for all rational  $a$ .

Fishman, George. Operations Research & Sys. Analysis, N. Carolina. 1985. "Estimating network characteristics in stochastic activity networks" MANAGEMENT SCIENCE, 31(5):579-593.

This paper describes a Monte Carlo method based on the theory of quasirandom points for estimating the distribution functions & means of network completion time & shortest path time in a stochastic activity network. In particular, the method leads to estimators whose absolute errors converge as  $(\log K)^N/K$ , where  $K$  denotes the number of replications collected in the experiment &  $N$  is the number of dimensions for sampling. This rate compares favorably with the standard error of estimate  $O(1/K^{1/2})$  which obtains for experiments that use random sampling. Moreover, since quasirandom points are nonrandom the upper bound  $(\log K)^N/K$  is deterministic in contrast to the random sampling rate  $O(1/K^{1/2})$  which is probabilistic. The paper demonstrates how the use of a cutset of the network reduces  $N$  in the bound when estimating the distribution functions. Two examples illustrate the benefits & costs of using quasirandom points.

Fleishman, R. & A. Shmueli. 1984. "Patterns of informal social support of the elderly" GERONTOLOGIST, 24(3):303-312.

The elderly of Baka, a Jerusalem neighborhood, receive strong, family-oriented informal support with minimal participation by non-kin, as has been found in similar Israeli studies. Comparable foreign studies report similar family-oriented patterns of support, but together with substantial assistance from non-kin. The neighborhood's emphatically family-based informal support system suggests fruitful possibilities for its use as a complement to formal services & as an alternative to institutionalization.

Fleming, Raymond et. al. "Mediating influences of social support on stress at Three Mile Island" J OF HUMAN STRESS, 14.

Symptom reporting, task performance, & urinary catecholamine excretion were studied in a group of people living near the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant & in control populations. More than a year after the accident, living near the damaged reactor was associated with elevations in all indices of stress compared with control levels. Social support mediates these stress indices such that higher levels were associated with fewer psychological & behavioral symptoms of stress. Biochemical measures showed a different pattern of results.

Fox, John & Michael Ornstein. Soc, York, Canada. 1986. "The Canadian state & corporate elites in the post-war period" CANADIAN R OF SOC & ANTHROPOLOGY.

The study examines the links between the boards of the largest Canadian corporations & the Canadian state, between the years 1946 & 1977, focussing on individuals who held both corporate & state positions at any time during the study period. whether or not the positions were held concurrently. Although high levels of interlocking between corporations & the state were observed the numbers are not nearly large enough to suggest corporate domination fo the state. The densest corporate ties were with universities & hospitals, followed by the federal crown corporations & Royal Commissions, the provincial crown corporations, the Senate, & the federal & provincial cabinets. The lowest level of ties was found for the federal & provincial bureaucracies. The level of interlocking increased somewhat during the period of the study.

Frank, Ove, Henryka Komanska, & Keith Widaman. Stats, Stockholm. 1985. "Cluster analysis of dyad distributions in networks" J OF CLASSIFICATION, 2(2):219-238.

Existing statistical models for network data that are easy to estimate & fit are based on the assumption of dyad independence or conditional dyad independence if the individuals are categorized into subgroups. We discuss how such models might be overparameterized & argue that there is a need for subgrouping methods to find appropriate models. We propose clustering of dyad distributions as such a method & illustrate it by analyzing how cooperative learning methods affect friendship data for school children.

Friedkin, Noah. Ed., Cal-Santa Barbara forthcoming "A formal theory of social power" J OF MATHEMATICAL SOC.

French's (1956) Formal Theory of Social Power sees a population's power structure as formally related to its structure of influential communications which, in turn, is formally related to its pattern & prevalence of interpersonal agreements. It predicts (1) the expected influence of each member in determining other members' opinions on an issue; (2) the probability of consensus on an issue in the population or in any given subset (dyad or cluster) of the members; & (3) the probability that any given proportion of the members (e.g., a majority) will be in agreement on an issue. The theory overcomes well-recognized limitations of French's seminal effort. Its predictions rest (1) on a micro-level process of opinion change & (2) on macro-level variations in the pattern & strengths of the ties that comprise a power structure.

Frucht, Roberto & Reinaldo Giudici. Math, Santa Maria, Chile. 1985. "A note on the matching numbers of triangle-free graphs" J OF GRAPH THEORY, 9(4):455-458.

For the sake of brevity the absolute values of the coefficients of the matching polynomial of a graph are called matching numbers in this note. It is shown that for a triangle-free graph these numbers coincide with the coefficients of the chromatic polynomial of its complement when this polynomial is written in factorial form. As an application it is mentioned that the coefficients of every rook polynomial are the same time coefficients of some chromatic polynomial.

Furman, Wyndol & Duane Buhrmester. Psych, Denver. 1985. "Children's perceptions of the personal relationships in their social networks" DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCH, 21(6):1016-1024.

In the present study, 199 fifth- and sixth-grade children completed Network of Relationships Inventories, which assessed 10 qualities of their relationships with mothers, father, siblings, grandparents, friends, & teachers. Consistent with Weiss' theory, children reported seeking different provisions from different individuals. Discussion centers around the bases for the children's differentiations of their relationships.

Furnas, George. Bell Communications Research, Morristown, N.J. 1984. "The generation of random, binary unordered trees" J OF CLASSIFICATION, 1(2-3):187-233.

Several techniques are given for the uniform generation of trees for use in Monte Carlo studies of clustering & tree representations. First, general strategies are reviewed for random selection for a set of combinatorial objects with special emphasis on two that use random mapping operations. Theorems are given on how the number of such objects in the set (e.g., whether the number is prime) affects which strategies can be used. Based on these results, methods are presented for the random generation of six types of binary unordered trees. Three types of labeling & both rooted & unrooted forms & considered. Presentation of each method includes the theory of the method, the generation algorithm, an analysis of its computational complexity & comments on the distribution of trees over which it samples.

Galaskiewicz, Joseph et. al. Soc., Minnesota. 1985. "The influence of corporate power, social status, & market position on corporate interlocks in a regional network" SOCIAL FORCES, 64:403-431.

The paper seeks to identify the criteria which companies use to select board members & which firms use to select the outside boards they sit on. Hypotheses were drawn from theories which view corporate interlocks as a strategy of market cooptation & from theories which argue that board interlocks are based on the prestige of CEOs or the prestige of companies. These hypotheses were tested on a population of 116 manufacturing corporations in a major metropolitan area. The statistical models used in the paper were developed by Fienberg & Wasserman. In sum, we found that interlocking on the metropolitan level was not influenced by the market position of firms. Neither dependencies across industrial sectors nor the locale of labor & consumer markets had any effects on the choice.

Galaskiewicz, Joseph. Soc., Minnesota. 1985. "The Study of a Business Elite & Corporate Philanthropy in an American Metropolitan Area", RESEARCH METHODS FOR ELITE STUDIES. George Moyser & Margaret Wagstaffe (eds.). London: Allen & Unwin.

The paper draws on a study of business elites & corporate philanthropy in Minneapolis-St. Paul. The purpose of this article is twofold: to describe a fairly complex research methodology that might be useful for studying elites in other systems & to suggest ways to improve upon our efforts. After a brief overview of the study & its main findings, we discuss how we identified the corporate philanthropic elite, interviewed them, & operationalized variables measuring their impact on an urban grants economy. This will be followed by discussions of ways to improve the methodology & ethical issues that arose both during & after the study.

Galaskiewicz, Joseph. Soc., Minnesota. 1985. "Professional networks & the institutionalization of a single mind set". AM SOC REVIEW, 50:639-658.

The personal networks & the attitudes toward clients of a unique set of bureaucratic professionals - corporate giving officers - are examined. Motivated by the finding that the corporate support of a nonprofit is a function of a firm's reputation among contributions professions, this paper examines the structure of these professionals' networks & tests to see if proximity results in two giving officers recognizing and/or thinking well of the same nonprofits in their community. Data were analyzed from a survey of 150 publicly-held business corporations in the Minneapolis-St. Paul metro area.

Galinsky, Maeda & Janice Schopler. Soc. Wrk., N. Carolina. 1985. "Patterns of entry & exit in open-ended groups" SOCIAL WORK WITH GROUPS, 8(2):67-68.

This descriptive study of 66 open-ended groups identifies characteristics & patterns found in open group systems. While the groups endure over time, members typically stay for only brief periods. Membership change, the dominant feature of these groups, is associated with the frequent use of systematic procedures for member entry & exit. These procedure, designed to maintain group stability & speed member integration, offer useful guidance to practitioners coping with ongoing & often unpredictable change in open-ended groups.

Gallo, Frank. Coll. of Health Professions, Lowell, Mass. 1984. "Social support networks & the health of elderly persons" SOCIAL WORK RESEARCH & ABSTRACTS, 20:13-19.

This article describes a study of the relationship between social support networks & the health of elderly persons. Objective measures of the social support networks were designed by identifying & quantifying their specific dimensions, such as size & the frequency of contact among members. After combining data on the networks with demographic data, the author found a high correlation between these uniquely measures social variables & health status. The utilization of health care services was similarly studied.

Garcia-Diaz, Alberto. Indus. Engin., Texas A & M. 1985. "A heuristic circulation-network approach to solve the multi-traveling salesman problem" NETWORKS, 15(4):455-467.

The circulation-network representation of the Multi-Traveling Salesman Problem allows the generation of a starting solution which satisfies the optimality LP conditions of the network, but which may not be feasible in the context of the original problem due to the existence of subtours. The proposed network algorithm iteratively reduces the set of solutions with subtours by eliminating one link & then rerouting its flow, using the remaining arcs without violating their LP optimality conditions. Computational results based on a sample of 91 randomly generated problems are reported.

Gartrell, C. David. Soc., Victoria. 1985. "Relational & distributional models of collective justice sentiments" SOCIAL FORCES, 64(1):64-83.

While the major theories of distributive justice underscore the relational nature of justice evaluations, research on the justice of pay has treated justice sentiments as individual attributes to be aggregated into distributions. This distributional approach obscures important relational properties of collective justice sentiments in wage structures: their social relational nature; reciprocity; multiple reference point; & multiple justice sentiments. To represent these relational properties, blockmodels are constructed using evaluations of the fairness of pay differentials by blue collar workers in the Cambridge, MA Dept of Public Works. By comparison, Jasso's distributional model yields a less valid representation.



Gaudin, James & Katheryn Davis. Soc Wrk, Georgia. 1985. "Social networks of black & white rural families" J OF MARRIAGE & THE FAMILY, 47(4):1015-1021.

Structural characteristics & supportiveness of the social networks of 175 black & white rural, lower SES mothers were examined. In contrast to existing characterizations of black families as strongly supported by informal networks, the black mothers reported significantly less supportive networks than white mothers. The networks of the black families were significantly smaller than whites & more kind dominated. The black mothers' networks were less heterogeneous than those of whites but were more durable. The rural, lower SES black families reported less help available & fewer persons to call upon for help in times of need than the whites. Professional helpers were conspicuously absent from the social networks of blacks & whites.

Gesser, G., B. Marshall & C. Rosenthal. Beh Sci, Toronto. 1985. "A test of the generational stake hypothesis with an older Canadian sample". Annual Meeting of the Cdn Assoc on Gerontology. Hamilton.

This paper reports an extension & partial replication of research on the generational or developmental stake hypothesis. Bengtson & Kuypers (1971) hypothesize that perceptions middle-aged parents & their children have of their relationship are affected by developmental issues. This paper examines the hypothesis within the context of later life, drawing on a subsample of 180 dyads with child linked to parent aged 65+, from the Generational Relations & Succession Project. Data were gathered in 1980 in Hamilton, Ontario. Each generation described their relationship to the other on several dimensions of solidarity. Perceptions of parents & children do differ, although not consistently across dimensions. Parents are more likely to claim higher levels of closeness to & assistance received from child than the children claim, but claim less agreement in ideas & opinions. Reports of intergenerational interaction showed little disagreement. The generational stake hypothesis requires qualification if applied to this older sample, suggesting that different developmental issues become important as the parent-child dyad ages.

Gillespie, Dair, Richard Krannich, & Ann Leffler. Soc., Utah. 1985. "The missing cell: amiability, hostility, & gender differentiation in rural community networks" SOCIAL SCIENCE JOURNAL, 22(2):17-30.

This paper represents an extension of work on communal ties to include hostile as well as amicable linkages between actors. We begin with issues raised in recent reviews concerning the need for greater emphases on social differentiation in community network research. We proceed to examine the structure of network relationships in a rural American community, finding therein regularized patterns of conflict as well as social support. We also offer evidence that these patterns vary by the differentiating factor of gender, & that for females in particular, the classically integrative institutions of family, work, & support networks represents central focuses of friction as well as of amiability.

Giordano, Peggy, Stephen Cernkovich, & M. Pugh. Soc., Bowling Green St. 1986. "Friendships & delinquency" AM J OF SOC, 91(5):1170-1202.

Multiple dimensions of friendship are identified that allow examination of adolescents' perceptions of the rewards & vicissitudes of their relationships & the patterns of interaction & influence that characterize them. The data reveal many similarities in the friendship patterns of adolescents with significant differences in their levels of self-reported delinquency involved & challenged the conception of female delinquents as socially disabled. These data suggest that both the "cold & brittle" & "intimate fraternity" images may have oversimplified the nature of delinquents' friendship relations. Similarities & differences in the friendship styles of black & white respondents are also examined.

Goheen, Peter. Geog., Queens, Canada. 1986. "Communications & urban systems in mid-nineteenth century Canada" URBAN HISTORY REVIEW, 19(3):235-247.

In presenting the results of an analysis of the non-local economic content of the major newspapers published in British Northern America in 1845 & 1855, this paper offers support for the contention that public communications in the colonies were organized principally so as to secure privileged access to international sources of information, especially from Britain & the United States. The paper argues that 19th century British American urban communications by approached from the viewpoint of their participation in international rather than exclusively colonial or regional systems.

Goldberg, Evelyn, Pearl Van Natta, & George Comstock. *Epidem.*, John Hopkins 1985. "Depressive symptoms, social networks & social support of elderly women" *AM J OF EPIDEMIOLOGY*, 121(3):448-456.

1,144 white married women, 65-75, in Washington County, Maryland were interviewed during February-August 1979 as part of a larger study. This cross-sectional analysis was undertaken to investigate the question of whether or not selected demographic, social network, & social support characteristics of these women were related to their level of depressive symptoms. Cross-sectionally, social network factors were related to level of depressive symptoms.

Goldstein, Marc & Carolyn Wysocki. *Psych.*, Central Connecticut State. IS NETWORKING WORKING? Working Paper.

200 women, half of whom belonged to a networking organization, were surveyed regarding contacts with other women in four specific career areas: information about job openings, advice on job problems, career planning & 3d party referrals. Network members were expected to identify a greater number of contacts, & to rate them as more useful than would non-members. The data revealed no difference between groups in number of contacts, & that non-members generally rated their contacts as more useful. Secondary analyses suggested that members had little contact with other members.

Gorin, Zeev. 1985. "Socialist societies & world system theory" *SCIENCE & SOCIETY*, 49:332-366.

The aim of this article is to interpret critically the views concerning socialist societies arising within the world-system perspective. The 1st part introduces this perspective. The 2d part focuses on the analysis of socialist societies in the writings of Immanuel Wallerstein. The 3d part is an exposition of a number of positions taken on this question within & in response to world-system theory.

Gottlieb, Benjamin. *Psych.*, Guelph. 1985. "Social support & the study of personal relationships" *J OF SOCIAL & PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS*, 2:351-375.

While psychological or perceived support is strongly coloured by personality variables & is not an accurate predictor of the support that actually materializes, it does play a critical role in the cognitive appraisal process. In contrast, experienced or received support figures centrally in the actual coping process. In addition there are covert, unintentional, & indirect forms of support that have been overlooked due to researchers' exclusive focus on the prosocial potential & behaviours of the social network.

Granovetter, Mark. *Soc*, SUNY-Stony Brook. 1986. "Threshold models of interpersonal effects in consumer demand" *J OF ECONOMIC BEHAVIOUR & ORGANIZATION*, 7(1).

Whether one buys may be determined in part by how many others have. When the correlation is positive we refer to 'bandwagon' effects, & when negative, 'reverse bandwagons'. We construct demand schedules in the presence of such effects and, with simple assumptions about supply, investigate the existence of & approach to equilibrium. Stable price-quantity equilibria exist, but for many plausible parameter values, equilibria are asymptotically unstable, & system trajectories consist of cycles that can move, with slight parameter changes, via successive bifurcations into what has been called 'chaotic' dynamics, essentially indistinguishable from random noise. These conditions occur despite assumptions of perfect information, profit maximizing firms & utility maximizing individuals.

Granovetter, Mark. *Soc*, SUNY-Stony Brook. 1986. "Labor mobility, internal markets & job-matching: a comparison of the sociological & the economic approaches" *RESEARCH IN SOCIAL STRATIFICATION & MOBILITY*, 5.

Recent economic & sociological work on labor markets, mobility & turnover is reviewed in order to highlight differences in strategies & underlying assumptions between the disciplines. The main theme is the neoclassical tendency to tell what have been called, in biology, "adaptive stories" about labor market institutions, & the corresponding neglect of what is paid much more attention in sociological accounts: the embeddedness of economic action in social structural & demographic constraints. This theme is carried through reviews of economic & sociological literature on heterogeneity & state-dependence in mobility, implicit contracts & employee attachment to firms, & promotion in internal labor markets. It is concluded that, contrary to much current economic literature, the relation between the length of tenure & the quality of a job-worker match is largely unrelated to turnover & mobility.

Granovetter, Mark. Soc, SUNY-Stony Brook. 1985. "Economic action & social structure: the problem of embeddedness" AM J OF SOC, 91:481-510.

How behaviour & institutions are affected by social relations is one of the classic questions of social theory. This paper concerns the extent to which economic action is embedded in structures of social relations, in modern industrial society. Although the usual neoclassical accounts provide an "undersocialized" or atomized-actor explanation of such action, reformist economists who attempt to bring social structure back in do so in the "oversocialized" way criticized by Dennis Wrong. Under- & oversocialized accounts are paradoxically similar in their neglect of ongoing structures of social relations, & a sophisticated account of economic action must consider its embeddedness in such structures. The argument is illustrated by a critique of Oliver Williamson's "markets & hierarchies" research program.

Granovetter, Mark. Soc, SUNY-Stony Brook. 1986. "The Microstructure of School Desegregation", ADVANCING THE ART OF INQUIRY IN SCHOOL DESEGREGATION RESEARCH. Prager, Jeffrey, Douglas Longshore & Melvin Seeman (eds.). Menum Pr

This paper explores in detail one of the most crucial situational determinants of behavior in desegregated settings: the structure of social relations among participants. Since desegregation is centrally defined around concern with such relations, one might suppose they would always have been a central focus of attention. I will argue that this has not been the case, & that failure to appreciate the complexity of issues related to the social structure of desegregation situations is a major cause of confusion.

Green Brody, Julia. 1985. "Informal social networks: possibilities & limitations for their usefulness in social policy" J OF COMMUNITY PSYCH, 13:338-349.

Limited support for public programs to meet social needs is an impetus for psychologists to consider new roles in facilitating informal social networks. The value of social networks is supported by empirical research, & a variety of interventions have already been tried. The theoretical underpinning of these interventions is social exchange theory, which emphasizes reciprocal exchange in interpersonal interactions. This theoretical base implies difficulty in addressing problems requiring redistribution of resources, since social exchange networks tend to perpetuate existing imbalances of wealth. Problems in using informal networks as instruments of social policy also arise from their inherent elements of social control. On the other hand, these informal systems are especially suited for dealing with problems requiring exchange of highly particularistic resources such as love or esteem. Social networks might serve a broader range of needs if conceptions of equitable exchange could be expanded.

Greenbaum, Susan & Paul Greenbaum. Anthr., South Florida, Tampa. 1985. "The ecology of social networks in four urban neighborhoods". SOCIAL NETWORKS, 7:47-76.

This paper re-examines the question of the social "fabric" or urban neighborhoods on the basis of residents' personal networks. Data were collected on the number, relative intimacy, & spatial distribution of social relationships among residents of two ethnically homogeneous & two ethnically heterogeneous neighborhoods in a medium-sized city in the midwestern United States. The analysis focused on spatial distributions & variables associated with differences in the average number or intimacy of neighborhood network ties. Herbert Gans had predicted that in heterogeneous neighborhoods residential proximity would be a less important factor in social network formation than has previously been reported for socially homogeneous residential settings (especially Festinger). 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 heterogeneous neighborhoods. The face-block was identified as an important socio-spatial unit in all four neighborhoods.

Greenow, Linda. Geog., Cen. Michigan. 1985. "Microgeographic analysis as an index to family structure & networks" J OF FAMILY HISTORY, 10(3):272-283.

Historical & anthropological evidence indicates that kinship was a major factor affecting access to housing, household composition during the life cycle, ownership of property, & the social fabric of urban neighborhoods in Latin American cities. Despite this wealth of evidence, the influence of kinship in the spatial organization of the Latin American city has not been analyzed. This essay notes the importance of kinship in the development of colonial & early nineteenth-century Latin American cities, particularly in their patterns of household composition, population density & land use, & in the division of social space.

Greenstein, Theodore. Soc., Texas-Arlington. 1985. "Conditions for power structures embodying local exchange imbalance" *THE SOCIAL SCIENCE JOURNAL*, 22(3):15-28.

This paper extends the work of Gray & his colleagues on a behavioral theory of social power & explains why, under certain specified conditions, task groups will develop power structures characterized by local exchange imbalance. It was predicted that task groups would develop differentiated power structures when directive activity level & reinforcement inequalities were consistently assigned, & undifferentiated power structures when these inequalities were inconsistently assigned. Results of an experimental test confirm these predictions. Implications for further theoretical analyses of task group structure, efficiency, & stability were suggested.

Greider, Thomas & Richard Krannich. Soc, Utah. 1985. "Neighboring patterns, social support, & rapid growth" *SOC PERSPECTIVES*, 28(1):51-70.

In this study we examine data on neighboring phenomena from three small towns in the western United States that in recent years have 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 indicate 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 & social support.

Groflin, Heinz. Operations Rsrch., Eidgenossische Technische Hochschule. 1985. "On node constraint networks" *NETWORKS*, 15(4):469-475.

We give node constraint versions of the circulation theorem & max flow-min cut & min flow-max cut theorems, & show how they provide a short & elementary treatment of the problems of finding in a poset an optimum antichain or an optimum convex set.

Hagan, John & Patricia Parker. Soc & Law, Toronto. 1985. "White-collar crime & punishment: the class structure & legal sanctioning of securities violations" *AM SOC REVIEW*, 50:302-316.

This paper proposes a structural theory of white-collar crime & punishment. The fundamental premise of this theory is that class position, measured in relation rather than more traditional gradational terms, influences white-collar criminal behaviour as well as its punishment. Using data collected through interviews with investigators involved in the prosecution of securities violators over a seventeen-year period in Ontario, it is demonstrated that the punishment of white-collar crime is not only a function of class position, but also of the kinds of organized white-collar criminal behaviour that certain class positions make possible. This is the first analysis to include data on persons charged under noncriminal as well as criminal status, a distinction that proves crucial in understanding the class structure & legal sanctioning of the kind of white-collar crime considered.

Hammer, Heather-Jo & John Gartrell. Soc., Hawaii. 1986. "American penetration & Canadian development: a case study of mature dependency". *AM SOC REVIEW*, 51:201-213.

The strongest empirical evidence of dependency has been the finding of an increasingly negative effect of extensive foreign capital penetration on the subsequent economic growth of the host. This long-run structural effect of foreign direct investment is based on cross-national comparisons over the period 1960-75, with samples of up to ninety-one countries. To date, the structural effect has not been replicated for rich (core) country samples. We suggest that the failure of researchers to substantiate the dependency effects in the core hinges on two problems: the need to identify "mature economic dependency" as a variation in the structure of core economic development & the need to model mature dependency with longitudinal rather than cross-national research designs. We use time series data to illustrate the long-term negative effects of American direct investment on post-World War II economic growth in Canada.

Hansell, Stephen. Psych., Rutgers. 1985. "Adolescent friendship networks & distress in school" *SOCIAL FORCES*, 63(3):698-714.

This study investigated the association between the structure of adolescent friendship networks, & distress responses in a private school. The 254 students in grades nine through twelve completed sociometric questionnaires, & measures of physiological, psychological, & behavioral distress. Overall, psychological responses were positively associated with sociometric counts of relationships, but higher reachability was consistently associated with higher blood pressure, suggesting that some network roles may enhance psychological well-being while simultaneously involving physiological costs.

Harary, Frank & Michael Plantholt. Math, Michigan. 1985. "The graph reconstruction number" J OF GRAPH THEORY, 9(4):451-454.

The reconstruction number of graph  $G$  is the minimum number of point-deleted subgraphs required in order to uniquely identify the original graph  $G$ . We list, based on computer calculations, the reconstruction number for all graphs with at most seven points. Some constructions & conjectures for graphs of higher order are given. The most striking statement is our concluding conjecture that almost all graphs have reconstruction number three.

Harborth, H. & I. Mengersen. Math, Braunschweig. 1985. "An upper bound for the Ramsey Number  $r(K_5^* - e)$ " J OF GRAPH THEORY, 9(4):483-485.

The Ramsey number  $r(G)$  for a simple finite graph  $G$  is defined as the minimum number  $p$  such that every 2-coloring (red & green) of the edges of  $K_p$  contains a monochromatic subgraph  $G$ . The exact values  $r(K_n)$  are known only for  $N < 4$ . We give here an improvement.

Hayes, Adrian. Soc, SUNY-Albany. 1984. "Rules, production systems, & social action: a comment on Fararo & Skvoretz's paper 'Institutions as production systems'" J OF MATHEMATICAL SOC, 10(2):199-204.

I begin by commenting on three aspects of Fararo et al's work: the proposed formalism, the more substantive view or interpretation they suggest of the subject matter, & the question of empirical testing. I then examine in more detail the relation between their formal language & the present needs of action theorists. Finally I point to the need for further research aimed at discriminating different types of rules to be incorporated in formal model building.

Hedican, Edward. Anthr., Guelph. 1986. "Some issues in the anthropology of transaction & exchange" R OF CANADIAN SOC & ANTHROPOLOGY, 23(1):97-117.

This paper presents a critical discussion & analysis of the study of transaction & exchange behaviour. The focus is on the implications of Fredrik Barth's 'generative' approach & of the individualistic, actor-oriented perspective which characterizes much of current transactional analysis. Constraints on individual behaviour in the form of cultural systems, historical relationships & environmental settings much be made an integral part of transactional theory if it is to fulfill its promise as a general guide in anthropological research.

Helpman, Elhanan. Eco., Tel Aviv. 1985. "Multinational corporations & trade structure" R OF ECONOMIC STUDIES, 52(3):443-457.

First, a model of horizontally & vertically integrated firms is developed. These firms are then embedded in a general equilibrium model of trading countries. It is shown how multinational corporations emerge as a result of differences across countries in factor compositions. Intersectoral, intraindustry, & intrafirm trade can coexist, & intrafirm trade takes place in invisible (headquarter services) & intermediate inputs. It is shown how the various trade components depend on the structure of the world economy. The model predicts trade patterns which are close to observed trade patterns.

Hendry, George & Walter Vogler. Math, Aberdeen. 1985. "The square of a connected  $S(K_1, 3)$ -free graph is vertex pancyclic" J OF GRAPH THEORY, 9(4):535-537.

We prove the conjecture of Gould & Jacobson that a connected  $S(K_1, 3)$ -free graph has a vertex pancyclic square. Since  $S(K_1, 3)^{\frac{1}{2}}$  is not vertex pancyclic, this result is best possible.

Hendry, George. Math, Aberdeen. 1985. "On graphs with prescribed median  $I$ " J OF GRAPH THEORY, 9(4):477-481.

The distance of a vertex  $u$  in a connected graph  $H$  is the sum of all the distances from  $u$  to the other vertices of  $H$ . The median  $M(H)$  of  $H$  is the subgraph of  $H$  induced by the vertices of minimum distance. For any graph  $G$ , let  $f(G)$  denote the minimum order of a connected graph  $H$  satisfying  $M(H) = G$ . It is shown that if  $G$  has  $n$  vertices & minimum degree  $\delta$  then  $f(G) < 2n - \delta + 1$ . Graphs having both median & center prescribed are constructed. It is also shown that if the vertices of a  $K_r$  are removed from a graph  $H$ , then at most  $r$  components of the resulting graph contain median vertices of  $H$ .

Hildum, Donald. Rhetoric. Oakland. 1986. " 'Competence' & 'Performance' in network structure." SOCIAL NETWORKS, 8:79-95.

This paper re-examines the problem of informant accuracy about network interactions, proposing that we borrow the concepts by which linguists distinguish between what speakers know about the

structure of language & the utterances they actually produce. It offers, in addition, further support for the modest correspondence already reported between self-report & observation appear to be more closely matched.

Hirsch, Barton. Psych, Illinois. 1985. "Adolescent coping & support across multiple social environments" AM J OF COMMUNITY PSYCH, 13(4):381-392.

This paper considers how research on stress, coping, & social support in adolescence may be informed by a social ecological perspective. Two case studies are presented which examine contrasting strategies by which adolescents at risk may cope successfully. One strategy focuses on the use of a strong peer social network, the other on the use of school involvements. In both cases, the analyses emphasize coping & social network processes across multiple social environments. Preventive social-community interventions are suggested to circumvent potential trouble spots associated with the use of these strategies.

Hobfoll, Stevan. Psych., U Tel Aviv. "Personal & Social Resources & the Ecology of Stress Resistance", SELF, SITUATIONS, & SOCIAL BEHAVIOR: R OF PERSONALITY & SOCIAL PSYCH. Shaver, Phillip (ed.). Beverly Hills CA: Sage.

The major thrust of this chapter will be to review selectively the research on stress resistance from an ecological perspective, a perspective that considers both the individual & the situation in which the process of stress resistance takes place. I will first briefly explore how researchers have operationalized stress to date. Studies that examine personal & social resources, & the ways in which these resources aid stress resistance, will be discussed next. Following this, more recent attempts to gain an interactive & understanding of these two resource domains will be delineated.

Hogan, Dennis & David Kertzer. Pop. Research Ctr., Chicago. 1985. "Migration patterns during Italian urbanization, 1865-1921" DEMOGRAPHY, 22(3):309-326.

In this article we study migration processes in an Italian community undergoing changes characteristic of the nineteenth & early twentieth centuries in Europe. Although no single community study can provide the basis for broad historical or theoretical generalization, we believe this study is a further step toward specifying the factors that determined changing migration experiences in this historical period. The unusually detailed data on migration found in the Italian population registers afford a richer picture of the nature of population flux at the local level. With the study of the relation of migration to industrialized, urbanization and, more broadly, modernization, now largely concentrating on contemporary Third World societies, this Italian study provides insight into how these processes operated in Europe's own period of radical social change.

Howell, Frank & G. David Garson. Soc., N. Carolina State. 1985. "Professional networking in the social sciences: creating SOCNET & POLINET" SOCIAL SCIENCE MICROCOMPUTER REVIEW, 3(2):85-92.

Our thesis is that while there is an obvious revolution in the technological capacity for new modes of professional communication, there is a glaring lack of significant "social organization" to complement this technical ability. Without organized social protocols for profession communication, the technological capacities, which are today so frequently hailed as new vistas, will not become integrated into the social science professions as they show the possibilities of being in many others. The potential for large-scale professional computer networks is one of the most compelling developments of recent decades. We briefly discuss a few of the key uses for social scientists & describe two new online professional networks under development for sociologists (SocNet) & political scientists/public administrators (PoliNet).

Hubert, Lawrence (Ed., Cal-Santa Barbara) & Phipps Arabie. (Psych, Illinois). 1985. "Comparing partitions" J OF CLASSIFICATION, 2(2):193-218.

The problem of comparing two different partitions on a finite set of objects reappears continually in the clustering literature. We begin by reviewing a well-known measure of partition correspondence often attributed to Rand, discuss the issue of correcting this index for chance, & note that a recent normalization strategy developed by Morey & Agresti & adopted by others is based on an incorrect assumption. The general problem of comparing partitions is approached indirectly by assessing the congruence of 2 proximity matrices using a simple cross-product measure. They are generated from corresponding partitions using various scoring rules. Special cases derivable include traditionally familiar statistics and/or ones tailored to weight certain

object pairs differentially. Finally, we propose a measure based on the comparison of object triples having the advantage of a probabilistic interpretation in addition to being corrected for chance & bounded between  $\pm 1$ .

Hughes, Robert (Jr.). Hum Dev, Illinois. 1985. "The informal help-giving of home & centre childcare providers" FAMILY RELATIONS, 34(3):359-366.

The help-giving of home & centre childcare providers was studied. Seventy-three childcare providers were interviewed regarding the extent of parent-provider interactions, the topics of discussion, the type of assistance offered & the providers' reactions & assessment of the assistance. The findings indicated that while there are differences between the home & centre providers in the frequency & duration of parent-provider discussions, this may be a function of the setting. Correlations of age, educational background, & experience indicated that these variables have a significant influence on the exchanges between parents & providers.

Hummell, Hans (Soc, Duisburg) & Wolfgang Sodeur. 1984. "Interpersonelle Beziehungen und Netzwerkstruktur" KOLNER ZEITSCHRIFT FUR SOZIOLOGIE UND SOZIALPSYCHOLOGIE, 3:511-556.

Die vorliegende Arbeit beschränkt sich auf Analysen der Strukturentwicklung & folgt in den Erklärungsansätzen einer Theorie-Tradition, die eng mit den Namen James A. David, Paul Holland & Samuel Leinhardt („D-H-L“) verbunden ist. Ausgehend von der Theorie des Gleichgewichts kognitiver Strukturen von Fritz Heider & ihrer Formalisierung durch Dorwin Cartwright & Frank Harary führt sie zu folgenden: Vom individuellen Akteur über kleine Gruppen interagierender Personen (hier: Triaden) bis zur Hierarchisierung und Cliquenbildung als Struktureigenschaften des Gesamtnetzes.

Hwang, F. K. & L. A. Shepp. 1985. "Component-level redundancy is better than system-level redundancy for channel graphs" NETWORKS, 15(4):449-453.

A well known engineering principle in introducing redundancy to a system is that component-level redundancy is better than system-level redundancy. However, the mathematical demonstration of this principle is usually for coherent systems constructed by one sequential synthesis & one parallel synthesis (the proof consists of showing that the parallel synthesis should be at the component level). In this article we demonstrate the same principle for systems constructed by parallel-sequential-parallel synthesis, one parallel synthesis at the component level should have more redundancy. The particular vehicle we use for this demonstration is the comparison of blocking probabilities for a 2-port network known as channel graphs.

Jacobson, David. Anthr, Brandeis. 1985. "Boundary maintenance in support networks" SOCIAL NETWORKS, 7:341-351.

Most studies of social networks, whether they are viewed as the context of stressful experiences or of supportive interactions, assume fixed network boundaries. This assumption is necessary in order to analyze structural characteristics such as network density. Actual networks, however, change over time & across situations & the assumption of fixed boundaries is inappropriate for processual questions. Examination of such changes reveals limitations in the structural analysis of social networks & points to mechanisms & strategies by which network boundaries are drawn & redrawn.

James, Alice, William James, & Howard Smith. Anthr., CUNY. 1984 "Reciprocity as a coping strategy of the elderly: a rural Irish perspective" GERONTOLOGIST, 24(5):483-489.

The aging process & the mechanisms used by the elderly to cope with age are studied in rural Ireland. Reciprocity is identified as one of the major strategies which reinforce independence among the aged in rural western Ireland. Reciprocity on the part of the aging is manifested in the stem family, sibling relations, pets, neighbors, parental caretakers, financial resources, & family configurations.

Jensen Krige, Eileen. 1985. "Descent & descent groups in Lovedu social structure" AFRICAN STUDIES, 44(1):1-45.

My aim in presenting this paper is to provide some sort of basis or springboard from which we can launch into a discussion on the concepts of clan & lineage in the major tribal groups of South Africa. Lovedu social structure, which I analyse, is often regarded as an anomaly but I hope to show that it is a variety or agnatic system, that it is consistent & no less "patrilineal" than such forms as are to be found among Zulu & other patrilineal peoples. Yet it is a

most distinctive & remarkable form of agnatic system, with female agnates wielding ritual & political power equivalent to, if not in excess of, that in the hands of male agnates.

Jimenez, Emmanuel. Eco., Western Ontario. 1985. "Urban squatting & community organization in developing countries" J OF PUBLIC ECONOMICS, 27(1):69-92.

This paper presents, from an economic perspective of tenure choice under uncertainty, a unified & consistent theoretical framework of this phenomenon, which has heretofore been studied mainly by other social scientists. The model is able to explain why land invasions occur. Furthermore, it provides some insights as to why the number of squatters in an urban area depends on a squatter community's ability to form coalitions to fully protect its members' rights. It is shown in the paper that, if a community is successful in controlling its size, government efforts which are meant to reduce the number of squatters may lead to the opposite results. In particular, the imposition of heavier fines or the increase of government expenditures on eviction activity (threat campaigns, eviction in other jurisdictions, etc.) will likely lead to an increase in the optimal number of squatters, unless the decline in expected utility caused by these efforts is so great that squatting no longer becomes viable at any community size.

Jithoo, Sabita. Anthr., Durban. "Success & struggle over one hundred & twenty years of Indian family firms in Durban" THE EASTERN ANTHROPOLOGIST, 38(1):45-56.

The study shows that as income rises & the family business flourishes, this does not necessarily lead to the breakdown of the joint family. If it does the sons in the nuclear families are still seen as constituent coparcenary members. The study covered an economic elite & their success as part of the rest of the Indian community.

Jithoo, Sabita. Anthr., Durban. 1985. "Indian family businesses in Durban, South Africa" J OF COMPARATIVE FAMILY STUDIES, 16(3):401-412.

The author argues that there is a relationship between the joint family & economic development & that contrary to the general belief that the joint family is an inhibition to development, it has been in Durban a positive element.

Johnsen, Eugene. Math., Cal-Santa Barbara. 1985. "Network macrostructure models for the Davis-Leinhardt set of empirical sociomatrices". SOCIAL NETWORKS, 7:203-224.

Davis, Holland & Leinhardt have studied various microlevel & macrolevel models for group social structure in terms of certain two-valued relations on the group. These models are essentially defined in terms of permitted & forbidden triad types at the microlevel which imply & are implied by specific ordered clique structures at the macrolevel. Upon testing these models against a large collection of empirical sociomatrices, it was found that these models fit the data moderately well; however, not perfectly, since one or two triads forbidden by the models occur in over half of the sociomatrices at frequencies greater than or equal to chance expectation. These discrepancies have encouraged further theorizing & elaboration of the models, but there has heretofore been no macromodel put forth which fits the total data exactly. In this paper we obtain such a model, which allows hierarchy within cliques. In addition, we give an exact data-fitting macromodel for each class of group sizes as well, except for a somewhat less precise description for the class of largest sizes. In each case the general macromodel exhibits all of the permitted triads & none of the forbidden ones. Similar data from a study of Hallinan not only support the macromodel for the total data when the forbidden triads are taken individually but also when they are taken as a set, thus showing that the data actually support this particular macromodel & not another.

Johnson, Jeffrey & Marc Miller. Inst. Coastal & Marine Resources, E. Carolina. 1986. "Behavioral & cognitive data: A note on the multiplexity of network subgroups". SOCIAL NETWORKS, 8:65-77.

This paper is concerned with the social network utility of cognitive data obtained by having people judge the similarity of other people without investigator-specified criteria. Substantively, we focus on networks of Alaskan salmon fishermen as derived from two sets of behavioral data (one pertaining to patterns of co-residence, another revealing patterns of economic exchange), & one set of cognitive data. These data are analyzed for multiplexity in network subgroupings. Findings show that, in this instance, a cognitive measure of similarity splits the difference between two categories of behavioral data.



Johnson, Deana & Mary Beth Valentine. 1985. Cdn Mental Health Assoc. "Networking: An essential asset to the development of gerontology programs". Annual meeting of the Cdn Assoc on Gerontology, Oct.

The process of program development often involves community action episodes in the sense of accomplishing tasks & in strengthening organizational or horizontal ties, as well as in establishing vertical contact with consultants & funding bodies. By viewing the community such a model, which allows hierarchy within cliques. In addition, we give an exact data-fitting macromodel for each class of group sizes as well, except for a somewhat less precise description for the class of largest sizes. In each case the general macromodel exhibits all of the permitted triads & none of the forbidden ones. Similar data from a study of Hallinan not only support the macromodel for the total data when the forbidden triads are taken individually but also when they are taken as a set, thus showing that the data actually support this particular macromodel & not another.

Junger, M., G. Reinelt, & W. Pulleyblank. Ops Rsrch, Bonn. 1985. "On partitioning the edges of graphs into connected subgraphs" J OF GRAPH THEORY, 9(4):539-549.

For any positive integer  $s$ , an  $s$ -partition of a graph  $G = (V, E)$  is a partition of  $E$  into  $E^1 \cup E^2 \cup \dots \cup E^k$  where  $|E_i| = s$  for  $1 < k - 1$  &  $1 < |E_k| < s$  & each  $E^i$  induces a connected subgraph of  $G$ . We prove (i) if  $G$  is connected, then there exists a 2-partition, but not necessarily a 3-partition; (ii) if  $G$  is 2-edge connected, then there exists a 3-partition, but not necessarily a 4-partition; (iii) if  $G$  is 3-edge connected, then there exists a 4-partition; (iv) if  $G$  is 4-edge connected, then there exists an  $s$ -partition for all  $s$ .

Katerinis, P. Math, Goldsmiths Col, London. 1985. "Some conditions for the existence of  $f$ -Factors" J OF GRAPH THEORY, 9(4):513-521.

Let  $m, l, n$  be three odd integers such that  $m < l < n$ . It is proved that if a graph  $G$  has an  $m$ -factor & an  $n$ -factor, then it also has an  $l$ -factor. In addition, we obtain sufficient conditions for the existence of an  $f$ -factor, in terms of vertex-deleted subgraphs.

Katz, Michael & Carl Shapiro. Econ., Princeton. 1985. "Network externalities, competition, & compatibility" THE AM ECONOMIC REVIEW, 75(3):424-440.

In this paper, we develop a simple, static model of oligopoly to analyze markets in which consumption externalities are present. We examine two basic sets of issues; the effect of consumption externalities on competition & the form of the market equilibrium. When network externalities exist, consumers must form expectations regarding the size of competing networks. We use a notion of rational, or fulfilled expectations, equilibrium. Our basic findings are that consumption externalities give rise to demand-side economies of scale, which will vary with consumer expectations. The second area that we explore is the compatibility decision. Typically, firms can choose whether to manufacture compatible products, & thus can determine whether individual firm or aggregate market sales are relevant ones in the evaluation of the consumption externalities. An important question, therefore, is whether firms will have proper incentives to produce compatible goods or services.

Kazak, Anne & Brian Wilcox. Psych., Temple. 1984 "The structure & function of social support networks in families with handicapped children" AM J OF COMMUNITY PSYCH, 12(6):645.

Three structural characteristics of social support networks (size, density, & boundary density) & two relationship characteristics (reciprocity & dimensionality) were assessed in a sample of 56 families with a child with spina bifida & 53 matched comparison families. The results indicate that social networks of families with handicapped children tended to be smaller than the networks of comparison families, particularly with regard to mothers' total & friendship networks. The networks of families with handicapped children were more dense as well. As predicted, there was greater boundary density in spousal networks in families with handicapped children. Differences in network reciprocity were inconclusive while the results indicate that families with handicapped children tended to rely more heavily upon multidimensional network contacts than did comparison families.

Keegan, Timothy. African Studies, Witwatersrand. 1984 "Crisis & catharsis in the development of capitalism in South African agriculture" AFRICAN AFFAIRS, 84(336):371-398.

The article investigates the dynamics behind the development of a capitalist agriculture, particularly the cyclical, unsustainable pattern evident in the drive for accumulation & control of

productive resources by whites. Only under certain transitory & recurrent material circumstances did the underlying antagonistic forces at work rise to the surface of popular consciousness, resulting in a much more explicit resort to force & state power. The applied goal was the establishment of capitalist agriculture based on black wage labour; but this was not a practical possibility in the early twentieth century. It was the extension of white control over black labour, time, capital, skills & produce that was sought, & not necessarily their expropriation.

Keith, Pat et. al. Soc, Iowa St. "Confidants & well-being": a note on male friendship in old age" GERONTOLOGIST, 24:318-320.

A lack of intimacy has been identified as a lethal aspect of the male role. This research examined the influence of a confidant & the characteristics of that relationship on the well-being of 1,200 older men. In general, the presence of a confidant or characteristics of the confidant (sex, age, frequency of contact) had little influence on psychological well-being. Intimacy & disclosure may be less important to men than has been supposed.

Kicza, John. Hist., Washington State. 1985. "The role of the family in economic development in nineteenth-century Latin America" J OF FAMILY HISTORY, 10(3):235-246.

Family firms, characteristic of business organization in colonial Latin America, thrived throughout the nineteenth century because they responded dynamically to changes in the direction & character of the economy. Family affiliation afforded a primary means of mobilizing capital, training reliable personnel, expanding & diversifying the business, & guaranteeing its long-term success. Definition of family membership was flexible, & marriage often was used to recruit & hold new talent. A patriarch or matriarch typically directed the family & its investments. Businessmen sought diversification as soon as financially possible and, ideally, integrated their holdings into a complementary unit.

Kitchener, Richard. Psych, Colorado St. 1985. "Holistic structuralism, elementarism & Piaget's theory of 'relationalism'" HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, 28(6):281-294.

After contrasting holism, elementarism, & Piaget's relationalism, I then suggest Piaget's views are close to those of 'transactinalism'. I then contrast two kinds of structures, those which Piaget calls Gestalt holistic structures & his own operatory structures, the key difference between them being whether the composition laws are additive or not. Piaget's own version of structuralism (relationalism), therefore, is distinctive in being committed to both transactionalism & additive composition laws.

Klein, Lawrence, Andrea Bollino, & Shah Foust. 1985. "International Interactions of Industrial Policy: Simulations of the World Economy, 1982-1990", INDUSTRIAL POLICIES FOR GROWTH & COMPETITIVENESS: II. Adams, F. (ed.) Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books.

The aim of this study is to measure the impact of a medium-term industrial-policy strategy involving the major industrial countries on world output, prices, & trade, using the LINK system. Specifically, we try to answer the following questions: In the face of a neutral monetary policy & initially depressed economic conditions, would a fiscal policy directed at stimulating both the supply side & the demand side of an industrial economy result in a higher growth rate of real output & a lower or unchanged rate of inflation? Is there a gain for the world economy as a whole if the industrial countries follow an industrial policy in concert with one another (a convoy policy) in comparison to a situation where only one major industrial country (for example the United States) follows an industrial policy (a locomotive policy)? What are the comparative effects of the convoy & locomotive types of industrial policies on the dynamic path of real output, prices, & trade for the non-oil-exporting developing countries?

Klov Dahl, Alden. Soc, Arts, Austral Natl. 1985. "Social networks & the spread of infectious diseases: the AIDS example" SOCIAL SCIENCE & MEDICINE, 21(11):1203-1216.

Conceptualizing a population as a set of individuals linked together to form a large social network provides a fruitful perspective for better understanding the spread of some infectious diseases. Data related to AIDS (the acquired immune deficiency syndrome) were used to illustrate the potential usefulness of a network approach in evaluating the infectious agent hypothesis when studying a disease of disease outbreak of unknown etiology & in developing strategies to limit the spread of an infectious agent transmitted through personal relationships.

Kocay, William. Math, Manitoba, Canada. 1985. "On Stockmeyer's non-reconstructible tournaments" J OF GRAPH THEORY, 9(4):473-476.

Stockmeyer constructed an infinite family of non-reconstructible tournaments. It has been known for some time that there is a flaw in the proof given there. We provide an alternative constructive proof which is much simpler than the original proof.

Kochen, Manfred. Men Hlth, Michigan. 1985. "The structure of acquaintance nets & rates of societal development" SOCIAL NETWORKS, 7:323-339.

Selected steps in progress on the "small world problem" are reviewed, to show the difficulty of finding models that can produce the spectrum of clusters that is observed in contact nets rather than a single large cluster. Empirical work now in progress in the Philippines & in Hong Kong to correlate the structure of the acquaintance nets with rates of economic, political & societal development is presented & related to next steps in modelling. The relation of both empirical & theoretical findings to networking is brought out, as is the potential of computer conferencing for such network-supported application as the provision of support in health maintenance.

Komlos, Janos & M. T. Shing. Math, Cal-San Diego. 1985. "Probabilistic partitioning algorithms for the Rectilinear Steiner problem" NETWORKS, 15(4):413-423.

Based on the probabilistic approach introduced by Karp, we present two partitioning algorithms for the approximate solution of large instances of the rectilinear Steiner problem in the plane.

Konig, Wolfgang, Peter Krause, & Karin Kurz. Soc., Graz, Austria. 1985. "Patterns of career mobility & structural positions in advanced capitalist societies: a comparison of men in Austria, France & the United States" AM SOC REVIEW, 50:579-603.

The predominant forms of educational systems & forms of labor market segmentation in a society should have consequences for the structuring of career mobility. 3 nations are compared: Austria, France, & the United States. Summary measures on total volume & direction of career mobility are presented. How structural positions are connected to each other in terms of career mobility is explored. The main shifts in the distribution of men between entry to the labor force & time on inquiry are described. The flows of mobility between the several positions are analyzed in detail. Each of these types of analysis shows considerable differences among the 3 nations that are related to the prevailing mechanisms of stratification & labor segmentation.

Krackhardt, David (Mngmt, Cornell) & Lyman Porter. 1985. "When friends leave: a structural analysis of the relationship between turnover & stayers' attitudes" ADMIN SCI QUARTERLY, 30(2):242-261.

It is argued in this paper that macro & micro perspectives can each benefit from the other. To demonstrate this, a current research issue in micro organizational behavior is analyzed with the help of theories in psychology, social psychology, & sociology. The specific question is: What effect does turnover in an organization have on the attitudes of those who remain in the organization? A longitudinal investigation of three fast-food restaurants explored this relationship against the background of the social network structures in each site. Among the findings was that the closer the employee was to those who left, the more satisfied & committed he or she became. The results underscore the importance of the structural context in studying micro phenomena, while at the same time they demonstrate the richness of micro theory in understanding why these phenomena occur.

Krzanowski, W. Stats., Reading. 1985. "On the null distribution of distance between two groups, using mixed continuous & categorical variables" J OF CLASSIFICATION, 1(2-3):243-253.

The location model is a useful tool in parametric analysis of mixed continuous & categorical variables. In this model, the continuous variables are assumed to follow different multivariate normal distributions for each possible combination of categorical variable values. Using this model, a distance between two populations involving mixed variables can be defined. To date, however, no distributional results have been available, against which to assess the outcomes of practical applications of this distance. The null distribution of estimated distance is considered & easily implementable Monte Carlo schemes are described.

Leblebici, Huseyin. Bus. Admin., Illinois. 1985. "Transactions & organizational forms: a re-analysis" ORGANIZATION STUDIES, 6(2):97-115.

This paper is an attempt to extend & amplify the concept of transaction & its relation to alternative organizational forms. Based on the institutional economics tradition of Commons, the economics of internal organizations (Williamson) & recent development in organization theory (Ouchi) it proposes a conceptual scheme to explain what distinguishes organizational forms & the transformation of these forms under the condition of future uncertainty. The implications of this framework for organization theory & design are also discussed.

Lee, R. 1985. "Redundancy, labour markets & informal relations" SOC REVIEW, 33(3):469-494.

As a result of its 1980 'slimline' plan, British Steel made nearly 6,000 workers redundant from its Abbey Works. The relationship between redundancies at the plant, the labour market experiences of those made redundant & the way in which the two are mediated by informal relational structures is examined. The labour market chances of those made redundant were structured by the character of the redundancy process which made certain kinds of worker vulnerable to selection for redundancy. The operation of the labour market changed as a result of the redundancies in ways which advantaged those among the redundant who were informally linked to certain kinds of opportunities on the demand side of the labour market.

Leifer, Eric. Soc., N. Carolina. 1985. "Markets as mechanisms: Using a role structure" SOCIAL FORCES, 64(2):442-472.

I show how Harrison White's model creates an image of markets as mechanisms - built from distinctive role behavior & giving guidance to the production decisions that underlie distinct roles. I offer a user's guide to the mechanism, & illustrate its payoffs. Finally, I argue that transcending the dualism between decision & structural approaches involves producing a theory that is both normative & positive in its claims, & ex post & ex ante in its orientation. Such theory is needed for contexts where both decisions & stable structures can be found.

Leifer, Eric (Soc, N. Carolina) & Harrison White (Soc, Arizona). 1986. "Wheeling & Annealing: Federal & Multidivisional Control", THE SOCIAL FABRIC. Short, James, ed, Beverly Hills: Sage.

Ideal types of organization, such as federalism, bureaucracy, or the newer multidivisional, are built from a neat division of authority & functional responsibility between units. Insider accounts of organizational process, however, are full of stories of wheeling & dealing between position holders that do not fit within the ideal types. Rather than treat this as a residual phenomenon, we argue it is core to the way things get done, or not done, in large scale organization. We find that function sharing is commonplace between levels in federalist systems, as well as between corporate & division levels in multidivisionals. In settings of function sharing, authority is not an appropriate mechanism for getting things done. Control, we argue, is the central mechanism. Effectively exercised control is diffuse by nature, unlike authority. We work toward an ideal type decentralized system, where decentralization is achieved not by intentional design, but as a logical consequence of multiple wheelers & dealers striving for effective control. We discuss the problem of "managing" such a system, offering the concept of annealing (drawn from the physical sciences) to characterize the ideal control process available to the highest level.

Leigh, Geoffrey. 1982. "Kinship interaction over the family life span". J OF MARRIAGE & THE FAMILY, 44:197-206.

The purpose of the present work is to review the research in this area, identify major ideas & conflicts, offer proposals to reconcile the conflicting findings in the previous research, & present new data.

Levitt, Mary et. al. Florida Intl. 1985-86. "Social support & well-being: preliminary indicators based on two samples of the elderly" INTL J OF AGING & HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, 21(1):61-78.

The structure of social support & its relation to health, & life satisfaction are compared for two samples of the elderly. The first is a national representative sample; the second is a distressed sample from South Miami Beach. The discussion includes a focus on personal, situational, & life span differences related to variations in support & well-being & a consideration of implications for more recent waves of elderly sun-belt migrants.

Lin, Nan, Mary Woelfel, & Stephen Light. Soc, SUNY-Albany. 1985. "The buffering effect of social support subsequent to an important life event" J OF HEALTH & SOCIAL BEHAVIOR, 26:247-263.

This study examined the buffering effect of social support by identifying the most important life event experienced by an individual & by tracing the characteristics of the person who helped during and/or after the event. Using the social resources theory, we operationalized social support in terms of the strength of social ties & homophily of characteristics between ego & the helper. Hypotheses were constructed to test whether one life event considered most important & undesirable by the individuals showed an increased level of depressive symptoms if they experienced a most important & undesirable event, but that the effect was reduced when help came from strong (rather than weak) ties. We discussed the implications of these findings for defining & operationalizing social support for the study of buffering effects & the significance of marital disengagement on the support system.

Lin, Nan. Soc., SUNY-Albany. In press. "Social Resources & Social Mobility: A Structural Theory of Status Attainment", SOCIAL MOBILITY & SOCIAL STRUCTURE. Breiger, Ronald (ed.). Cambridge: Cambridge U Pr.

The purpose of this paper is to extend a theory of social resources & social actions in the context of status attainment. The paper begins by recapping briefly the fundamental assumptions & propositions of the theory & then elaborates various structural parameters that condition further specifications & elaborations of the propositions regarding status attainment. It concludes with a discussion of some broader issues regarding the reciprocal effects of social structure & individual actions in the mobility process.

Lincoln, James (Soc, Arizona) & Arne Kalleberg. 1985. "Work organization & workforce commitment: a study of plants & employees in the U.S. & Japan" AM SOC REVIEW, 50:738-760.

We address the hypothesis that organizational commitment is higher among Japanese than U.S. workers & that this commitment gap may be an outcome of the greater prevalence of "welfare corporatist" structures in Japanese firms. With data from a survey of over 8,000 employees in nearly 100 plants in Japan & the United States, we estimate a multilevel model of the processes shaping individuals' organizational commitment & work satisfaction. Consistent with a theory of "corporatist" control, we find that participatory work structures & employee services ("paternalism") are more typical of Japanese plants yet function in both countries to raise commitment & morale. Other evidence for & against predictions from "corporatist" theory is discussed.

Linden, Rick, Raymond Currie, & Leo Driedger. Soc, Manitoba. 1985. "Interpersonal ties & alcohol use among Mennonites" CANADIAN R OF SOC & ANTHROPOLOGY, 22(4):559-573.

This paper examines the effect of interpersonal ties on the drinking behaviour of a national sample of Canadian Mennonites, using a theoretical model which combines social control & differential association theories. Drinking was found to be related to the behavioral preferences of reference others. These effects varied with the closeness of the relationship with that particular associate, & with the visibility of the actor to each associate.

Lindsey, Ada & Marylin Dodd. Nursing, Cal-San Francisco. 1985. "Social support network of Taiwanese cancer patients" INTL J OF NURSING STUDIES, 22(2):149-164.

Seven cultural groups living in California were studied to determine the nature of social support for members of each of these groups & for the total sample. Chinese people made up one of the seven cultural groups comprising the 670 respondents. Individuals with high social support were found to be four times as likely to be in excellent health; support decreased with increasing age & increased with higher educational preparation.

Liska, Allen, Mitchell Chamlin, & Mark Reed. Soc, SUNY-Albany. 1985. "Testing the economic production & conflict models of crime control" SOCIAL FORCES, 64(1):119-138.

Economists approach crime control as another economic activity, explaining it in terms of a production function model. Conflict theorists examine crime control as an instrument of the powerful to control the actions & groups which threaten their interests. Our research examines the utility of production function & conflict models in explaining variation in certainty of arrests, an important dimension of crime control, for the seven index crimes across a sample of U.S. cities over 100,000 population. The analysis shows that both the conflict & production function variable directly affect the certainty of arrest & that the effect of the production

function variables in significantly altered when the conflict variables are included in the estimating equation.

Lomnitz, Larissa. U. Nacional Autonoma de Mexico. 1985. "A model of the power structure of urban Mexico" *COMPARATIVE URBAN RESEARCH*, 11(1-2):87-104.

The flow of resources within the system is determined by the interaction of: the direction of the relationship (horizontal or vertical); the kind of resource exchanged (capital, power based on access or control of specialized knowledge, or political loyalty); the intensity or quantity of resource exchange; the mode of articulation (formal or informal). The first & third variables generate the basis pyramidal pattern of the structure; the second variable accounts for the existence of specialized sectors handling different kinds of resources; & the fourth variable explains the basic distinction between formal & informal segments of urban society. Circulation of resources depends largely on vertical patron-client relations. Horizontal relations, on the other hand, introduce an element of flexibility which enables the system to mobilize different kinds of resources at each of its articulations. Each pyramid-shaped sector specializes in handling a different kind of resource: political power, capital, or labor. Yet exchanges of power against money, money against labor, & labor against political support occur constantly at each articulation. Clearly there must be informal relationships of some kind between individuals across sectoral boundaries.

London, Bruce & Kristine Anderson. Soc., Florida Atlantic. 1985. "Population density, elites, & the distribution of infrastructural resources in Thailand" *SOC QUARTERLY*, 26(2):235-249.

This paper operationalizes both political-economic & ecological/economic explanations & compares their efficacy in predicting infrastructural development in the provinces of Thailand. Our data suggest that the distribution of infrastructural resources is primarily a function of two ecological-economic variables - gross provincial product & density, & the political-economic factors of the presence of governmental & non-governmental elites in the province.

Lpapjne, Zdenko. Edvard Kardelj U., Yugoslavia. 1985. "Two models for prediction of structure in a selected group" *J OF MATHEMATICAL SOC*, 11(4):341-353.

This paper gives two models for the generalized case of  $m$ -groups. The first model assumes that the  $N_s$ , means & standard deviations of the normally distributed predictor in  $m$ -groups, are known, i.e.,  $3m$  parameters. The second model assumes that the distribution of the predictor & group membership variable is bivariate normal (and the regression is, therefore, linear), & that the total mean, standard deviation & correlation are known, i.e.,  $3+m$  parameters. When tested with a practical example whose distributions strongly violate the assumption of normality, the models seem to be quite robust.

Luke, Timothy. Virginia Poly. 1985. "Dependent development & the OPEC states: state formation in Saudi Arabia & Iran under the international energy regime" *STUDIES IN COMPARATIVE INTL DEVELOPMENT*, 20(1):31-54.

What kind of development patterns follow from producing one product, like oil, in a transnational economy? What sort of dependence is implied by the international energy regime for the developing OPEC economies? Does the international energy regime, which links together the OPEC producers & OECD consumers mainly through the major oil TNCs, create a certain kind of state formation in a petroleum-based export economy? Have changes in the international energy regime created or foreclosed options for the OPEC countries at different historical junctures?

Lyson, Thomas. Agric. Eco. & Rural Soc., Clemson. 1985. "Husband & wife work roles & the organization & operation of family farms" *J OF MARRIAGE & THE FAMILY*, 47(3):759-764.

Using data collected from a random sample of South Carolina farm families, this research accesses how participation of husbands & wives in off-farm jobs is related to (a) various structural features of the farm unit & farm household, (b) the selection of a particular set of farm enterprises, (c) farm management practices & (d) patterns of farm decision making. Discriminant analysis is used to articulate differences among four "types" of farm families based upon the off-farm labor statuses of the husband & wife. Results show that the husband's involvement in off-farm work is more important than the wife's in influencing the organizational & operational characteristics of the farm.

MacGill, S. Geog., Leeds. 1985. "Structural analysis of social data: a guide to Ho's Galois lattice approach & a partial respecification of Q-analysis" ENVIRONMENT & PLANNING A, 17(8):10-89-1109.

A pedagogic exposition of Ho's Galois lattice approach for analyzing social data is given in this paper. This provides a basis for respecifying Atkin's Q-analysis in a way that is believed to be more powerful, more economical, & accessible to a wider audience. Concepts of traffic & eccentricity are reexamined, but more generally, the suggested respecification may enhance the utility of Q-analysis & broaden its applicability, while remaining true to its underlying ethos.

Mandala, Elias. Rochester. 1984. "Capitalism, kinship & gender in the lower Tchiri Valley of Malawi, 1860-1960: an alternative theoretical framework" AFRICAN ECONOMIC HISTORY, 13:137-169.

The theoretical limitations of many studies that employ the household model, as well as those of their critics, can be traced to their common failure to take account of the dual character of many precapitalist African economies. Scholars have ignored Forde's injunction that although "a dominant activity, agriculture is insufficient by itself to define particular social relationships". Recognizing the significance of nonagricultural production & exchange transforms the household into a household-community model which can illuminate the transformation of gender.

Marchak, Patricia. Soc, Br. Columbia. 1985. "Canadian political economy" CANADIAN R OF SOC & ANTHROPOLOGY, 22(5):673-709.

Political economy is the study of power derived from or contingent on a system of property rights; the historical development of power relationships; & the cultural & social embodiments of them. The paradigm begins with property rights relative to things but not inherent in the things themselves. The property rights of particular importance in an industrial society relate to means of production: the capital, machinery, plant, etc., by which we create goods & services. Standard Marxist theory begins with those rights & obligations, identified as the relations of production. But where political economy has challenged Marxism is in growing recognition of the existence of other property rights in capitalist systems; as well, of the importance of sources of inequality, subordination, & resistance either unrelated to or not adequately explained within a standard class analysis. Among the other sources are gender relations, ethnicity, nationalism, & resistance either related to or not adequately explained within a standard class analysis. In addition, there is impatience with the reduction of cultural & political phenomena to the history of class relations, yet insistence on the centrality of class in a capitalist world economy.

Markoff, John. Soc., Pittsburgh. 1985. "The social geography of rural revolt at the beginning of the french revolution" AM SOC REVIEW, 50:761-781.

This paper examines hypotheses on the social contexts likely to foster insurrection through the use of a variety of quantitative indicators. Several predictors of rural upheaval suggest some of the revolt-generating processes & structures: economic integration into the market; the political penetration of local institutions by the central state bureaucracy; conflict over land use; & the strength of local communal organization. Many other explanations are not confirmed: literacy does not generate revolt nor does variation in the level of hardship have consequences expected in much of the literature.

Markovsky, Barry. Soc., Iowa. 1985. "Toward a multilevel distributive justice theory" AM SOC REVIEW, 50:822-839.

This theory of distributive justice integrates & refines ideas from the equity, distributive justice & relative deprivation approaches in a formal framework spanning levels of analysis. It assumes that individuals form judgments about the propriety of reward allocations based upon social comparisons across individuals, groups or standards, & that all such comparisons are potential sources for feelings of injustice & justice-restoring behaviors. When linked with Jasso's (1980) theory of aggregate consequences of individual justice evaluations, we have the capability to investigate theoretically & empirically certain individual- and/or aggregate properties. Research is reported in which individuals responded to unjust pay allocations in a multi-person, multi-group setting - a simulated organization.

Marsden, Peter (Soc, N Carolina) & Edward Laumann (Soc, Chicago). 1984. "Mathematical ideas in social structural analysis" J OF MATHEMATICAL SOC" 10:271-294.

Three broad strategies for representation of social structures have been developed: topological, graph-theoretic, & spatial models. Each of these makes use of mathematical ideas to give

explicit meaning to sociological ones. These strategies are briefly reviewed here; we then turn to a discussion of accomplishments of structural analysis to date, consideration of theoretical, data/empirical, & institutional impediments to sustained progress, & assessment of prospects.

Marshall, Robert. Western Washington. "Giving a gift to the hamlet: rank, solidarity, & productive exchange in rural Japan" *ETHNOLOGY*, 24(3):167-182.

This paper examines the strategic pursuit of family well-being & village status under conditions of overt co-operation & covert competition at the buraku level of social organization through the analysis of a pattern of customary gift-giving that developed after World War II in several neighboring farm hamlets in Aichi Prefecture. The significance of this custom lies in the transparency with which it opens to view the complex inter-relationship of the three fundamental components of hamlet social relations - rank, solidarity, & productive exchange - & the social dislocations strategic manipulation of these elements entails.

Mayer, Thomas. Soc., Colorado. 1984 "Parties & networks: stochastic models for relationship networks" *J OF MATHEMATICAL SOC* 10(1):51-103.

Argues that parties & other gatherings are important for the development of friendship networks. It proposes a stochastic model for the evolution of networks over time, the distinctive feature of which is the party event. A party event occurs when a person in the network has a gathering & invites all of his/her friends who then also become friends. After formulating basic assumptions, various differential equations describing Party Models are derived. Subsequently several concepts useful for model analysis are defined & briefly explored. These include the concepts of potential, equivalence class form, & degenerate models. The penultimate section considers models for three person networks in some detail & with numerical illustrations.

Mazur, Allan. Soc, Syracuse. 1985. "A biosocial model of status in face-to-face primate groups" *SOCIAL FORCES*, 64(2):377-402.

This paper describes a biosocial model of status in face-to-face groups. It argues that status ranks are allocated among members of a group through face-to-face interaction & that the allocation process is similar across each primate species, including humans. Every member of a group signifies its rank through physical or vocal demeanour. For example, behavioral signs of dominant status include erect posture, glares, eye contact, strutting, & (in humans) assertive speech. Individuals whose behaviors exhibit dominance show high or rising levels of testosterone compared to those who exhibit deference. Testosterone & dominance are reciprocally related. The model relies more on research on males than on females.

McCue Horwitz, Sarah, Hal Morgenstern, & Lisa Berkman. *Epidem*, Yale. 1985. "The impact of social stressors & social networks on pediatric medical care use" *MEDICAL CARE*, 23(8):946-959.

This research assesses the simultaneous impact of sociodemographic characteristics, health attitudes & beliefs, psychologic distress, social stressors, & social networks on the use of pediatric acute care services during a 12-month period. Using a prospective longitudinal study design, data were obtained on 513 children & their families enrolled in a prepaid group practice. Linear modeling results showed that health attitudes & social networks were important predictors of acute care utilization in addition to child's age, birth order, baseline health status, & ethnic group. The authors were able to show significant effects for network size, dispersion, & tendency to use one's network members.

McIntyre, Eilene. Soc. Wrk., Toronto. 1985. "The child care network project: use of social network concepts for preventive intervention with parents of young children in high risk localities. Family Service Canada Conference, Sydney, Nova Scotia.

This paper reports on an experimental form of neighbourhood based preventive practice designed by applying social network concepts to guide intervention. The goals of the work are the reduction of unmet need for help on the part of parents of young children & unmet need for social support in their parenting roles. Basic concepts are set out. Findings of evaluation research are briefly presented. The intervention is described.

McIntyre, Eilene. Soc. Wrk., Toronto. 1984. "Social networks & social work." Working Paper.

This paper examines social network analysis to explore its potential utility for social work practice. Trends, strengths & gaps in knowledge of social networks for application to practice



are discussed, particularly in relation to "natural helping". Current problems in the use of social network concepts in practice are set out & some directions for further work are suggested.

McPherson, J. Miller & Lynn Smith-Lovin. Soc., S. Carolina. 1986. "Sex segregation in voluntary associations" AM SOC REVIEW, 51:61-79.

We analyze the sex composition of 815 face-to-face voluntary organizations in 10 communities to determine the extent of sex integration produced by voluntary affiliation. The sex segregation in these groups is substantial; nearly one-half of the organizations are exclusively female, while one-fifth are all male. Instrumental organizations (business-related & political groups) are more likely to be sex heterogeneous, while expressive groups are likely to be exclusively male or female. From the point of view of the individual, the typical female membership generates face-to-face contact with about 29 other members, less than four of whom are men. Male memberships, on the other hand, produce contact with over 37 other members on the average, nearly eight of whom are female. Men's contacts are both more numerous & more heterogeneous. We conclude that there is little support for the sex integration hypothesis in these data, although the sex heterogeneity of instrumental groups (especially those which are job-related) indicates that this pattern may change as women move into the labour force in increasing numbers.

Metzner, Ralph. 1985. "Knots, ties, nets, & bonds in relationships" J OF TRANSPERSONAL PSYCHOLOGY, 17(1):41-46.

The present paper focuses on certain symbols that can be particularly useful in accommodating the dualistic nature of personal, group, & societal relationships.

Midlarsky, Manus & Kenneth Roberts. Intl Rel., Colorado. 1985. "Class, state, & revolution in Central America" J OF CONFLICT RESOLUTION, 29(2):163-193.

Models of revolutionary behaviour in Central America are developed that rely initially on the distribution of landholdings. The scarcity of arable land - as in El Salvador, with its high population density--results in high inequality, acute class polarization, & class-based redistributive revolutionary movements. A lesser degree of land scarcity, as in Nicaragua, should lead to a diminished extent of inequality, less acute class polarization, & multiclass, nonredistributive revolutionary coalitions. The behaviors of revolutionary movements in both El Salvador & Nicaragua conform to expectations. In turn, three types of state-class relations are developed. These are instrumentalist states in which the state is used as an instrument of control by the dominant class (El Salvador); personalist states in which a caudillo-type leader rules in large measure, independent of the dominant class (Nicaragua); & autonomous institutional states (Mexico), which have developed infrastructures of party and/or government.

Mier, Robert & Robert Giloth. "Hispanic employment opportunities: a case of internal labour markets & weak-tied social networks" SOCIAL SCIENCE QUARTERLY, 66(2):296-309.

Although discrimination, skill mismatch, & dual labour market variables explain some of their poor labour market experience, the role of weak-tied social networks has been particularly important in understanding how people are steered to jobs & jobs to people in a Chicago Hispanic community.

Minkler, Meredith. Hlth. Ed., Cal-Berkeley. 1985. "Building supportive ties & sense of community among the inner-city elderly: the Tenderloin senior outreach project" HEALTH EDUCATION QUARTERLY, 12(4):303-314.

For the low-income elderly residents of America's single room occupancy hotels, poor health, social isolation, & powerlessness often are intimately connected. This article presents a case study of an attempt to address these interrelated problems by fostering social support & social action organizing among elderly residents of San Francisco's Tenderloin hotels. The Project's theoretical base is described, followed by a brief account of TSOPs genesis & growth from an informal University-sponsored project to a privately incorporated community-based organization. Examples of individual & community empowerment through TSOP are presented, as is a look at some of the dilemmas & compromises that are encountered as a community group trades its grassroots status for a more formal & bureaucratized structure. Problems in the areas of indigenous leadership development & community versus funding agency agendas are examined, as is the utility of combining social action & social planning approaches to community organizing. Finally, the potentials & limitations of Freire's "education for critical consciousness" as an organizing tool

in this environmental context are discussed, with implications drawn for other projects attempting to build self-reliance & community cohesion among inner-city populations.

Mitchell, Roger & Rudolf Moos. Psych, Stanford. 1984. "Deficiencies in social support among depressed patients: antecedents or consequences of stress? J OF HEALTH & SOCIAL BEHAVIOR, 25:438-452.

A 2-wave, 2-variable panel model was used to examine longitudinal relationships between stress & support in a sample of 233 clinically depressed patients. Levels of strain & in positive life events were significantly associated with changes in family support over the one year follow-up period. There was less evidence of an effect of social support on negative life change events, ongoing strains, or positive life change events. In addition, analyses are described which examined differences in the pattern of results as a function of: the occurrence of exit or loss events; the timing of events; the use of nonlinear models.

Mitnick, Barry & Donna Wood. Bus, Pittsburgh. 1985. "When agents use agents: factors in agent use by boundary spanning personnel." Annual Meeting of the Academy of Management, San Diego.

Though the literature has paid significant attention to boundary spanning in recent years, relatively little attention has been paid to boundary spanners as creators or users of agents in order to solve their functional dilemmas. Building on the related discussion in Mitnick (1984), this paper examines the dual response pattern (adaptation/external action, including agent use) of boundary spanners with an application to a common corporate boundary spanning area, fleet management. As part of the discussion of boundary spanners as agents, we shall present a simple model of factors influencing the use of external agents. Although the empirical evidence derives from fleet management, the analysis is intended to contribute to knowledge in general about organizational use of external agents. Questionnaire data from a sample of 200 fleet managers is examined for support for several of the model's posited relationships. Our model & the arguments that support it should be useful in the examination of many other organization boundary relationships, for example, those conducted by public affairs managers.

Mitnick, Barry. Bus, Pittsburgh. 1985. "Agents in the environment: managing in boundary-spanning roles." Working Paper.

The analysis of boundary-spanning personnel is approached from the perspective of the theory of agency, which seeks to model agent-principal relationships in diverse social settings. A typology of functions of boundary spanning is presented, which includes membership, positional, transactional, & symbolic roles involving both bonding & distinction. A number of hypotheses that follow directly from the application of the agency approach to boundary spanning are described. Two brief cases concerning fleet & public affairs management are offered as illustrations.

Mitnick, Barry. Bus, Pittsburgh. 1985. "An incentive systems model of the regulatory environment". Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, New Orleans.

An incentive systems approach is offered for the integration of theories of regulation concerned with the environmental relationships of regulatory bodies. After an examination of the potential complementarity of some current theories, the relevance of an environmental approach to the explanation of regulatory behavior is briefly reviewed. Elements of an incentive systems approach to organizations are then presented. Finally, uses of the incentive systems approach to organizations are then presented.

Mitnick, Barry. Bus, Pittsburgh. 1985. "Agency problems & organization theory & design". Annual Meeting of the Academy of Management, San Diego.

Though many theories of organizations exist, no approach dominates & no grand synthesis has yet appeared. One approach that may offer much as a very powerful & general approach to organizations is the theory of agency, which has developed out of work in political science & economics. This paper explores that possibility by examining the role of agent-principal relationships in bureaucracy. A set of characteristic agency problems are described & found to inhabit bureaucratic settings. Indeed, a key argument made is that the "bureaucracy problem" has little to do with certain endemic qualities of bureaucracy. The same kinds of agency failures occur in nonbureaucratic settings; it is merely the pattern that we have come to label "bureaucratic." Thus we should not necessarily look for organizational design cures special to bureaucracy; rather, we may look to develop a portfolio of remediation techniques appropriate for agency failures in general.

Mizruchi, Mark (Scientific Computing Ctr., Albert Einstein Coll. of Med) & Thomas Koenig (Soc, Northeastern). 1985. ECONOMIC CONCENTRATION & POLITICAL COHESION: A CROSS-INDUSTRY COMPARISON. Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association, Washington, DC.

Several political sociologists have argued that the trend toward economic concentration in major industries in advanced capitalist societies has led to a growth in corporate political power. Most of these arguments are based on the notion that economic concentration facilitates the mobilization of industries as cohesive political actors. This paper presents the first empirical examination of this argument. The similarity of campaign contributions in the 1980 Congressional elections by the four largest members of 25 industries is employed as the dependent variable. Concentration ratios of the industries, sizes & geographical proximities of the firms, & measures of within-industry economic & social integration are employed as independent & intervening variables.

Mizruchi, Mark. Scientific Computing Ctr., Albert Einstein Coll. of Med. 1985. "Local sports teams & celebration of community: a comparative analysis of the home advantage" THE SOC QUARTERLY, 26(4):507-518.

Schwartz & Barsky characterize sports events as a "celebration of local community". This article tests the celebration of community thesis by comparing the relative home advantage among 23 professional basketball teams during the 1982-82 season. Three broad variables are hypothesized to affect a team's home court advantage: provincialism & stability of the city; uniqueness of the home arena; the tradition of the team. Support is found for all three variables. Not only is there a home advantage in organized sports, but the magnitude of the advantage is itself bound by the social context within which the team performs.

Mizruchi, Mark et. al. U Albert Einstein Coll. of Med. In press. "Techniques for Disaggregating Centrality Scores in Social Networks", SOC METHODOLOGY. Brandon Tuma, Nancy (ed.).

This chapter presents a set of techniques for identifying the sources of a unit's prominence in a social network. The approach is derived from a centrality index developed by Bonacich, based on extraction of the largest eigenvector of a square relation matrix. Using the appropriate powers of the association matrix, one can determine how much centrality each unit in a network receives from every other unit. This enables a researcher to partition centrality of a unit into two components: reflected centrality (the amount of centrality received as a result of the centrality the unit sends to others) & derived centrality (the amount of centrality received exclusively from others). The different components of a unit's centrality can also be partitioned to detect the sources of change over time.

Model, Suzanne. "A comparative perspective on the ethnic enclave: Blacks, Italians, & Jews in New York City" INTL MIGRATION REVIEW" 19(1):64-81.

This article contributes to the growing literature maintaining that the ethnic enclave represents a distinct, third alternative to a dual economy. The data are interviews with 45 elderly, immigrant blacks, Jews & Italians from New York City. Two facets of the enclave are explored: determinants of job outcomes for employees & factors responsible for entrepreneurial viability. With regard to employees, the analysis shows enclave workers obtain job security & job status equivalent to openings in the primary sector. Investigation of the organization of ethnic entrepreneurship reveals that the mobilization of several factors unique to ethnicity enhances the competitiveness of minority firms.

Morris, Lydia. 1985. "Local social networks & domestic organizations: a study of redundant steel workers & their wives" SOC REVIEW, 33(2):324-342.

This paper applies the seminal insight of Elizabeth Bott (1957) to an analysis of the domestic organization & local social networks of 40 redundant steel workers & their wives. The paper outlines three models of social interaction which emerged from the research data, & uses these models as a means of highlighting certain aspects of independent male & female social activity. Finally, the work discusses the implication of different social patterns for the organization of domestic life & the management of household finance.

Morrissey, Joseph, Mark Tausig, & Michael Lindsey. 1985. "Community mental health delivery systems" *AM BEHAVIORAL SCIENTIST*, 28(5):704-720.

In this article we present a research framework & findings from a pilot study of the use of interorganizational theory & network analysis techniques as a basis for assessing the interagency theory & network analysis techniques as a basis for assessing the interagency coordination & system development goals of the Community Support Program initiative recently launched by the NIMH on behalf of the chronically mentally ill.

Moss, M., S. Moss, & E. Moles. Phila. Geriatric Ctr. 1985. "The quality of relationships between elderly parents & their out-of-town children" *GERONTOLOGIST*, 25(2):134-140.

Geographic distance often plays a role in the quality of parent-child relationships. This article reviews findings, presents exploratory analyses of two research projects, & organizes key concepts (structure, association, affection, value consensus, functional assistance, & the normative base of each) regarding the relationship of distant child & elderly parent.

Muller, Viana. 1985. "Origins of class & gender hierarchy in northwest Europe" *DIALECTICAL ANTHROPOLOGY*, 10(1,2):93-105.

The focus of this article is the basic processes involved in the transformation of kin-based to civil societies in Northwest Europe and, particularly, on the development of the extra-kin, hierarchical patron/client tie. The fundamental socio-economic change was that of the land/labour relationships. The mechanism by which this transformation occurred was that of the substitution of hierarchical extra-kin relationships of dependency for the sharing & cooperation characteristic of gathering & hunting & pre-state corporate kin groups, at first only in the military sphere, but later extended to both relations of production & those of reproduction.

Murillo Castano, Gabriel & Monica Lanzetta de Pardo. U. Andes, Bogota. 1985. "The urban informal sector in Columbia: a review of the literature & outline of research priorities" *COMPARATIVE URBAN RESEARCH*, 11(1-2):126-137.

This work seeks to formulate theoretical & methodological criteria for research on urban economies in Latin America, particularly in relation to the articulation of so-called informal activities with the growth & needs of the formal sector. Although there is great interest in this topic in Columbia, several important questions remain unresolved. We do not know what portion of total urban employment & value the informal sector generates, nor what specific forms the different informal economic activities assume. We also need to know more about the nature of the articulation of formal enterprises & informal activities -- from the role played by informal activities & survival strategies in supplementing income from wages, to the direct use of informal labor through the mechanism of subcontracting.

Murphy, Raymond. Soc., Ottawa. 1985. "Exploitation or exclusion?" *SOC*, 19(2):225-243.

This paper demonstrates that, although exploitation is central to Marxian theory, the Marxian conception of exploitation has serious limitations. The paper shows that the appropriation of productive labour is best viewed as only one of the possible consequences of the more general process of exclusion in the Weberian sense. It argues that Weberian closure theory begins with a broader conception, exclusion, which captures the common & essential feature of forms of domination which on the surface appear quite different, & it demonstrates that closure theory provides the basis for the development of a power theory of prices & profits as an alternative to the restricted Marxian conception of exploitation & associated labour theory of value.

O'Bryant, Shirley. Family Relations, Ohio State. 1985. "Neighbors' support of older widows who live alone in their own homes" *GERONTOLOGIST*, 25:305-310.

Recent older widows who live alone are a vulnerable group that needs both social & instrumental support. This study compared the neighbor support given to 226 widows who were categorized into three groups - those who had one or more children in the same city, those who had children who resided elsewhere, & those who were childless. Multivariate analyses revealed differences among these groups on various measures of neighbor support. Results are discussed in terms of the hierarchical-compensatory & task-specific models of informal support along with widows' social activity patterns, work histories, & neighbor attitudes.

Odhnoff, Jan. 1985. "On industrialization & labour market segmentation in Thailand & Malaysia" *ECONOMIC & INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY*, 6:219-238.

This article compares the results of three surveys among workers at industrial sites in Thailand & Malaysia. An analysis of labour data together with information on ownership & technology of the studied industries indicates how the structure of labour market segmentation changes when local & global production systems integrate.

Ohiorhenuan, John. Eco., Ibadan. 1984 "The political economy of military rule in Nigeria" *R OF RADICAL POLITICAL ECONOMICS*, 16(2,3):1-27.

This paper examines the theme of the postcolonial state in the context of Nigeria under military rule. Rule by force of arms would appear to establish a strong prima facie case of "relative autonomy." Furthermore, the state was able to appropriate directly a large part of the economy's surplus in the form of tribute from the petroleum industry, especially since the 1973 oil crisis. Military rule in an oil revenue state provides a unique opportunity for examining the theses that the state is relatively autonomous in a postcolonial context. It is shown that military power & oil revenue did give Nigerian rulers considerable discretion but that discretion had to be exercised within, & was therefore determined by, particular social relations of production. In the end, the interests of capital prevailed. The general validity of the autonomy of the postcolonial state thesis is doubtful.

Oliver, Pamela & Gerald Marwell. Soc, Wisconsin. 1985. "A theory of the critical mass. I.: interdependence, group heterogeneity, & the production of collective action" *AM J OF SOC* 91:22-56.

Collective action usually depends on a "critical mass" that behaves differently from typical group members. Sometimes the critical mass provides some level of the good for others who do nothing, while at other times the critical mass pays the start-up costs & induces widespread collective action. Formal analysis supplemented by simulations shows that the first scenario is most likely when the production function relating inputs of resource contributions to outputs of a collective good is decelerating (characterized by diminishing marginal returns), whereas the second scenario is most likely when the production function is accelerating (characterized by increasing marginal returns).

Oritt, Eric & Stephen Paul. Counseling Ctr., Utah. 1985. "The perceived support network inventory" *AM J OF COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY*, 13(5):565-582.

The development & psychometric investigation of the Perceived Support Network Inventory, a measure of perceived social support, is described. A group of 146 introductory psychology students participated in a test-retest study design that collected reliability, internal consistency, & construct, convergent, & discriminant validity data on the scale. In addition, a contrast group of 28 Counseling Centre clients was administered the PSNI. Test-retest reliability of the PSNI total score & subscale scores ranged from .72 to .88. Internal consistency for the PSNI was .77. Construct validity estimates ranged from .21 to .20. Discriminant validity estimates varied from -.11 to .19. Sample differences between introductory psychology student mean PSNI total & subscale scores & counseling centre client mean PSNI total & subscale scores proved significant.

Palisi, Bartolomeo. Soc., Cal State. 1985. "Interaction with kin, social-status, & well-being" *INTERNATIONAL J OF COMPARATIVE SOC*, 26(1-2):14-34.

Using data from London, Los Angeles, & Sydney, several hypotheses about the relationships between kinship interaction, social status, & subjective well-being are developed. It is found that social statuses are generally not correlated with interaction with kin. Interaction with immediate kin is positively correlated with overall well-being & marriage well-being, although it is more strongly correlated with the latter concept. Interaction with extended kin positively affects overall well-being, but not marriage well-being. There are few significant variations among cities.

Pilisuk, Marc et al. Beh. Sci., Cal-Davis. "Community as provider: a model & a case study". Monograph #17.

The Galt Helping Network Project was a 2-year program to augment mental health & community services in a rural California community through the use of natural or informal resources. The experiment made use of an exciting model for preventive intervention which has five primary

components. The 1st is the selection of an outside or neutral project staff to catalyze & facilitate the participation of various constituent groups. The 2nd is the selection of an umbrella group of influential persons to advise & to legitimize the project's activities. The 3rd component is the identification of natural helpers within the community, & the fourth is the formation of natural helping teams to bring a combination of volunteer & professional resources to assist in crisis intervention. The final component is the constituency-based problem solving forum. This method helps different groups of users & providers of services to come together to assign priorities regarding need, & to negotiate differences & develop plans of action.

Pinson, Ann. "The institution of friendship & drinking patterns in Iceland" ANTHROPOLOGICAL QUARTERLY, 58(2):75-82.

This paper outlines the institution of friendship as "partnership" in Iceland, "friends" emerging from working groups, siblings who may also share a working relationship, & school classmates, who are designated by kin terms. The paper outlines Icelandic attitudes towards alcohol consumption from the nineteenth & early twentieth century, when temperance & prohibition movements resulted in the earliest prohibition legislation, & it demonstrates that the ambivalence surrounding the "alcohol issue" is still functional in the present-day drinking patterns there.

Portes, Alejandro & Alex Stepick. Soc, Johns Hopkins. 1985. "Unwelcome immigrants: the labour market experiences of 1980 (Mariel) Cuban & Haitian refugees in South Florida" AM SOC REVIEW, 50:493-514.

This article examines the situation of two recently arrived & disadvantaged immigrant groups in the context of two competing theoretical traditions: classical assimilation & recent labour market segmentation theories. Predictions of both concerning U.S. labour market entry of foreign minorities & determinants of subsequent mobility are tested on the basis of representative surveys. Most are disconfirmed. The analysis supports the hypothesis of heterogeneous modes of incorporation into the labour market, including substantial numbers of refugees who remain outside of it.

Pynoos, Jon, Barbara Hade-Kaplan, & Dorothy Fleisher. Geron, USC. 1984 "Intergenerational neighborhood networks: a basis for aiding the frail elderly" GERONTOLOGIST, 24:233-237.

LINC organized a neighborhood & built the capacity of its residents to help each other with special attention to serving the needs of frail elderly. LINC formed intergenerational helping networks in which the elderly served as donors as well as service recipients. The project's evaluation indicated the elderly served as donors as well as service recipients. Frail older persons were provided with needed services, acted as volunteers, developed new friendships, participated in more social activities, & increased their life satisfaction.

Quam, Jean. Soc. Wrk., Minnesota. 1984. "Natural helpers: tools for working with the chronically mentally ill elderly" GERONTOLOGIST, 24:564-567.

The elderly are underserved in community mental health programs. A program is described that was designed for a board & lodging home which maximizes the use of natural helpers & takes into consideration the unique needs of the chronically mentally ill elderly. Existing support networks were strengthened & roles & functions of natural helpers were formalized as a part of the therapeutic program that tried to maintain networks that otherwise might be lost.

Ramirez Barranti, Chrystal. Family, Iowa. 1985. "The grandparent/grandchild relationship: family resource in an era of voluntary bonds". FAMILY RELATIONS, 34(3):343-352

As a result of basic demographic changes, the grandparent/grandchild relationship has the potential for spanning three to four decades of life. In light of this newly emerging family phenomenon the present article reviews the grandparent/grandchild relationship relative to the older adult, the middle generation, & the grandchild. The role of grandparents as a potential family resource is discussed & implications for family life programming are suggested.

Rapoport, Amnon. 1985. "A note on the equal division kernel & the alpha power-model" J OF MATHEMATICAL SOC, 11(1):65-76.

The equal division kernel & the alpha power solution are two recently proposed theories of coalition formation in n-person characteristic function games with sidepayments. A closed form solution for pay-off disbursement is derived from the a-power model for n-person games with only 1, n-1, & n-person permissible coalitions & no weak players. It is shown that for this class of

games, which are frequently employed to experimentally test theories of coalition formation, the equal division kernel is a special case of the a-power model with  $a=1/2$ .

Rice, Ronald & Gail Love. Annenberg, USC. "Relationships of content to structure in a computer network". Working Paper.

This study reviews the attributes, uses & impacts of computer-mediated communication systems-- especially computer conferences -- with respect to two general issues: content & structure. The literature is reviewed with respect to (a) the extent to which CMC systems can support socio-emotional communication & (b) the relationship of such content to network roles. Results from a content-an network-analysis of six weeks' worth of a public computer conference used by 112 people in the medical profession indicate that although a CMC system does support socio-emotional content & communication behaviors similar to those found in interpersonal communication, there was little relationship between content & network role.

Richardson, R. Jack (Soc, McMaster) & Barry Wellman (Soc, Toronto). 1985. "Structural analysis". CANADIAN R OF SOC & ANTHROPOLOGY, 22(5).

Structural analysis today is the international joint product of several scholarly enterprises. It has an especially strong base in Canada. More than most social scientists, those in Canada take social structure seriously. While almost all sociologists say they care about social structure, Canadians have thought structurally in their practice as well as in their preaching. This is because the structural approach fits neatly into the ways in which most Canadians look at intergroup, interregional, & international issues. In this paper, we outline the development of structural analysis, outline some of its basic principles, & how Canadians have made important contributions to its theory, method, & substantive findings. Almost all of the words discussed were produced in Canada.

Riley, Dave & Moncrieff Cochran. Hum Dev, Cornell. 1985. "Naturally occurring childrearing advice for fathers: utilization of the personal social network" J OF MARRIAGE & THE FAMILY, 47:275-286.

An interview was used to map the personal networks of 96 fathers & probe the utilization of network members for childrearing advice. About a fourth of the fathers were embedded in networks dominated by kinfolk, & their wives also had significantly few sources of childrearing advice than other mothers. Childrearing advice from kin & non-kin were analyzed separately. Advice from kinfolk showed less variation & had fewer correlates; it was related to having a firstborn target child & fewer work hours. Advice from non-kin was related to social position, network size, work hours, & the salience of the parental role for the father. The different meanings of advice from kin versus non-kin are discussed.

Roberts, Bryan. Soc, Manchester. "Urban poverty & public welfare in Mexico & Britain" COMPARATIVE URBAN RESEARCH

My interest is both in understanding the alternatives to state welfare that have led Mexico to respond weakly to the tendencies toward public welfare provision & in exploring some of the future options for welfare provision in the underdeveloped countries. To develop my argument, I begin by looking at the general contrasts in public welfare between Mexico & Britain. In subsequent sections, I will examine the evolution of welfare in the two countries, taking up the issues of why & how public welfare has developed & examining in more detail its impact on class relations.

Robinson, Robert & Maurice Garnier. Soc., Indiana. 1985. "Class reproduction among men & women in France: reproduction theory on its home ground" AM J OF SOC, 91(2):250-280.

Through an analysis of a large survey of employed men & women in France, this article shows that French reproduction theory has overstated the role of education in reproducing class advantage from generation to generation. Among men, reproduction of control over labour power (i.e., managerial/supervisory positions) is primarily direct instead of indirect through education. At the same time, education plays no role in reproducing ownership of businesses (i.e. capitalist & petty bourgeois positions), & there is little tendency for capitalist or petty bourgeois fathers to convert their economic capital into the educational capital for their sons so that the sons can secure managerial positions.

Rosenthal, Carolyn. Beh Sci., Toronto. 1985. "Kinkeeping in the familial division of labour" J OF MARRIAGE & THE FAMILY, 47(4):965-974.

In a stratified random sample of adults aged 40 & older, interviewed in Hamilton, Ont., more than half the respondents indicated that there was someone in their extended family who could be considered a "kinkeeper," someone who works at keeping family members in touch with one another. Kinkeeping is viewed as a position in a familial division of labour. The paper examines the identification of the position occupancy, & the consequences for families of having a kinkeeper. Kinkeeping is primarily a female activity & is related to the importance sibling relationships hold for people. The position of kinkeeper persists over time, & occupancy is frequently passed from mother to daughter. Having a family kinkeeper is related to greater extended family interaction & greater emphasis on family ritual at both extended family & lineage levels.

Rosenthal-Urey, Ina. Wheaton Coll. 1984 "Church records as a source of data on Mexican migrant networks: a methodological note" INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION REVIEW, 18(3):767-781.

This article discusses methodological issues in the study of Mexican migrants: the need to locate strategic regions in Mexico before field-work is begun; the need to develop techniques for longitudinal studies of migration networks.

Rounds, Kathleen & Barbara Israel. Pub. Health, Michigan. 1985. "Social networks & social support: living with chronic renal disease" PATIENT EDUCATION & COUNSELLING, 7(3):227-247.

This paper examines this relationship between the characteristics of an individual's social network & adjustment to chronic renal illness. The discussion focuses on the impact of chronic renal disease on the individual, the composition & characteristics of the social network, & on the relationships between network members. How the social network affects a person's adjustment to stages of adaptation to chronic renal disease is also addressed. Finally, suggestions are presented for how health care professionals can intervene at the individual, network, & organizational level to strengthen & enlarge social networks in order to enhance social support.

Russell, Margo. Soc. Sci. Rsrch. Unit, Swaziland, Kwaluseni. 1984 "Beyond remittances: the redistribution of cash in Swazi society" J OF MODERN AFRICAN STUDIES, 22(4):595-615.

Examines some reported practices in the redistribution of earnings & other cash in Swaziland.

Schonfield, Paul et. al. Ntwk. Therapy Inst., Mass. 1985. "Network therapy: an outcome study of twelve social networks" J OF COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY, 13(3):281-287.

Twelve social networks received a course of network therapy at the Mount Tom Institute in Holyoke, Massachusetts, by the Network Therapy Project. A total of twenty-five 3-hour meetings included 201 participants. A study was conducted examining the number & type of service contacts in the clients' central medical files three months prior to the completion of network therapy & at two 3-month intervals after therapy was terminated. An historical comparison group was studied by randomly choosing 12 clients from the 19 referred for network therapy who did not receive this treatment. The comparison group showed an overall 17% decrease in service utilization after the date of referral, compared to a 76% decrease postnetwork therapy in the treatment group. The difference between the group outcomes was statistically significant.

Schumann, Debra. 1985. "Family labour resources & household economic strategy in a Mexican Ejido" RESEARCH IN ECONOMIC ANTHROPOLOGY, 7:277-287.

Family labour resources appear to be the primary determinant of land-use strategies. Ortiz studying frontier colonists suggests that the lack of labour to manage intensive cultivation encourages colonists to undertake extensive livestock production. My research was in a recently colonized region of Chiapas, an area with low population density & relative land abundance. In this setting family labour resources are important determinants of variation in household economic strategy at the community level.

Seeman, Melvin, Teresa Seeman, & Marnie Sayles. Soc., UCLA. 1985. "Social networks & health status: a longitudinal analysis" SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY QUARTERLY, 48(3):237-248.

Panel data are employed to test the proposition that network engagement, particularly in conjunction with a high sense of control is associated with favorable health behaviour. Field interviews were conducted in Los Angeles in 1976 & 1977, with intervening systematic telephone call-backs to monitor self-rated health status, illness management, & preventive health activities. 2 forms of network engagement ("instrumental support" & "consultation"), & two power-



lessness factors ("personal mastery" & "general control") are distinguished. Integration in a "support" network is modestly associated with positive health; "consultation" networks are less sanguine (e.g., such engagement goes with less preventive health behavior); the 2 sense-of-control indices are independently related to favorable health; the poorest health is associated with a combination of low support & low sense of control. The findings are interpreted in their bearing on the Durkheimian thesis concerning the buffering effect of social integration & related alienation processes.

Shrum, Wesley, Robert Wuthnow, & James Beniger. Soc, Louisiana St. 1985. "The organization of technology in advanced industrial society: a hypothesis on technical systems" SOCIAL FORCES, 64(1):46-63.

Technical systems - large-scale, centrally coordinated technological enterprises - have emerged as a new mode of technological organization in advanced industrial societies. Recent scholarship points to the existence of two primary types of system based on whether the technology under development involves "collective" or "private" goods. It is hypothesized that these types differ in network structure & in the determinants of technical innovation. Data from a national survey of 297 individuals involved in nuclear waste & solar cell research provide support for the hypothesis.

Siddique, C. Muhammad. Soc, Saskatchewan. 1985. "Structuralism or voluntarism? A rejoinder to Barry Wellman's 'Comment on Siddique & Turk'" CANADIAN R OF SOC & ANTHROPOLOGY, 22:434-437.

Under the pretext of some measurement problems, Wellman abandons his 'structuralism' for voluntaristic individualism, & he makes a vain attempt to reiterate the myth of a happy worker, who is preoccupied with his social networks rather than the quality of work life. Indeed, Wellman's comments reflect his longstanding attachment to his 'network approach' & his failure to develop a mature understanding of the need for a broader structural analysis which brings into sharp focus the constraints & pressure of work rather than a narrow structuralism revolving around a mechanistic measuring of the number of network ties, with little regard for the meanings which people attribute to their social ties.

Skog, Ole-Jorgen. Ntl Inst for Alcohol Res, Oslo. 1986. "The long waves of alcohol consumption: A social network perspective on cultural change". SOCIAL NETWORKS, 8:1-32.

Official records of alcohol consumption, as well as other historical sources, tell a story of variations which are both long-term & large-scale. In the first part of this paper the nature of these variations is discussed; also, the trends in alcohol consumption in Norway during the period 1851 - 1982 are analysed, in both the time domain & the frequency domain (spectral analysis). On the basis of the results, the question is raised whether the observed wave-like variations are suggesting the existence of a cyclical, recurrent process, or if they are the result of a less systematic & persistent mechanism. In the second part of this paper a theoretical argument for the latter hypothesis is outlined, which links the problem to the alleged collective nature of the drinking culture. The argument is based on a model of dynamic processes of behavior modification in social networks, which links macro-level changes to micro-level changes to micro-level mechanisms. It is argued that pseudo-cyclical patterns, very similar to those observed for alcohol consumption, can be produced by processes which operate without a persistent direction, & have their roots in these micro-level mechanisms.

Skvoretz, John. Soc., USC. 1985. "Random & biased networks: Simulations & approximations". SOCIAL NETWORKS, 7:225-261.

Work by Rapoport & his colleagues in the 1950s & early 1960s developed the idea of biased-/random nets as a theory of social network structure. It aims to explain variation in aggregate network patterns by appeal to differences in local properties affecting linkages between nodes & how these differences cascade to affect the overall structure of the total network. While the theory is set out mathematically & uses formal logic to analyze the general model, the complexity of the compound outcome makes exact theory impossible. Consequently, plausible approximations & approximation formulas are used to link up the local properties to global structure. Research reported in this paper attempts to check these approximations through simulation studies. Programs are developed which generate specific networks over a reasonably large ( $S = 100$ ) population consistent with certain parametric specifications which govern local patterns of connection. Properties of these networks are then compared with those predicted from the approximation arguments in an effort to refine those arguments to the point at which they can be used with

confidence in other theoretical inquiries, such as recent applications of biased net theory to Blau's influential ideas on the social structural determinants of relational patterns.

Smith, Gavin. Anthro., Toronto. 1985. "Reflections on the social relations of simple commodity production" J OF PEASANT STUDIES, 13(1):99-108.

The article eschews any historical evidence & merely expands from the observation that few if any real situations of SCP occur without non-commodified social relations playing a significant role in their reproduction. This is because SCP relies in one form or another on "unpaid" labour & because it never entirely revolutionises the social relations from which it emerges. It is proposed here that, in connection with large, more capitalised enterprises, SCP may gain much of its competitive edge from the use it makes of the non-commodified social relations in which it is enmeshed. This in turn is used to suggest that much of the developmental characteristics of SCP are as much to do with its non-commodified characteristics as has hitherto been suggested for its commodified characteristics.

Smith, Carol. 1985. "Methods for analyzing periodic marketplaces as elements in regional trading systems" RESEARCH IN ECONOMIC ANTHROPOLOGY, 7:291-337.

The approach I developed for analyzing the marketing pattern in western Guatemala can deal with more than Guatemalan markets or locational patterns. It reveals social & economic constraints on economic behaviour relevant to a variety of rural economies. Striving for broad relevance, then, I have couched the following description of my methods in the most general terms possible, attempting to build a framework for regional marketing studies that can lead one in a variety of directions.

Sobel, Michael, Michael Hout, & Otis Dudley Duncan. Soc., Arizona. 1985. "Exchange, structure, & symmetry in occupational mobility" AM J OF SOC, 91(2):359-372.

This article introduces a new, more general conceptual distinction between reciprocated & unreciprocated mobility; & matches the concepts of structure & exchange to parameters of the model of quasi symmetry. Specifically, if exchange or reciprocated mobility is defined as that part of the mobility process that results from equal flows between pairs of occupational categories, & if structural mobility is defined as an effect of marginal heterogeneity that operates uniformly on origins, then there is a correspondence between the parameters of the model & the concepts of structure & exchange. Furthermore, this correspondence can be used to develop meaningful parametric indexes of structural mobility. Data from Brazil, Great Britain, & the United States are used to illustrate the article's approach.

Spitzberg, Brian & Daniel Canary. Interpers. & Pub. Communic., N. Texas State. 1985. "Loneliness & relationally competent communication" J OF SOCIAL & PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS, 2:387-402.

Loneliness is seen as a common social experience, best understood through the mechanisms whereby actors attribute causes for their loneliness. From an attributional perspective, the effects of loneliness chronicity on relational, or communicative, competence are delineated in three hypotheses & empirically tested among dads involved in a conversational exercise. The hypotheses are generally supported, revealing that chronically lonely people generally do not perceive themselves or others as relationally competent & are perceived as incompetent by others.

Stevens, Joseph (Jr.). Early Child. Educ., Georgia State. 1985. "Parentin skill: does social support matter?" Unpublished Manuscript.

Mothers' social network support their instrumental use of network members & professionals for help, & their personal efficacy were examined as predictors of parenting skill, among three groups of low-income women. Separate regression models were generated for black adult mothers, white adult mothers, & for black teen mothers, all of whom had at least one infant. Prediction models for white adult mothers, & the black teen mothers were not. Among the former two groups, predictive weight for parenting skill was carried, not by measures of network support or household support, but by mothers' use of extended family members for help with child rearing problems. In addition among the white mothers, use of professionals for help with child rearing problems & mothers' efficacy were also significant predictors. These prediction models suggest that, across two cultures, social ties to significant others are the linkages through which significant parenting information flows, to effect mothers' parenting behavior.

Stoller, Eleanor Palo. Soc., SUNY, Plattsburgh. 1985. "Exchange patterns in the informal support networks of the elderly: the impact of reciprocity on morale" *J OF MARRIAGE & THE FAMILY*, 47(2):335-342.

Patterns of exchange of assistance within the informal helping networks of the elderly are examined through analysis of interviews with a probability sample of 753 noninstitutionalized older persons. Most elders are involved in some type of exchange, although the proportion reporting no exchange increases as one moves from children to other relatives to friends or neighbors. Older persons who receive help usually reciprocate in some way, with the prevalence of unreciprocated assistance higher in relationships with family members than with friends or neighbors. Multiple discriminant analysis of exchange patterns produced two significant functions, the first differentiating receivers from nonreceivers & the second providers from nonproviders of help. Consistent with an exchange theory perspective, the analysis suggested that the inability to reciprocate rather than the need for assistance had a greater negative effect on morale. The data also showed a negative relationship between scope of formal service use & reliance on the informal network, a result consistent with both a possible substitution effect and/or appropriate targeting of formal services.

Strain, Laurel & Neena Chappell. 1985. Aging, Manitoba. "Measuring Choice of Care: When is an Interview technique adequate?" Annual Meeting of the Cdn Assoc on Gerontology, Hamilton, Oct.

This is a methodological paper, assessing the adequacy of the face-to-face interview for collection of information on types of health care people choose for various symptomologies. Types of care are classified as self, informal, formal, or combinations of the foregoing. Data are derived from a pilot study of 100 individuals in Winnipeg, Manitoba, designed to develop adequate measures in this area. Field testing of several measures revealed the feasibility, albeit with many difficulties, of designing questions in this area which elicit the desired information. The main problem of obtaining information on self-care & exchanges within the informal network is analyzed in terms of seeking information in areas generally taken-for-granted by respondents. The critical importance of probes & well-trained interviewers for taking individuals past the usual 'markers' in their lives to the everyday activities which they themselves define as unproblematic is discussed. It is concluded that face-to-face interviews do allow sufficient flexibility & interpersonal freedom to elicit the desired data but that the rote application of structured, closed ended questions using an interview technique probably reveals more the inadequate application of that technique than valid data.

Stryckman, Judith & Line Paré-Morin. 1985. Comm. Health Dept., St-Sacrement Hospital, Québec. "Keeping elders at home: the contribution of informal caregivers." Annual Meeting of the Cdn Assoc on Gerontology, Hamilton, Oct.

In this research a sample of 25 elderly people who has been seen at the emergency room of a local hospital were interviewed. These individuals had been referred to a hospital social worker because of social difficulties perceived by the medical staff in their discharge. They had been able to return to their homes thanks to the help given by an "informal caregiver" system buttressed by formal supports. One representative of the informal system was also interviewed. The relationship of caregiver & receiver was analyzed in order to develop a means of early detection of actual or potential problems due to the "wearing thin" of the fabric of informal support & to understand the dynamics of this supportive relationship in a variety of settings.

Surra, Catherine. Hum Dev, Illinois. 1985. "Courtship types: variations in interdependence between partners & social networks" *JOURNAL OF PERSONALITY & SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY*, 49(2):357-375.

Stage comparisons showed that marriage partners become more active with each other but less with social others as courtships progress. This pattern held for the two accelerated types, although partners in the accelerated-arrested type withdrew more & sooner from network activities. Couples in the prolonged group reported increased companionship to a lesser extent & remained more active with the network. The intermediate type was marked by more network activity & less companionship during courtship & marriage.

Tardy, Charles. Speech Commun., Southern Mississippi. 1985. "Social support measurement" *AM J OF COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY* 13(2):187-202.

Instruments designed to measure social support are evaluated. Five aspects of social support are identified & instruments capable of assessing these components are described. Reliability & validity evidence associated with the measures are reviewed. The purpose of this discussion is

to facilitate the study of social support by clarifying the decisions faced by researchers & increasing awareness of the capabilities & limitations of currently available instruments.  
Tesch, Stephanie. Rider Coll. 1985. "The psychosocial intimacy questionnaire: Validation studies & an investigation of sex roles" J OF SOCIAL & PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS, 2:471-488.

Developed an easily administered measure of intimacy that could apply to several types of relationships in adolescents & adults. In a set of four survey studies, the sixty-item Psychosocial Intimacy Questionnaire was found to have high internal consistency ( $\alpha = 0.97$ ) & good test-retest stability over a three-week interval. Correlations with other measures provided evidence for convergent & discriminant validity of the PIQ. Factor analysis indicated that psychosocial intimacy may be a function of romantic love, supportiveness & communication ease. Intimacy level of heterosexual relationships in your adults appears to be more affected by partners' feminine qualities than by sex-typing or androgyny.

Tienda, Marta & Jennifer Glass. Rural Soc., Wisconsin. 1985. "Household structure & labor force participation of Black, Hispanic, & White mothers" DEMOGRAPHY, 22(3):381-394.

There is little empirical evidence to document whether the presence of other adults permits women with children, whether they are married or single mothers, to enter the labour force.

Tietjen, Anne Marie & Christine Bradley. Psych., Washington. 1985. "Social support & maternal psychosocial adjustment during the transition to parenthood" CANADIAN J OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE, 17(2):109-121.

The study addressed the questions of whether support from social networks and/or support from husbands are associated with women's adjustment during pregnancy and/or postpartum. Levels of perceived stress, anxiety, depression, marital adjustment, attitude toward baby, & social support were assessed for 23 well-educated, middle- up upper middle-class women at 35 weeks gestation & at 3 months postpartum. Support from husbands was associated with good adjustment in all areas during pregnancy & with good postpartum marital adjustment. Findings regarding support from network members suggest that women who were experiencing a difficult adjustment turned to their networks for support. The absence of an inverse relationship between support & adjustment over time suggests that network support was not effective in promoting better postpartum adjustment during the time frame studied. Prebirth social support did not predict postpartum adjustment.

Tietjen, Anne Marie. Psych., Washington. 1985. "The social networks & social support of married & single mothers in Sweden" J OF MARRIAGE & THE FAMILY, 47(2):489-496.

The object of this research was to identify structural characteristics of social networks & contextual factors associated with high levels of social support for married & single mothers in Sweden. The networks of 37 single & 43 married mothers were compared. Single mothers were receiving more instrumental & personal support than married mothers were, although their networks did not differ substantially in structure. Single mothers receiving the highest levels of support were employment full-time; had few children; had networks composed mainly of friends (rather than relatives, neighbors, or workmates); saw their network members frequently; & kept a balance of giving & taking in their relationships. Results were similar for married mothers except that reciprocity was less important for maintaining relationships & that neighbors were more important as a source of support.

Tilly, Louise. Ctr for Social Change, New School, NYC. 1985. "Coping with company paternalism" THEORY & SOCIETY, 14(4):403-418.

This case study offers three alternatives to Zola's & Aries's view of the unique & unchanging character of the coal-mining community. First, by temporal comparison, it demonstrates how patterns of behaviour in Anzin worker families changed. Second, by looking briefly at the household behaviour of other occupational groups in cities elsewhere in the Nord, & of non-miners in Anzin, it shows what miners shared with them. Finally, though its examination of the Anzin Company's personnel policies, & families' efforts to shape them to provide more security for themselves, it puts forward an interactive explanation for miner behaviour & how it changed.

Trager, Lilian. Wisconsin-Parkside. 1984 "Family strategies & the migration of women: migrants to Dagupan City, Philippines" INTL MIGRATION REVIEW, 18(4):1264-1277.

Urban migration in the Philippines is increasingly female-dominant. A study of women migrants in one secondary city finds complex occupational & migration patterns, with women in both informal sector occupations & professional/clerical occupations. This article suggests that explana-

tions of these patterns may be sought in analysis of family strategies of rural families for both survival & mobility play an important role in the migration of women.

Trimble, David et. al. 1984 "Follow-up of a full-scale network assembly" INTERNATIONAL J OF FAMILY THERAPY, 6(2):102.

The authors conducted two full-scale network assemblies for the family network of a suicidal adolescent. Finding from the clinical follow-up & telephone interviews with 21 of 65 participants revealed benefits for the index family & the network members who participated in the meetings. A "ripple effect" in which the participants' own personal networks improved was also demonstrated. Benefits included resolution of a suicidal crisis, better understanding of depression & family stress, more adaptive responses to depression & suicidal risk, & improved personal relationships. No causalities from this intervention were discovered.

Trimble, David & Jodie Kliman. "Community network therapy: strengthening the networks of chronic patients" INTERNATIONAL J OF FAMILY PSYCHIATRY, 2(3,4):269-289.

In this paper, we describe our efforts to adapt the strategy of community network therapy to the deinstitutionalization & community care of chronic patients. Community network therapy which integrates the concept of social networks into community mental health practice, has recently been applied, with encouraging results, to the chronic psychiatric patient population. Over a three-year period, one of the authors' adapted social network therapy techniques to the needs & circumstances of chronic patients in a community we will call "Ocean City," a small urban area with a population of 120,000. Experience in Ocean City demonstrated that the network therapy approach was compatible with the "networking" approach of the case manager of the NIMH community support program. Integration of these two practical applications of the concept of social networks provides a wide range of strategies for addressing the multiple & complex problems of deinstitutionalization.

Turk, Herman & Lynne Zucker. Soc., USC. "Structural bases of minority effects on majority-supported change" SOCIAL SCIENCE QUARTERLY, 66(2):365-385.

An organization-based theory of minority effects on fundamental social & political processes is examined by disaggregating issues & constituencies at state & county levels. Modern minorities can resist changes supported by an overwhelming majority, because heterogeneous interests seldom are adversarial. This held for landslide passage of California's Proposition 13 halving local tax revenues, thereby drastically reducing government expenditure. Resulting legislation also responded to the numerical minority - which rejected specific budget changes - where represented by advocacy groups or through concentration into districts having their own elected officials. Locally, such responsiveness depended on organizational linkage provided by large, diversified government & certain specialized organizations. Representation & linkage were less clearly necessary for budget policy responsive to the majority's support of general change.

Turner, R. Jay. Psychiatry & Soc., Br. Columbia. 1985. "Assessing risk factors for problem parenting: the significance of social support" J OF MARRIAGE & THE FAMILY, 47(4):881-892.

This paper reports on the extent to which three social psychological variables - social support, life stress, & personal control - constitute significant risk factors with respect to maladaptive parenting. Case comparison analyses were used to assess the power of these factors in distinguishing a sample of known maladaptors from a sample of comparison mothers. Our results indicate that social support, as experienced or perceived by the individual, effectively distinguishes among women who vary in their adaptation to the parenting role. While life stress & personal control are also significant in this context, these results suggest that social support may be of dramatic adaptive relevance.

Tutino, John. Hist., St. Olaf & Carleton Coll, Minn. 1985. "Family economies in agrarian Mexico, 1750-1910" J OF FAMILY HISTORY, 10(3):258-271.

Studies of Mexican agrarian history long have focused on great estates & peasant communities, institutions presumed to dominate rural life. This essay suggests, however, that the agrarian poor first organized their lives in families - groups that dealt creatively with powerful people & institutions. It explores the ways the rural poor organized family economies not wholly subject to either great estates or villages. Family organization allowed the agrarian majority more independence from elites & powerful institutions than is generally accepted.

Tutzauer, Frank. *Communic*, Northwestern. 1985. "Toward a theory of disintegration in communication networks." *SOCIAL NETWORKS*, 7:263-285.

This article explores the nature of organizational dissolution by utilizing the terminology & logic of graph theory. More specifically, the role of communication in network decay is studied. It is argued that as an organization dissolves, it is marked by an increasing number of cliques & factions leading to network stratification. Both quantitative & qualitative aspects of the communication relation are found to influence network disintegration.

Useem, Michael & Jerome Karabel. *Soc*, Boston U. 1986. "Pathways to top corporate management" *AM SOC REVIEW* 51:184-200.

This study, based on data on the education, social backgrounds, & careers of 2,729 senior managers associated with 208 major corporations, analyzes the relationship between stratification within higher education (as measured by institutional status & level of credential) & stratification within the ranks of top corporate management. Findings reveal that the impact of a law degree & an upper-class origin are most pronounced for successful movement beyond the firm into formal & informal inter-corporate networks.

Useem, Bert. *Soc*, Illinois-Chicago Circle. 1985. "Disorganization & the New Mexico prison riot of 1980" *AM SOC REVIEW*, 50:677-688.

"Breakdown" theorists postulate that collective action results from social disorganization & increased levels of discontent. Data on the 1980 New Mexico prison riot provide support for certain aspects of this model. From 1970 to 1975, the State Penitentiary provided inmates with employment opportunities & recreational programs. These integrating activities were sharply curtailed after 1975. As a consequence, inmates experienced strong feelings of deprivation, & inter-inmate violence increased. The 1980 riot reflected the disintegration of the previous five years. No one element was in control of the riot, & the level of brutality surpassed that of any other U.S. prison riot.

Vaux, Alan & Deborah Harrison. *Psych*, S. Illinois. 1985. "Support network characteristics associated with support satisfaction & perceived support" *AM J OF COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY*, 13(3):245-268.

Social support networks, supportive behaviors, & subjective appraisals of support (perceptions, satisfaction) have emerged as three approaches to social support conceptualization & measurement. We see these as three equally legitimate components of the social support meta-construct, & ask what support network characteristics are associated with perceptions of an satisfaction with support. Ninety-eight nontraditional women students (ages 30 to 61) provided data on characteristics of networks providing five models of support, satisfaction with each mode of support, & perceptions of support from family, friends, & others. Bi- & multivariate analyses yielded complex findings but indicated that support perceptions & satisfaction are related to size of support mode-specific networks, closeness of network relationships, & composition of networks, particularly the presence of a spouse, & the proportion of close friends, social acquaintances, & immediate family.

Veiel, Hans. 1985. "Dimensions of social support: a conceptual framework for research" *SOCIAL PSYCHIATRY*, 20(4):56-162.

It is the fallacious assumption of a single commodity "social support" which lies at the root of the present confusion. A multi-dimensional conceptual frame of reference is a necessity for further advancement in the field & for the development of effective assessment & intervention strategies. Such a differentiated framework is developed & shown to be consistent with the present state of empirical & theoretical knowledge. This framework is applied to the conceptual analysis of social support measures used in a number of frequently cited empirical studies, whose discrepant results are shown to derive from differences in the target area & specificity of the measures used.

Von Eye, Alexander. 1985. "Structure Identification Using Nonparametric Models", *INDIVIDUAL DEVELOPMENT & SOCIAL CHANGE*. Nesselrode, John & Alexander Von Eye (eds.). Orlando, FL: Academic Pr.

Examples of both complex & complicated structures involving different relations are rare in the social sciences. Even theories that define substantively differing kinds of relations between individuals across situations, (speech patterns while with teachers or parents) are not

true illustrations. Most often these relations have been measured with only one kind of similarity or association coefficient; for example, simple correlation coefficients or contingency measures. Such techniques are limited in their applicability, & perhaps even appropriateness, to the measurement of complicated structures. Selected aspects of measuring relations between structural elements will be described, with special attention devoted to their assessment by nonparametric coefficients.

Walker, Gordon. 1985. "Network position & cognition in a computer software firm" ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCE QUARTERLY, 30:103-130.

The present study examined the relationship between differences in cognition among the members of a software firm & the position a member occupied in the network of task relationships in the organization. Cognition was measured through judgments about means-ends associations relevant to software product success. The network was analyzed as a blockmodel, & positions in the network were defined as blocks of structurally equivalent individuals. Network position was found to be a stronger & more stable predictor of differences in cognition than the type of function an individual had & the type of product worked on. Both tenure in the industry & tenure in the firm also were found to have strong & stable effects. The generalizability of the findings is discussed in terms of the type of cognition studied & the firm's size, technology, & level of market uncertainty.

Ward, Russell, Mark LaGory, & Susan Sherman. Soc, SUNY-Albany. 1985. "Neighborhood & network age concentration: does age homogeneity matter for older people?" SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY QUARTERLY, 48(2):138-149.

Research indicates the presence of residential age concentration in metropolitan areas. Based on studies of retirement housing & expectations of the value of involvement with age peers derived from exchange theory, such concentration might be expected to yield benefits for older persons. The effects of neighborhood age concentration, & more generally of access to age peers in one's social network, are investigated in a sample of persons age 60+. Networks exhibit moderate age homogeneity, & neighborhood age concentration appears to stimulate the presence of age peers in social networks. There is little evidence, however, that living in age-concentrated neighborhoods or having age-homogeneous social networks contributes to well-being. Age concentration does not appear to be a significant component of person-environment congruence or of exchange balance within informal networks.

Wekerle, Gerda. Environmental St., York, Canada. 1985. "From refuge to service centre: neighborhoods that support women" SOC FOCUS, 18(2):79-95.

The sociological literature on the neighborhood has tended to overemphasize its function as a locale for social interaction while paying scant attention to the neighborhood's function in the delivery of essential urban services to residents at various stages of the life cycle. From the extensive work on the neighborhood as a focus for social integration have emerged two dominant images - the neighborhood as refuge & the non-place network. The paper focuses on recent research on women's needs in the urban environment which criticizes both these images from a theoretical & empirical base & points to a new image - the neighborhood as service centre - as the appropriate focus for research & urban policy.

Wellman, Barry. Soc., Toronto. 1985. "Comment on Siddique & Turk". CANADIAN R OF SOC & ANTHROPOLOGY, 22:431-433.

Siddique & Turk's recent CRSA paper offers both less & more than meets the authors' eyes. In this paper, the authors claim that the 'work personality' of wage-earners more powerfully explains a family's social participation than their SES or the nature of their personal community networks. While their claims may be true, problems with measurement & inference make it impossible to assess this with their data.

Wellman, Barry. Soc, Toronto. 1985. "Social networks & social support: Implications for later life." Annual Meeting of the Cdn Assoc on Gerontology, Hamilton.

Social network analysis has developed from a metaphor & research method into a paradigm with a growing body of findings. Its way of studying structures of social relationships make it especially suitable for the study of social support in later life. Findings from a large-scale survey & in-depth interview with retired & non-retired residents of East York (metro Toronto) suggest that gerontologists may have focused too narrowly on studying supportive relations with kin. All

of the retired East Yorkers have diverse networks containing a variety of active ties -- both local & distant -- to kin & friends. These ties, rather than being one-on-one, are usually "structurally embedded" in larger social networks. Retired East Yorkers exchange a variety of supportive resources with network members. Rather than depending on a few persons for a broad range of support, they usually obtain different types of support, (emotional aid, services, companionship, information, etc.) from different network members.

Werbner, Richard. Anthro., Manchester, 1984 "The Manchester school in South-Central Africa" ANNUAL R OF ANTHROPOLOGY, 13:157-185.

In scope the School was wide, virtually from the start, & included a series of studies in British industrial sociology & Indian village politics & economics. This review is concentrated on the school's importance for the field of South-Central African studies; & I include certain research in Botswana, which was an extension of the School's studies in Central Africa. With one important exception, the School's early members rarely brought students into this field, but directed younger anthropologists' fieldwork elsewhere. But the British Central Africa era of the Manchester School is clearly over. The Manchester School survives, of course, in its network, linking highly disparate clusters of widely dispersed scholars; & it may well be revealing about the nature of our own ideas that the School's members interest in networks & home-boys bloomed when the School itself ceased to be dominantly a close knit group.

White, Harrison. Soc., Arizona. "Agency as Control", In PRINCIPALS & AGENTS: THE STRUCTURE OF BUSINESS. Boston: Harvard Business School Press.

Agency is an ancient device for getting business done, which remains fresh & in common use. It is intensely social in its mechanism, since it gets one person to do something for another vis-a-vis a third person, but only with heavy reliance on the lay of the social landscape. Opportunism & flexibility, in both the short & the long term, are the key to agency's perennial robustness. In this paper I have tried to build up, through comparative historical examples, a sense of the range of agency. This range can help one understand better some important practices of upper management in the tapestry of big firms & segregated markets that characterizes the United States today. Colleagues & I are engaged in a series of papers with this aim. We show agency embedded variously in markets & in hierarchies, & interconnecting exemplars of these; via agency we come to see how hierarchy & market cannot be fully separated because they interpenetrate.

Wholey, Douglas. 1985. "Determinants of firm internal labor markets in large law firms" ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCE QUARTERLY, 30(3):318-335.

Professional labour markets, such as law, are often thought to be highly open occupational internal labour markets, in which promotion is rare & lateral entry is common. In the law firms analyzed in this study, however, promotion was much more common than lateral entry: three out of four partnership positions in law firms were staffed through promotion rather than lateral entry. Law firm growth, the number of major clients, & addition of major clients increased promotion, while promotions in prior periods decreased current promotion. Addition of major clients & promotions in prior periods led to lateral entry.

Wilson, Thomas. Gannon. 1985. "Urbanism, misanthropy & subcultural processes" THE SOCIAL SCIENCE JOURNAL, 22(3):89-102.

Tests the proposition drawn from classical & subcultural urban theories that urbanism (i.e., population size) increases misanthropy (i.e., general negative feelings toward others). When relevant demographic variables are controlled, urbanism is found to increase misanthropy to an extent far less than might be expected on the basis of these theories. An inference drawn from subcultural theory, that the impact of urbanism on misanthropy will be strongest among members of relatively large subcultures, is also tested & is confirmed. Several implications are drawn for subcultural theory. First, while the theory correctly emphasized cross-subcultural encounters as a cause of misanthropy-inducing nature of city life by too strongly stressing urbanism as a cause both of subculturization & of persons' exposure to alien subcultures, & by overstating the effect of exposure to subcultural aliens on general views toward others.



Windham, Michael. Math, Utah St. 1985. "Numerical classification of proximity data with assignment measures" J OF CLASSIFICATION, 2:157-172.

An approach to numerical classification is described, which treats the assignment of objects to types as a continuous variable, called an assignment measure. Describing a classification by an assignment measure allows one not only to determine the types of objects, but also to see relationships among the objects of the same type & among the types themselves. A classification procedure, the Assignment-Prototype algorithm, is described & evaluated. It is a numerical technique for obtaining assignment measures directly from one-mode, two-way proximity matrices.

Wister, Andrew. Waterloo, Canada. 1985. "Living arrangements & informal social support among the elderly". Annual Meeting of the Cdn Assoc on Gerontology, Hamilton.

This paper investigates the significance of living arrangements as social conditions affecting specific types of informal social support among older persons. The data were drawn from a 1983 survey focusing on living arrangement choices among the elderly & consisted of 454 respondents 65 years & over living in non-collective households selected by means of a stratified sample by age & sex. Analysis of variance & multiple classification analysis are used to assess whether living alone, with a spouse, or with others affects several types of informal support, net of age, sex, & a measure of strength & mobility. The results of the data analyses indicate that living arrangements have a considerably greater impact on instrumental informal support than either affective peer or affective family support. The affective forms of support appear to be influenced by living arrangement type, however, other unmeasured factors play a much more important role. Conversely, approximately half of the variance in instrumental support can be explained by the effects of strength & mobility, living arrangement, & age.

Wuthnow, Robert. Soc., Princeton. 1985. "State structures & ideological outcomes" AM SOC REVIEW, 50:799-821.

The paper re-examines the theoretical & empirical adequacy of Swanson's study of the Protestant Reformation & proposes an alternative perspective on the relation between state structures & ideological outcomes. A comparison of sixteenth-century England & France is presented which indicates that the structure of state power in each fails to conform to Swanson's characterization. The utility of taking a social structural approach that emphasizes the manner in which distributions of social resources affect the likelihood of ideological movements becoming institutionalized is suggested. In the case of the Reformation it appears that a decisive factor was the greater degree, than in France, of state autonomy relative to the landed nobility which had been attained in England by the start of the sixteenth century.

Yang, Jonghoe & Russell Stone. Sung Kyun U., Korea. 1985. "Investment dependence, economic growth, & status in the world system: a test of 'dependent development'" STUDIES IN COMPARATIVE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, 20(1):98-120.

Several explanations are suggested by the reviewers for the contradictory findings on the relationship between economic dependence & economic growth. One possibility is that the relationship may vary by geographical region; a second possibility is that the level of development among underdeveloped countries may affect the relationship between foreign investment & growth. In general, the findings are inconclusive.

Zunz, Oliver. 1985. "American history & the changing meaning of assimilation" J OF AM ETHNIC HISTORY, 4(2):53-72.

Although American social historians have studied ethnicity in great detail, they have not yet applied their full resources to an examination of assimilation. This position paper will try to explain why this is the case. To do so, it will concentrate on the theoretical positions taken by social historians in the last twenty years, not on their methodology or their analyses.

# THESIS SUMMARIES

LOCAL MOVES AND SOCIAL NETWORKS: THE CHANGING SOCIAL WORLDS OF MOTHERS AND CHILDREN IN THREE CULTURES. Mary Brett Larner. Hum Dev, Cornell. 1985.

Examining the argument that the residential mobility of the modern family disrupts the development of social networks and community ties, this thesis presents longitudinal data documenting the effects that local moves have on the personal social networks of urban mothers and their young children. Common sense says that geographic mobility unsettles social networks. Still little about the change that occurs naturally in networks or about factors other than mobility which contribute to turnover is known.

The study draws on interviews of 326 urban families with a preschool child in 1978-9 and again in 1981-2. Families who moved locally the three years are identified, the social ties of the six-year-old children are described, and changes in the size and composition of the mothers' social networks are traced. The effects of local mobility are examined in comparisons between the 85 families who moved to a new neighborhood & 241 who did not move. Variations in mobility experiences are compared between Black & White families in the USA, & Swedish families.

Results show that one third of the families moved, and that turnover among social network relationships is high: 25% of the average mother's ties are lost & replaced over the 3 year span. These two change processes are not linked, however. Moving is strongly related to change in social ties only for US white mothers. Change in the US Black networks often occurs because the friends & neighbors included in the networks move away, showing that moving has collective as well as individual consequences. The changes experienced by Swedish families are not driven by any of the situational factors considered here, perhaps because the protections extended by Swedish family policy leave families free to move & exchange new for old personal ties according to the private rhythms of their lives.

EXPERIENCING PERSONAL NETWORK COMMUNITIES, Barry Leighton. Soc, Toronto. 1986.

The dissertation reports an exploratory study of the perceptions a group of urban-dwellers have of the structure, contents and processes of their personal network communities. Personal network communities are defined as the network of socially-close or intimate kin and non-kin ties each urbanite possesses outside their household. These perceptions are important because they influence the orientations urbanites express towards their network communities and towards community generally. Such orientations are the judgments urbanites make about whether or not community is present and hence, in terms of the Community Question, whether community has declined for them on a personal level.

33% of past residents of East York, Toronto, were interviewed extensively during 1977-78. In addition to perceptions of the structure, contents and processes associated with their intimate networks, information was gathered on the respondents' personal attributes, structural properties of their networks, and selected behavioural contents occurring within those networks.

Several perception categories of network contents and processes are identified: tangible or material support (advice, confidant role), emotion or affect, interpersonal solidarity (a 'passive support' category consisting of value consensus and concern for another's well-being), sociability, reciprocity (in exchanges of the contents), and reliability (in the provision of the contents). These perceptions vary by the scale of networks, social cohesion, personal stability, residential stability, and material resource accumulation. In addition, support is found for a constant fund of social resources hypothesis. Respondents consider community to be present & not to have declined for them in personal terms in the face of the transforming forces of contemporary urban society.

AFRICAN APE SOCIAL STRUCTURE: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS. Alexandra Maryanski-Turner. Soc Sci, Cal-Irvine. 1986.

African apes are closely related species although they live in different habitats & have different social arrangements. Chimpanzees travel along or join temporary parties. An organizational structure usually is evident only at the community or regional population level. Gorillas typically travel as social isolates or as members of stable groups. In contrast to chimpanzees, an organizational structure is evident at the group level.

Such organizational differences have led to 2 widely accepted hypotheses: chimpanzees have a complex multiple-level social organization rather like humans, with fluid social relations within a larger & more stable regional population; while gorillas have a single-level group organization like many monkeys, with stability & cohesiveness of social relations within discrete groups. Do gorillas themselves recognize these discrete social units? Have we reified our notion of the gorilla group to a degree not justified by the data? This dissertation compares the social structures of Pan and Gorilla. An emphasis on the social relation lends itself to a discussion of African ape network patterns, especially within and between gorilla groups. While the hypothesis that chimpanzees manifest a community level of organization is well supported, relational data on gorillas in combination with other pieces of social data on gorillas not easily defined under the current group hypothesis, lend support to an alternative hypothesis that gorillas may share with chimpanzees a more complex organizational structure.

FATHER INVOLVEMENT IN CHILDCARE: SUPPORT FROM THE PERSONAL SOCIAL NETWORK. David Riley. Hum Dev, Cornell. 1985.

The aim of this study was to chart the relationship between fathers' social ties outside the family and their involvement in childrearing within the family. The data were drawn from the Comparative Ecology of Human Development Project at Cornell University. The sample included 70 non-Black, employed fathers from two-parent households in Syracuse, New York, each with a 6-year old child. Childrearing involved in 3 years was measured: routine childcare tasks, play with the child, and school-related interaction. The results showed that interference from the father's work in his home life and the number of adult female relatives living nearby were related to lower levels of father involvement in all three areas of childrearing. But these relationships, and virtually every other finding in this study, were greatly modified by maternal employment. Indeed, a key finding was that the correlates of childrearing participation by fathers could only be understood by treating 1-earner and 2-earner families as separate populations. In 1-earner families men were much less involved in the traditional area of father-child interaction -- play -- if their social ties were predominantly with men, and if a local female kin network existed. In 2-earner families, men's involvement in the nontraditional area of routine childcare tasks was greater if the fathers had jobs that didn't interfere in home life, and if they had access to multiply-supportive bonds to friends. These supportive social bonds were likely to be with other young parents, and the fathers often used them for childrearing advice. In general the findings show: that distinct areas of childrearing involvement exist; that aspects of the fathers' social networks (predominance of males in the network, number of local female kinfolk, and number of multiply-supportive bonds with non-kin) are meaningfully related to their childrearing involvement; and that very different patterns of relationships exist within ecologically distinct types of families.

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2	2	1979	Turk & Hanada, "Rudimentary nets among urban orgs."; Friedmann, "Are distributions really structures?" (take that, Max Weber!); Pickvance, Urban soc. & nets in Britain; Soref, Corp. interlock bibliog; Todd, Social networks & psych;"; L. Freeman on small worlds.
3	1	1980	Boissevain, "Network analysis: a reappraisal"; Sonquist, "Concepts and tactics in analysing net. data" (with SAS, et al.); Hammer on validity of network data;
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3	3	1980	Barrera, "A method for the assessment of soc. support nets. in cmty surveys"; Hammer's final reply to K&B.
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4	2	1981	L. Freeman, Beginner's bookshelf to net. anal.; Bernard, Killworth and Sailer on informant accuracy in net data & the small world problem; Caulkins, 19th c. Norwegian net. anal.
4	3	1981	J.C. Mitchell, "Ethnography & analysis"; Study of CONNECTIONS & SOC. NETS.; New Directory.
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5	3	1982	Payne, Relational databases with the P-STAT program.
6	3	1983	Pitts, Bibliog. on net. chapters in edited books; Scherer, terse summary of network findings (with bibliog.).
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