

CONNECTIONS

VOLUME X

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EUROPEAN SPECIAL

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CONNECTIONS

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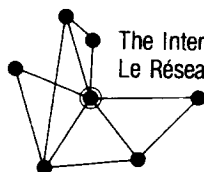
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CONTRIBUTIONS are encouraged from members and colleagues: research papers of any length, reviews of applications of networks in different fields, comments and critiques, survey articles, computer programmes, conference information, abstracts, teaching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



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

NETWORK NOTEBOOK

IN THIS ISSUE

Network analysis is sweeping Europe. We bring research reports from Britain, France, Germany, Hungary and the Soviet Union. The French are especially active -- they've even formed a local réseaux of network analysts. They join the longstanding network analytic groups in England, Holland & Germany. Our other big feature is books. We bring news of over 100 for your summer reading. Plus 1st news of the next SUNBELT conference in San Diego.

COME TO THE NETWORK PARTY

What better thing to do during the Amer Soc Assoc meetings than to have a party! It's at Chris Ross' house, Wednesday Aug 19, from 6:30 PM into the night. (Ignore stodgy ASA announcement that we're supposed to have a business meeting then.)

Chris lives at 3734 N. Wilton, 1 block north & 1 block east of Wrigley Field. It's a 20 minute, \$5 cab ride from the loop. Urbanists can take the northbound Howard CTA train 20 minutes from State St. Take the "A" train (sorry Duke) to Sheridan, go right to 2d stop sign, go left 1 block to Wilton, go right $\frac{1}{2}$ block to house. Or take the "B" train to Addison, go left 1 block to Wilton, go left $\frac{1}{2}$ blocks to house. [Home tel: (312)-281-7368].

INSNA will also have a display table at the ASAs. Drop by, say hello, & renew your sub at a special low price.

T-SHIRTS!!

You're walking thru the jungle. Suddenly you're surrounded by Ollie North's "freedom fighters". They turn down your bribe. "Not big enough. We're used to more." Then they notice your CONNECTIONS tee. "Why didn't you tell us you had such good networks?" In baby blue, complete with the INSNA logo in royal blue & red. Just the thing for jungle & seminar room. Sizes: Small, Medium, Large, Extra-Large. A good piece of cloth--only the best, so they cost \$8.99 in North America, \$10.99 abroad. Send checks to INSNA, Centre for Urban & Community Studies, University of Toronto, 455 Spadina Ave, Toronto, Canada M5S 2G8.

EARLY BIRD SPECIAL

North Holland has just told us that they are going to raise the price of SOCIAL NETWORKS by \$3. Next year, the combo offer of SN + CONNECTIONS will cost at least \$58. That's still a good deal--cheaper than you get SN alone elsewhere.

But here's a better deal! If you renew for 1988 now -- at least by Oct 1, 1987 -- we'll renew you at this year's price: \$55. Do it now & have a few Heinekens on us.

BIG BUCKS FOR INSNA

The editors & authors of Peter Marsden & Nan Lin, *SOCIAL STRUCTURE AND NETWORK ANALYSIS*, have again donated their annual royalties to INSNA. That's the good news. The bad news is that due to the wonderful work we've all done since then, this book appears to be approaching the twilight of its life course. To wit: the year's total royalties were US \$31.14, barely enough to keep us in floppy disks. So we'd be delighted if other editors would take up Marsden/Lin's noble & labour-saving idea: When the annual royalty checks get so small as to make divvying them up a joke, why not donate them to INSNA. Huge thank-yous guaranteed!

IS THIS TAKING STRUCTURAL EQUIVALENCE TOO FAR?

Why is it that most INSNA members I've met recently insist that when attending the last Sunbelt they occupied the same room at the Sheraton Sand Key that Jim Bakker and Jessica Hahn did?

HOW TO BECOME WORLD-FAMOUS THE EASY WAY

Barry Wellman has just been asked by the *ANNUAL REVIEW OF SOCIOLOGY* to do a piece on "The Quality of Urban Social Relations." Due date: 9/88 for 1989 publication.

If you do any kind of interpersonal network analysis, this is a great opportunity to bring YOUR work to the attention of hordes of sociologists worldwide. Don't worry if you don't think yourself urban or sociological. Contributions re social support, gender relations, et al. are welcomed -- from anthropologists, psychologists, etc. as well as sociologists.

Please send your papers (or book references) to Barry at the Centre for Urban & Community Studies, Univ of Toronto, 455 Spadina Ave, Room 426, Toronto Canada M5S 2G8.

INFO FLOWS

HOWARD ANDREWS (Geog, Toronto) promoted to Prof. He's Acting Director of the Ctr for Urban & Community Studies...PETER MARSDEN moving to Harvard Soc...MARK MIZRUCHI to Columbia Soc...-BRYAN ROBERTS to Texas...JITENDRA SINGH to Wharton Schl of Bus, Penn...NANCY HOWELL continues her postdoc at Stanford Soc...Assoc Coordinator CYNDI ROTTENBERG will be a graduate planning student at Toronto next year--complete with fancy fellowships...INSNA Administrator SHARON BOLT has received a "promotion" to work for economists. She's replaced by the new Urban Centre secretary ANTONIA MAUGHN...INSNA keyboardist MARISTELLA ROCA appointed Playwright-in-Residence at Toronto's Tarragon Theatre. When she gets her Tony, remember you saw her output here 1st!...CHARLES JONES (Soc, Toronto) & ELAINE NARDOCCHIO (French & Semiotics, McMaster) spending the 1987-1988 sabbatical year in France. They can be reached c/o Mme. Dambrin, 65 rue Alsace-Lorraine, 31000 Toulouse...BONNIE ERICKSON (Soc, Toronto) appointed International Consulting Editor of *American Journal of Sociology*...WILLIAM GAMSON (Soc, Boston C) 1987 winner of Am Soc Assoc's Distinguished Contribution to Teaching Award...WALTER CARROLL (Soc, Bridgewater) recently married...HERBERT MENZEL (co-author of *MEDICAL INNOVATION* with Coleman & Katz) died 27 Jan 87--he was Soc Prof at NYU.

AFARS--FRENCH NETWORK FORMS

In February 1997, Alexis Ferrand organized in Paris a two day international conference on Network Analysis, the first such meeting in France [see Meeting Calendar, this issue]. As a result of this conference, a small working group including Alexis Ferrand (Inst. Urban., Univ. Grenoble), Alain Degenne (LASMAS-CNRS, Paris), Lise Mounier (LASMAS-CNRS, Paris) and Karl van Meter (LISH-CNRS), was formed. This group, in collaboration with the journal *BMS* (Bulletin of Sociological Methodology), has created the "Association française des analystes de réseaux sociaux" (AFARS or French Association of Social Network Analysts). The AFARS intends to encourage network analysis in France and furnish a means of exchange of information & of coordination among those persons either interested in network analysis or actually doing network analysis; in short, a French network of networkers.

The AFARS encourages membership in the INSNA and will serve as the local French sub-network of INSNA. The AFARS can be contacted by writing to: AFARS-BMS, 54 boulevard Raspail, 75006 Paris.

[Geographical note: The Afars and the Isars are the two ethnic groups which constitute the nation of Djibouti, a former French East African colony, that American Senator Jesse Helms of the Foreign Relations Committee was incapable of identifying.]

IOWA NETWORK ON PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS

Personal relationships folks are mainly psychologists who take dyads (& sometimes beyond) seriously. Many of their papers focus on intimate relationships. The Iowa Network grows out of this group's activities. Membership includes a sub to the JOURNAL OF SOCIAL & PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS, a quarterly newsletter (including lots of abstracts & research reports), an annual directory, 30% reduction on registration for the biennial Iowa Conferences (next 1 in 1989), 20% reduction on the HANDBOOK OF RESEARCH IN PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS (out 1/88). Dues: \$39 (grad students get an additional \$40 off their conference reg fee). CONTACT Steve Duck, Communication Studies, U of Iowa, Iowa City IA 52242

Sound familiar? INSNA gave them some advice on how to start things up, & we've set up fraternal relations. Perhaps we can expand horizons beyond the dyad.

MIES THE STRUCTURALIST

"In architecture, the proportions that are important are not always the proportions of the things themselves. Often it is the proportions between the things that are important. There may be nothing there, but the proportions are still there." [Mies van der Rohe, as quoted by Martin Filler, NEW YORK REVIEW OF BOOKS, 12 June 86].

BIG BUCKS

The US NIMH & NATL INST ON AGING have a new program for research on the interaction of mental disorder & physical illness in late life. Applications should cause on the generation of cognitive, behavioral & social risks factors, causes, correlates & consequences of major chronic &/or acute physical disorders in the elderly. Info: NIMH--Fred Altman, 301-443-4337; NIA--Marcia Ory, 301-496-3136.

The NIA also has a program to investigate "the complex interrelationships among health care systems, aging processes, & health & functioning in the middle & later years. The focus is on health services & treatments including outpatient visits, hospitalizations, institutional care, home care, & other alternatives to institutional care for prevention, cure, palliation, custody. The concern is both with formal systems & links to informal systems. Info: NIA, Behavioral & Social Res, Attn: Aging & Health Care, Bldg 31c, Room 4C32, Bethesda MD 20892 (301-496-3136).

IS NETWORKING DISCRIMINATORY?

Toronto soc prof JEFFREY REITZ has found that many managers rely on personal contacts, not on the labor market, to fill key posts. "The higher you go in management, the more ill-defined & diffuse are the qualities you're looking for in someone to hire. You have to have someone you can trust--someone like yourself."

Reitz believes that such networking is partially to blame for the denial to visible minorities of many good jobs. Reitz points out that while women & ethnic groups often establish their own networks, they're inherently limiting because they don't break the old boy's networks. [TORONTO STAR, 21 March 86].

WILL SOVIET SOCIOLOGY GO STRUCTURALIST?

PRAVDA recently published (6 Feb 87) a highly critical assessment of Soviet sociology by Tatyana Zaslavskaya (Novosibirisk), a rural sociologist & member of the Acad of Scis. She said Soviet sociologists "have confined themselves largely to repeating, explaining & approving decisions previously adopted by the party. Let's say it right out. Social studies in this country have hardly been in the vanguard of society; they have rather been bringing up the rear.

Zaslavskaya said the detailed application of basic policy changes required sociological info that was now lacking. "Each decision, each new step in the process of renewal, affects social interests, changing the situation & transforming the behavior of interacting groups...We hold 1 of the last places among the developed countries in the level of social statistics...openly published & accessible to the public...Data on migration between regions & between rural & urban areas have vanished from public print....Why is little being published about differences in the size & structure of personal incomes, about the level of well-being?...People will trust & support you only if you trust them....Sociology in our country is at a much lower level than, say in Poland or in Hungary, not to speak of the developed capitalist countries." [as quoted & translated in the NY TIMES 27 Feb 87]. [Ed. For leads on Soviet structuralist research, see the special European section of this issue.]

THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES ON NETWORKS & NETWORKING Preston Williams (Harvard Divinity)

"The 1st century Christians were, we are constantly told today, urban groups, and they no doubt experienced some of the alienation we experience. They did have difficulties with their inherited racial, ethnic, cultural and religious identities. We find them in Rome, Jerusalem, Thessalonica, Ephesus, Philippi, and Antioch. The early Christian community was also many headed or polycephalous not only because of its existing leadership but also because in cities such as Corinth many sought to be leaders of the new group. They were also bound together by an ideology or theology ... (see John 1:11-14, 17).

"This is what separated Christians from Jews and from other gentiles. Finally, they did network. They sought to keep in touch with each other and to share information about their risen Lord ...

"For Reformed Christians, the ideology or theology that creates true community is a shared knowledge and love of God in Christ. This community is claimed to cut across the boundaries of geography, blood, gender and class. It is asserted that our relationship to God in Christ binds us to each other and that it is our mutual dependence upon God as the center of our self that makes us interdependent. our ideology or theology makes us 1 network among many networks, but it also imposes upon us a different conception of self and community." (Excerpted from NETWORKING NEWSLETTER 1(4).)

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 HONOUR 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)

MORE FAULKNERIAN ANALYSIS

"People who want to become screenwriters ask me what they should do 1st & I say unfortunately you're going to have to move to Los Angeles. If you don't chances are 999 out of 1,000 nothing will ever happen to you. There is something in the wind here that tells you what's going on, what kind of movies are getting made, what kinds of movies are ridiculous to even attempt writing because no one's ever going to make them. You need to know these things, & you can't find them out if you're living in Des Moines, or even Santa Barbara or even New York...

"Being on the outside of the business is like you're on the outside of this medieval moat & everyone else is inside the castle. And you need just that 1st point of contact into the big-time Hollywood regime--making friends with a particular development executive at a studio, or a successful screenwriter who says 'I'm going to give your script to my agent.' But you need to hit something like that, & suddenly you're in the castle with everybody else & it's easy from that point." [Leslie Dixon, writer of "Outrageous Fortune," in INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, 6 Feb 87].

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 & MAIL, 15 Mar 86)

PACIFIC BELL (TELEPHONE) DISCOVERS NETWORKS FOR ITS TV ADS

I. William Ellermeyer, President, Career Management Services

I'm a career counsellor. I get paid to teach people how to manage their careers. And I'll tell you, it's true: the people who are successful, the people who advance in their careers, are the people who know how to use this tool.

They call. They make contacts. They stay in touch. They get themselves known. I know the magic of making those calls. You can take two people, both bright, both intelligent. But the one who is most likely to get to the top is the one who is the most visible. Your natural opportunities will come from linking with people. I get people motivated to spend time on the phone every day to make things happen. I teach this all the time. You widen your business opportunities, you widen your career opportunities. Call, stay in touch.

[ANNOUNCER: Pacific Bell would like to thank William Ellermeyer for illustrating this simple fact: The most successful business calls are personal.]

II. Bonnie Guiton, VP, Kaiser Center, Inc.

I guess the buzzword for it now is "networking". Women in business are supposed to "network". I think it's what men have been doing all along.

[ANNOUNCER: Today Bonnie Guiton is vice-president and general manager of Kaiser Center, Incorporated.]

I have friends, business friends, all over the country that I've never actually met - except over the telephone. I feel that I know those people, and I can trust those people. And that kind of relationship is very important. Especially in a business like mine - real estate - where a phone conversation can literally involve millions of dollars.

I call because I want to maintain those relationships. And if we're able to help one another in business, that's even better. [Ads ran Spring, 1984. Prepared by Foote, Cone and Belding Hong, 11/83.]

FRIENDSHIP, SUPPORT, INTIMACY, PROBLEMS [IN MEMORY OF DOROTHY PARKER]

"Dottie moved back to New York. We saw each other, of course, but after the 1st few times I knew I could not go back to the past." [p.193].

"I did not want the burdens that Dottie, maybe by never asking for anything, always put upon her friends. I was tired of trouble and wanted to be around people who walked faster than I and might pull me along with them.

"And so, for the next 5 years of her life, I was not the good friend I had been. True, I was there in emergencies, but I was out the door immediately they were over. I found that ... eccentricities once charming became too strange for safety or comfort.' [p.194].

"I was the only executor of her will. I was, I am, moved that she wanted it that way, because the will had been dictated during the years of my neglect."

[Lillian Hellman, AN UNFINISHED WOMAN. Boston: Little Brown, 1969. pp. from Bantam Books ed., 1970.]

EXCITING PUBLISHING OPPORTUNITIES

THE NEW INEQUALITIES is a new SUNY Press book series. The editor writes: "American society has long rested upon an industrial-based order. In the waning years of the 20th century there is an abundance of evidence that a post-industrial service sector dominated order has emerged [full of adjectives, I guess]. Each social order generates its own system of inequalities favoring some groups & dispossessing others. New hierarchies are emerging based on new skills and labels." (The blurb's comments imply that only American issues are relevant.) Ms & book proposals on such stuff to Lois Patton, SUNY Press, State University Plaza, Albany NY 12246.

THE AMERICAN SOCIOLOGIST will publish a special issue on **NEW TECHNOLOGIES & THE NATURE OF SOCIOLOGICAL WORK**. How are new technologies changing society? How has the impact of technological developments such as micros, phones, photocopiers, film & tape recording changed the way sociologists theorize and collect, process & analyze data? Ms (by 1 Oct 87) to Grant Blank, Soc, U Chicago, 1126 E 59 St, Room 307, Chicago IL 60637 [BITNET: ESCKG11 at UCHIMVS1].

REVIEW OF URBAN SOCIOLOGY will annually publish reviews of recent research in special topic areas, current research, and special studies which evaluation the contributions of both classic & new research paradigms. Send 2-3pp abstracts to Ray Hutchison, Urban & Public Affairs, U of Wisconsin, Green Bay WI 54301.

JOURNAL OF CONTEMPORARY ETHNOGRAPHY is new title of **URBAN LIFE**. It will focus on participant observation & qualitative interviewing in studying urban societies. New eds: PETER ADLER & PATRICIA ADLER (both Soc, Washington U, St Louis).

HISTOIRE & MESURE is a new CNRS journal focusing on the quantitative analysis of history. Info: Centrale des Revues, 11 rue Gossin, F-92543 Montrouge Cedex, France.

REVUE T.I.S. [Technologies de l'information et société] is a new journal of research into the social impact of new info technologies: telematics, office automation, robotics, etc. Particular emphasis will be on analysis of the social significance of new info technologies, the stakes involved, how & where they are being developed, their impact on daily life, work, organizational methods, the strategies & behaviour of different social groups. Ms to eds: Françoise Pichault, Revue TIS, U de Liège, 7 boul. du Rectorat, B-4000 Sart Tilman, Belgique [Tel:(32) 41-56-27-34]; Gaetan Tremblay, Revue TIS, U du Québec à Montréal, CP 8888, Succ. A, Montréal, Canada H3C 3P8 [Tel: (514) 282-4511].

WORK, EMPLOYMENT & SOCIETY is a new BSA quarterly interested in the division of labour (from household to world), informal & formal economy, paid & unpaid employment, impact of new technology, industrial restructuring, the state & policy, occupations, professions & trade unions, industrial conflict. Ms to Richard Brown, ed., Soc, Durham, UK. Sub: £12.50(BSA), £22.50.

BEFORE MILLS

"Over 50 yrs ago, the great historian Sir Lewis Namur wrote 3 volumes about 18th-century England in which he argued that the high-sounding principles which Whig & Tory politicians mouthed bore little

relation to their political actions. Here the spoils of office & the patronage of rival grandees were far more important....The Namur method' [was a] close & detailed analysis of the family & patronage affiliations of members of Parliament, of their connections with economic interests--these were the keys to understanding 18th-century politics. Principles were fig leaves....Trouble came when lesser men tried to drive the bandwagon along less appropriate routes. 1 historian applied the method to the reign of Queen Anne, a period in which it needed great skill to conceal the fact there were real issues dividing Hanoverians from Jacobites." [Christopher Hill, NEW YORK REVIEW OF BOOKS, 7 May 87].

TUPPERWARE PARTIES IN CHAD

"1 of Chad's answers to deprivation is the pari vente ["a gamble to sell"] party. Small groups of women, & often a few male backers behind the scenes, are pooling their money to hold these day-int-night parties, where friends & neighbors are invited to drink some of Chad's renowned Gala beer for about \$2.15 a litre, eat free home-cooked food & dance the night away in the open courtyards of adobe houses or concrete bungalows. Every woman in each informal club has a turn to hold, & get the return from, a pari vente. The party does not ring up profits for everyone. The secret is to know, & get along with, a large number of people to make it worthwhile. "If you're not a snob or nasty, a lot of people will come to your party," said 'Claudine.' She warned that if her friends do not come to her pari vente, she certainly would not go to theirs. 1 woman reportedly made US\$336 in 1 night, almost as much as a civil servant's monthly salary.

For many people, the pari vente is a better solution than the traditional azouma, where one called in friends & relatives for an afternoon gathering & arranged to borrow from them, paying the money back, often with high interest, when the others were in need. In a country where there are few local banks & even fewer willing to lend money to individuals for larger purchase, small groups of Chadians are also linking up in a tontine, the traditional informal credit club found in many African societies. Members pay in about 10K African francs (US\$34) & everyone gets a turn to obtain funds.

Civil servants are currently receiving only 60% of their salary because of govt financial difficulties. Another month's salary is deducted as a contribution to the war against Libya. All are cutting corners & doing informal exchanges. Romelyan Ngababay, a dept head at Ndjamena U, said she receives yams & bananas from her relatives in the country's fertile south. She sends salt & sugar back to people who have even less purchasing power than she has. > 50% of Ndjamena's 400K residents cultivate a plot somewhere." [Edited from Lyse Doucet, "Parties for Profit Ease Chad's Poverty," TORONTO GLOBE & MAIL, 25 May 87.]

BLACK SUPPORT NETWORKS

"A. Barry Rand has just been appointed corporate VP of Xerox to head their US marketing. He attributes his ascent, in part, to a support network of black employees within the company. 'At times, we felt fairly alienated, so we formed self-help groups. We talked about development & communicating. They helped us to use the tools the company taught us to help each other,' he said. 'They helped give us added confidence.' Although originally controversial, the groups were endorsed by upper management, including the current chairman, David Kearns, & have since been imitated by other companies. In the groups the salesmen were allowed to use company video equipment to tape & critique their sales presentations & organizational skills." [NY TIMES, 5/87].

BALANCE THEORY MEETS IMBALANCED DEMAND

"In New York (City), a relationship has 3 entities: the man, the woman, & the apartment. I've had women ask to move in with me on the 3d date. They say they like me, but they also need a place to live. That's not a sound basis for a relationship." English teacher Steve Doloff as quoted in the NY TIMES, 3 June 87].

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL'S MEDICAL NETWORK

AI Canada's Medical Network is composed of physicians, nurses, psychologists, social workers, physiotherapists & other health care workers using their skills & influence. They use PR & participate

in the medical letter-writing network, & the medical network telegram bank to appeal for the health care needs of their "adopted prisoners". They are concerned with the medical & psychological aspects of the death penalty & with health care worker participation in executions. They help arrange medical, legal & social care for tortured refugees. Info: Donald Payne, Coordinator, Medical Network, 600 Sherbourne St, Toronto, Canada M4X 1W4.

WORDS SPEAK LOUDER THAN ACTIONS

"I was hungry & you formed a committee to investigate my hunger.

"I was homeless, & you filed a report on my plight.

"I was sick & you held a seminar on the situation of the under-privileged.

"Yet I am still hungry, homeless & sick."

[Saying on the blackboard of the Sociological Res Unit, Indian Statistical Unit, Calcutta, 12 Aug 86]

STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS AT VERSAILLES

"Le Roi gouverne par lui meme. L'ordre retable dans les finances." [Inscription in the Hall of Mirrors.]

THOUGHT FOR SEPTEMBER?

How many graduate students does it take to change a light bulb?

One, but it takes 10 years!

[Contributed by Anton Allahar (once a grad student), Soc, W Ontario]

COMMUNITY LIBERATED ROUND MIDNIGHT IN NEW HAVEN

"There were many conformist pressures in New York,' says [jazz player] Anthony Davis, who lives in New Haven, CT. 'They go beyond commercial pressures; it has to do with winning approval from other musicians. For him, the fragmented community is essential for creative autonomy.'" [from Jack Chambers' book review in the Toronto GLOBE & MAIL, 4 April 1987].

STRUCTURAL EQUIVALENCE?

"He has 2 recurring obsessions, philology & scatology, in other words, the working of the vowels and the bowels." [from Anthony Curtis's review of Anthony Burgess's autobiography, LITTLE WILSON & BIG GOD, in FINANCIAL TIMES, 28 Feb 1987].

STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS IN SOCIOBIOLOGY

"The central flaw in sociobiology results from this Darwinian premise: the different kind of behavior the theory purports to explain must be interpreted as adaptations of organisms. At a time when evolutionary theory rings, above all, with criticisms of these very notions, revolutions based on selectionist orthodoxy seem curiously anachronistic. exclusive focus on organisms has been challenged by a hierarchical theory that grants equal weight to selection as acting upon other entities of the genealogical hierarchy--genes & species, for example. Strict adaptationism has faltered badly as better understanding of genetic & developmental architecture forces us to view the parts of organisms as integrated into systems constrained by history & rules of structure, not as a set of tools, each individually honed to benefit organisms in their immediate ecologies." [Stephen Jay Gould, "Cardboard Darwinism," NEW YORK REV OF BOOKS, 26 Sept 86]. [Ed. See also NETWORKS IN SCIENCE section *this issue.*]

MEETING CALENDAR

SUNBELT SOCIAL NETWORKS CONFERENCE, San Diego, 11-14 Feb 88

Get your sunblock on & your minds open! The next Sunbelt conference is set for the Mission Bahia Hotel on beautiful Mission Bay. Great beaches, nice city, wonderful weather, good food! Can't wait to see Lin Freeman windsurfing into the sunset. As usual, festivities will start on Thursday night with a banquet + keynote speaker and run thru midday Sunday.

It's time to send proposals concerning papers, sessions (including participants) & tutorials to Eugene Johnsen or John Sonquist. Johnsen has prime responsibility for keep things orderly, so try to reach him 1st. Eugene Johnsen, Mathematics Dept, Univ of California, Santa Barbara CA 93106. Tel: 805-961-2060 [office], 961-2171 [messages], 966-9433 [home]. BITNET: EGNCJSN at SBITP. John Sonquist, Sociology Dept, U of Cal, Santa Barbara CA 93106. Tels: 805-961-3118 (office), 961-3314 (messages), 967-3059.

Sessions already proposed include: Fuzzy networks, Ethnic networks, Aging, Social support, Cognition, Health care delivery, Primate networks, Epidemiology/AIDS, Exchange networks, Communications networks, Network theory, Intra-organizational networks, Inter-organizational networks, Community networks, Position/role, Modelling. Tutorials are planned on Network computer packages, Interpretation of data in their substantive or ethnographic context, Structure, and Fuzzy sets.

Don't be constrained. If you can't send Gene a paper in 1 of these areas, send your paper anyway -- there'll be space for Contributed papers & we're delighted to set up new sessions as needed.

NETWORK ANALYSIS WORKSHOP, Ann Arbor MI, 27 July-Aug 21

Stan Wasserman (Psych, Illinois) has organize this workshop on the U Michigan campus as part of the Interuniversity Consortium for Political & Social Research. It will introduce network concepts & procedures. Topics include graph theoretical representation, detection of subgroups, components & cliques, centrality, analysis of local structure using triad counts & block models, new statistical methods for single & multirelational data. INFO Henry Heitowit, Program Director, ICPSR Summer Program, PO Box 1248, Ann Arbor MI 48106 (313-764-8392).

URBAN CHANGE & CONFLICT CONFERENCE, Canterbury, 20-23 Sept 87

The 6th conference in this series will be held at the U of Kent. THEMES (& selected contributors): Economic context of urban & regional development (David Harvey); Local impact of economic restructuring (Norman Fainstein, Bryan Roberts, Michael P Smith); Emerging socio-spatial systems & groupings (Peter Dickens, Ray Pahl); State & market (Barry Hindess, Peter Saunders). INFO: C.G. Pickvance, Urban & Regional Studies Unit, U of Kent, Canterbury, Kent, UK CT2 7NF. Fee: £110.

NUMERICAL TAXONOMY CONFERENCE, Friday Harbor WA, 23-25 Oct 87

The conference will take place at the Friday Harbor Labs of the U of Washington, located on San Juan Island between the mainland & Vancouver island. A variety of papers on numerical approaches to systematic, evolutionary & morphometric questions. INFO: Joseph Felsenstein, Genetics, SK-50, U Washington, Seattle WA 98195.

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM: RESEARCH & PUBLIC POLICY ON AGING & HEALTH, Saskatoon, 8-10 Feb 88

"Connections '88" will try to link researchers, physicians & policy people, with a special focus on aging. Send abstract by 1 Oct 87 to Scientific & Publications Committee, Connections '88, Saskatchewan Health Research Board, #5 -- 3002 Louise St, Saskatoon, Canada S7J 3L8 [(306) 373-5575].

POLITICAL ECONOMY OF THE WORD-SYSTEM [ASA SECTION], Atlanta, 24-26 May 88

THEME: War & revolution in the world-system. Papers are invited that deal with the world-systemic causes, conditions or consequences of war or revolution. Selected papers will be published. Submissions by 15 Oct 87 to Terry Boswell, Soc, Emory U, Atlanta GA 30322.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR THE STUDY OF GROUP TENSIONS, Princeton, 24-26 June 1988

THEME: Problems of racial, ethnic & other special groups: national & international perspectives. INFO: Joseph Gittler, Soc & Anthro, George Mason U, Fairfax, VA 22030 [97030 273-3284].

HOUSING, POLICY, & URBAN INNOVATION, Amsterdam, 27 June-1 July 88

The conference will be organized by workshops. Workshops (& keynoters) include:
 "Urban housing markets & formal & informal labour markets" (Ray Pahl)
 "Urban lifestyles & neighbourhoods change" (Lyn Lofland)
 "Theories & methods of urban & housing research" (Ivan Szelenyi)

Abstracts to conference organizers by 1 Oct 87: 1988 International Res. Conf. on Housing, Policy & Urban Innovation, OTB/TUD, Postbus 5030, 2600 GA Delft, The Netherlands. Conf. fee: Dfl. 450 (including lunch, workshop papers, other abstracts).

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS, Vancouver, 3-8 July 1988

For info contact Robin Gilmour, Psych, U Lancaster, UK or Steve Duck, Communic St, U Iowa, Iowa City IA.

Note that the Second Iowa Conf on Personal Relationships is set for 11-15 May 1989. Committed speakers already include Mark Knapp, Harry Reis, Robert Hinder & Ben Gottlieb. INFO from Steve Duck.

WORLD CONGRESS OF SOCIOLOGY, 1990, Somewhere in Europe

Barry Wellman has been asked to organize a session on community networks for the Community Research Group. INSNA will undoubtedly get involved. Not too early to start your planning.

GBS + GCL = ?

(Charles Tilly, Ctr for Studies of Social Change, New School for Social Research)

Introduction

How do the development of capitalism and the concentration of power in the national state affect the ways that ordinary people contend, or fail to contend, for their interests? In the era of capitalism and strong states, how does the set of means that ordinary people employ in pursuing their shared interests change? Our research group at the New School for Social Research is pursuing both questions historically in hopes of better understanding large, long changes in prevailing forms of conflict, including changes that are going on today.

No single inquiry can grapple with such large questions in general terms. We are attempting to get a grip on them by means of careful examination of French and British experience during important transitions of the last few centuries. Our central procedure consists of inventorying considerable numbers of comparable events. We seek periods and regions that permit significant comparisons with respect to time, place, social group, form of action, interest, and outcome. We then use the comparisons within the periods and regions to formulate and test ideas concerning the processes affecting popular contention -- the actions by which ordinary people band together to act on their interests, and thereby have visible effects on other people's realization of their interests.

In order to make the research feasible, we concentrate on discontinuous, concerted, contentious forms of action such as marches, meetings, demonstrations, rallies, invasions of fields, breaking of machines, strikes, and mocking ceremonies. One of the inquiry's organizing questions, indeed, asks how the repertoires of means that constrain the interactions of major pairs of actors -- workers and owners, citizens and state authorities, peasants and landlords -- come into being, change, and wax or wane in effectiveness. The painstaking description, comparison, and linkage of many small events in a well-defined historical setting makes it possible to address that question systematically, without losing sight of collective action's complexity.

Capitalism and statemaking enter the analysis as major influences on the incidence, intensity, form, and outcome of popular contention. Seen as the increasing dominance of concentrated capital and wage labor, the expansion of capitalism entails three fundamental conflicts: the struggle of capital and labor, the opposition of rival claimants on the factors of production, and the competition of participants within the same markets. The conflicts engendered by statemaking include the extraction of resources from resistant subject populations, struggles between states and rival governments (including would-be and quasi-governments) both within and outside their own territories, and competition among organizations for resources and facilities that are already under control of a state's agents. The relative importance of these different conflicts varies by time, place, and social setting; their particular combination strongly affects the character of popular contention.

The problem for theory and research, however, is to specify and measure the precise character of those effects. We approach the problem from both ends: by searching out the regularities and connections within particular historical settings, by following the similarities and differences among the collective-action experiences of populations that are facing different combinations of capitalism and statemaking.

These generalizations concerning the impact of capitalism and statemaking have emerged from our previous work on popular collective action in France and Britain:

1. Capitalism and statemaking set the dominant rhythms of change in popular collective action. Other commonly alleged factors -- for example, the overall pace of urbanization and industrialization -- did not have the effects generally attributed to them.

2. The largest effects of the development of capitalism were a) to stimulate defensive action on the part of people having interests vested in rights that were threatened by the capitalist reshaping of property, b) to shift the locus of struggle toward major concentrations of capital, c) to create new contenders for power -- not only organized capitalists, but also proletarian and proletarianizing workers -- through the reorganization of production.

3. The largest effects of concentrating power in national states were a) to stir resistance against the efforts of the state's agents to extract resources from households, communities, and organized groups of workers; b) to move the locus of struggle toward national arenas of power, c) to facilitate the creation of relatively autonomous special-interest groups as political actors.

4. In nineteenth-century France and Britain, as a result of the interaction of capitalism and statemaking, a whole new repertoire of collective action appeared. The new repertoire featured relatively national and autonomous forms of action. It replaced an earlier repertoire characterized by relatively parochial and patronized forms of action. Concretely, such forms as seizures of grain, machine-breaking, mocking assemblies, tax rebellions and invasion of enclosed fields gave way to such forms as election rallies, public meetings, strikes, demonstrations, and national social movements.

These tentative conclusions rest partly on characteristic differences in the timing, loci, and personnel of different sorts of contention (e.g. grain seizures vs. tax rebellions) and partly on parallel patterns of change in collective action (e.g. the emergence of the demonstration as a recognized way of making claims) in the two countries. All of them are controversial, especially when it comes to causal connections. Furthermore, they generate new problems of their own. It remains unclear, for example, how categories not defined clearly by the organization of production, such as women/men and religious minorities, mobilize and act collectively.

On the second count -- how and why repertoires of contention change -- our work so far suggests these conclusions:

1. The prevailing forms of collective action in any population tend to be limited in number, to change slowly, and to constrain the abilities of members of the population to act together on their interests. As a result, many groups work with repertoires that are significantly less effective in advancing their interests than other means they could, in principle, employ.

2. Repertoires belong not so much to individual actors as to pairs of actors, ranging from the interactions of all citizens with their national government, at one extreme, to the interaction of a single group of workers with their employer, at the other.

3. To the extent that power itself moves from a local to a national scale, repertoires operating at a national scale (e.g. the routines of national electoral campaigns) tend to reshape and even to supplant repertoires operating at a small scale.

4. In the long run, the changing interests, organization, and opportunities of major pairs of actors set the direction of change in repertoires of collective action.

5. In the short and medium runs, however, the character and intensity of repression or facilitation of collective action by major powerholders, especially agents of the state, have powerful effects on the level and types of collective action among actors falling within the powerholders' control. With important exceptions for highly mobilized groups, repression diminishes collective action while facilitation increases it, and collective action tends to move toward those forms that are facilitated or less severely repressed.

6. Innovations within existing forms of collective action play a large part in the alteration of repertoires. Although actors are constantly innovating, experimenting, and observing, direct invention of new forms that actually enter a repertoire is extremely rare.

Much more often, actors push an existing routine into new terrain, for example by converting a petition march into a quasi-demonstration or a regular demonstration into the occupation of a public space.

7. Potential actors tend to monitor all uses of forms of action in their repertoire attentively, watching for successes and failures. The closer the observed groups to them, the stronger the effect on their own behavior. Their own successes and failures have the strongest effect. As a result, innovations diffuse, unsuccessful forms of action die out, successful forms of action become more prominent elements of the repertoire.

8. For these reasons, sustained repression or facilitation of collective action by power-holders tends to alter the repertoire, especially when the repression or facilitation is selective. Nevertheless, repression and facilitation only operate effectively within limits set by the interests and organization of the actors to whom they are applied.

Again, the conclusions are controversial. Among other things, they assign a rationality to collective actors that many analysts find excessive. Fortunately, many implications of these rational-action arguments lend themselves to empirical test.

After years of preparation, our group now has the means to examine the applicability of these arguments to three important blocks of historical experience: a) that of France as a whole, and especially of Anjou, Burgundy, Flanders, the Ile de France, and Languedoc, since 1600; b) that of London and its region from 1758 to 1834, c) that of Great Britain (England, Wales, and Scotland) as a whole from 1828 to 1834. Since many models of popular collective action draw implicitly or even explicitly on the experience of the two countries in these periods, the times and places involved provide the double advantage of rich evidence and guaranteed theoretical relevance. Since detailed descriptions of the French data have appeared in print elsewhere (see "Other References" at the end of the paper), this discussion will concentrate on our evidence concerning the London region, 1758 to 1834, and Great Britain as a whole, 1828 to 1834.

In the London region, the period from 1760 to the 1830s brought an enormous expansion of popular involvement in national struggles for power, as well as a large transformation of metropolitan social geography. In Great Britain as a whole, the years from 1828 to 1834 saw not only widespread industrial conflict, scattered struggles over food and a major movement of agricultural laborers, but also the mobilizations and struggles centering on Catholic Emancipation, repeal of the the Test and Corporation Acts, the New Poor Law, the Factory Act, and, preeminently, parliamentary reform.

GBS - Great Britain Study

The Great Britain Study (GBS) centers on the analysis of a large set of "contentious gatherings" that occurred somewhere in Great Britain (England, Wales, or Scotland) from the beginning of 1828 to the end of 1834. A contentious gathering is an occasion on which a number of persons gather in a publicly-accessible place and visibly, by word or deed, make claims that would, if realized, affect the interests of some person or group outside their own number. In our research, we include only those events for which we have substantial evidence that ten or more persons made the claims.

In practice, such a definition brings in almost every event that an observer or an historian would label disturbance, disorder, riot, protest, or something of the sort, plus a great many meetings, rallies, marches, processions, celebrations and other sanctioned assemblies during which people made claims. At the edge of the sample, the word "contentious" becomes inappropriate; the definition includes public statements of support for persons, policies, and governments; in those instances, the events' main claims to contentiousness consist in the bearing they have on the contrary claims of third parties. But on the whole, a collection of contentious gatherings gives a good picture of the more public, discontinuous, and collective ways in which the people of a given time and place contend for their interests.

Our aims were to assemble a continuous sample of such events, and to identify the sample's

main biases. After exploring a number of other sources, we settled on seven periodicals: the Times of London, Morning Chronicle, Mirror of Parliament, Hansard's Parliamentary Debates, Gentlemen's Magazine, Annual Register and Votes and Proceedings of Parliament. During a year of experimentation, we worked out routines to assure the reliability and accuracy of the reading: training readers on standard blocks of periods and periodicals, having them report all meetings and assemblies rather than deciding on the spot which ones met our definitions, creating a regular reporting form and a system for logging reports, making complete copies of every single mention, collating the mentions into event-by-event dossiers, and so on (for details, see Schweitzer 1978). Once these routines were working well, we read every issue of the seven periodicals from the beginning of 1828 to the middle of 1835 -- the extra six months to capture retrospective reports of events that occurred before the end of 1834.

We collected many other sources. For example, we arranged for the Public Record Office (London) to film the entire county correspondence of the Home Secretary (H.O. 52) for the seven years of the study, and assembled notes and copies from many other archival series. We compared our enumerations from the seven sources with comparable enumerations of other periodicals such as the Scotsman and the Lancaster Gazette. We prepared a machine-readable transcription of the events that E.J. Hobsbawm and George Rude cataloged in their study of the Swing rebellion of 1830. We also combed the historical literature for descriptions and analyses of British contention in the first half of the nineteenth century. We did not, however, incorporate evidence from these additional sources into our basic descriptions of contentious gatherings. We held them apart on the ground that their incorporation would make the sample's biases even harder to identify and would make more difficult the independent verification or falsification of conclusions drawn from the sample.

After reading and collating, the accounts drawn from the seven sources went into editing. The editing involved several steps: determining whether the event in question qualified for the sample, locating and dating it, using the accounts to construct standardized narratives (for details, see Tilly & Schweitzer 1980, Tilly 1980). In essence, we constructed a series of small questionnaires concerning different elements of the event, and then used the texts from the periodicals to answer the questionnaires. These were the elements:

1. at least two formations consisting of a person or persons who acted distinguishably in the course of the contentious gathering, the minimum set consisting of a formation of ten or more persons that made a visible claim and another formation that was the object of the claim, with additional formations included by virtue of their interaction with those core formations during the gathering;
2. at least three action-phases (minimum: beginning/action/end) starting any time any formation a) began to make a claim, b) began a new response to a claim, c) visibly ceased a response to a claim, d) visibly ceased to make a claim, e) changed location, f) changed personnel; we allowed for the description and marking of related actions (for example, holding a meeting or arresting participants) that occurred before or after the event itself;
3. at least one location in which the gathering took place;
4. at least one source from which we constructed the narrative;
5. the event considered as a whole.

Our editing, then, involved using the words of the texts in our sources to answer questions concerning these five elements. However, it also added refinements. For example, we used Ordnance Survey maps to pinpoint every location in grid-square coordinates -- to the nearest hundred meters in the London region, and the nearest kilometer elsewhere. That refinement makes detailed mapping of events fairly straightforward.

Having finished the editing, we proceeded to transform the standardized narratives into machine-readable records. For that purpose, we created a set of interactive computer routines. In essence, the routines presented successive sections of our questionnaire on the screen of a

microcomputer, and asked us to fill in the blanks (for details, see Schweitzer & Simmons 1981). They included some prompting and error-checking, for example by using a calendar to reconcile the date and the day of the week. Through several steps of editing, the routines built records -- separate records for formations, locations, action-phases, sources, events, and comments -- within a database manager. Although the preliminary editing and the interactive direct-entry routines certainly required considerable standardization and reduction of the accounts from which we were drawing our information, they largely eliminated coding in the usual sense of the word. The result, for example, was to produce formation records containing the principal name our sources gave to each formation involved, approximately 12,000 different names over the roughly 23,000 formations appearing during the seven years. (Supplementary machine-readable records include a) every other name our sources gave to the formations, e.g. "mob" for a formation whose principal label was "labourers", b) every personal name our sources supplied for individual members of formations; those files, which we have not so far counted, may well contain 100,000 names.) For purposes of analysis, to be sure, we must usually reduce those 12,000 formation names to a manageable number of categories. But in our system that is the analyst's decision, not that of a research assistant who does not know which distinctions will matter.

The appendix of this paper presents the blank forms we used to establish the dossier for each event -- a coversheet for each report taken from a periodical, checkoffs for the assembly and computer entry of the event, an event coversheet containing information about the preparation of the data, sheets anticipating and simulating the machine-readable version of each section (event, formation, action-phase, source, individual comments, general comments), and a page from the logbook we used to keep track of events as they moved through editing and entry.

GCL = Geography of Contention in London

Our study of the Geography of Contention in London (GCL) overlaps considerably with GBS (for details, see Tilly & Schweitzer 1982). For the four counties around and including London (Middlesex, Sussex, Kent, and Surrey), we have followed GBS procedures to identify contentious gatherings during thirteen years: 1758, 1759, 1768, 1769, 1780, 1781, 1789, 1795, 1801, 1807, 1811, 1819, and 1820. Added to the seven years included in GBS, that gives us a set of twenty out of the seventy-seven years from 1758 to 1834. In this case, we used fewer periodicals: the London Chronicle, the Times (from 1789 onward), the Annual Register, and Gentleman's Magazine. In compensation, we built up two kinds of files we could not afford to construct for Great Britain as a whole: a) machine-readable catalogs of routine assemblies that did not qualify as contentious gatherings, b) machine-readable data on London's social geography.

The routine assemblies consisted of all gatherings involving ten or more persons identified in our systematic reading that failed the test of visible claims; sporting events, ceremonies, festive dinners, and many public meetings fell into that second sample. For each of these events, we prepared a very simple machine-readable record -- enough to follow variation in space, time, and type of event, but insufficient to carry out the rich analyses of participation and action our contentious gathering files permit.

The geographical data fall into two quite different files. The first is a Topographical Survey providing a standardized machine-readable description of every parish, town, ward, and other named place in the London region (for more detail, see Stanley 1983). Compiled from nineteen volumes of gazetteers and similar works published from 1756 to 1816, the Topographical Survey contains coded information on: 1) location 2) source 3) population and housing 4) trades, industries, markets, fairs 5) squares, cemeteries, other land use 6) public buildings 7) trade halls 8) political structure and representation 9) miscellaneous

To be sure, the information is no better than its sources. The sources are incomplete, and sometimes inaccurate. Nevertheless, the survey provides a means of characterizing the location of each contentious gathering and routine assembly in our GCL files.

The second geographic collection serves a similar purpose. Kent's directory of London trades began publication in 1732, and by the 1750s was listing a substantial (although, alas, unknown) proportion of all tradesmen who were doing business in the built-up areas of the

metropolis. Its changes therefore provide a valuable key to shifts in the city's industrial and commercial geography. We transcribed either 100 percent or 5 percent of the directory's entries for seven years: 1759 (100%), 1768 (100%), 1781 (5%), 1795 (5%), 1801 (100%), 1811 (5%), and 1828 (100%) (for more detail, see Stanley 1984). Those years, obviously, correspond to years we also selected for GCL. By 1828, the directory included more than 19,400 entries. We geocoded the locations, transcribed the names of tradesmen and trades, then added two items: a 24-category business code, and a mobility code stating whether the same business had appeared in the previous directory at the same address or a different one, and (if at the same address) whether the proprietor had changed. The transcribed directories, then, permit us to follow complex alterations in London's economic geography from 1759 to 1828.

In GCL, we are asking how the changing social geography of London interacted with routine patterns of gathering, and how the two jointly affected the geography of contention. Since the years involved include such events as the Wilkes campaigns of 1768-69, the Gordon riots of 1780, the activities of London radicals during the French Revolution, and the mobilization for Reform in the 1830s, the analysis should clarify the changing place of the metropolis in popular contention and national struggles for power.

Evidence on British Contention

The British data only became fully available -- cleaned, documented, and accessible on disk -- during the spring of 1985. As a result, we have just begun descriptions and analyses of the data; their quality appears to be exceptionally high.

Figure 1 graphs the number of events in our sample for each month from January 1828 to December 1834. Broadly speaking, the graph shows a rising frequency of events from year to year between 1828 and 1831, then a lower level of activity in 1832, 1833, and 1834. More than a hill, however, the graph resembles a forest of stalactites: sharp peaks of a month or two amid periods of much lower activity. To a surprising degree, the calendar of peaks in contention corresponds to the timetable of conflict in and around Parliament. The zero-order product-moment correlation coefficient between the number of days Parliament sat in a month and the natural logarithm of the number of CGs occurring in that month is .27; partialling for trend leaves that correlation essentially unchanged at .25.

In order to show that correspondence more clearly, Figure 1 attaches labels to the major peaks. Those labels name the dominant issues in the months of most frequent contentious gatherings. With one obvious exception, they mark the moments at which Parliament and its electorate were most severely torn over questions of national importance: Test and Corporation Acts repeal in 1828, Catholic Emancipation in 1829, Parliamentary Reform in 1831 and 1832, church reforms, the New Poor Law and a ministerial crisis in 1834. The great exception came in November 1830, when the "Swing" rebellion reached its peak in Southeastern England, wide resistance to the installation of the New Police developed in London, and anti-slavery activists met repeatedly to demand governmental action. Thus the history of popular contention and the history of national politics begin to converge.

For purposes of comparison, Tables 1 to 4 present general characteristics of events divided into three categories: 1) GCL - four-county London region in 13 years from 1758 to 1820 (one vagrant event of the 1,204 in GCL, to be strictly accurate, began outside the four-county area, but ended in London when a group of participants marched there), 2) GBS four-county - the same four counties from 1828 to 1834, 3) GBS other - the remainder of Great Britain, 1828-1834. Table 1 presents the raw counts for numbers of events, formations, action-phases, sources, and locations. The raw numbers themselves convey a certain amount of news. The great increase in annual number of contentious gatherings from 1811 to 1819-20, for example, reflects the enlargement of public demands and disputes concerning national government -- including the controversy over Queen Caroline's rights -- after the close of the Napoleonic Wars. The buildup from 1829 to 1831 results largely from the massive mobilization around the question of Parliamentary Reform. The average number of formations per event varies from 4.46 (1780) to 2.75 (1834), the number of action-phases per event from 9.08 (1759) to 4.93 (1834); the irregular downward drift of both numbers probably results from the increasing prominence of formal public meetings as the loci of contention. Thus the simple counts point the way to more detailed investigations of the

evidence.

When we regroup the major issue of each event (as judged by our editors) into 43 categories (my empirical regrouping into distinguishable clusters), the distributions of the three samples appear as in Table 2. Again, the numbers pose questions for further investigation. GCL, for example, includes a higher proportion of events involving attacks on persons or objects, and concerning local government, royalty, and trade affairs than does GBS. Hotly-debated Parliamentary issues such as Catholic claims, Reform, and repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts occupy a larger share of GBS events; the contrast suggests the possibility of a nationalization of contention after the Napoleonic Wars.

A regrouping of the principal names our sources give to formations into 62 categories yields Table 3. This time it is worth noting that aldermen, clergy, local officials, mobs, nobles, royalty, workers, members of trades, and troops constitute significantly higher shares of GCL formations, while Parliament, electors, governmental ministers, police, political parties, Protestants, and associations all loom considerably larger in GBS. Again we see a hint of nationalization and formalization of contention. The prominence of royalty, always as the object, rather than the originator, of claims, in GCL stems mainly from the disputes about Queen Caroline, while the importance of churches and Protestants in GBS results chiefly from the mobilization to influence the Parliamentary debate on Catholic Emancipation in 1828 and 1829. In the period 1828-1834, some interesting differences likewise appear between the London region and the rest of Great Britain: more local officials of various kinds in London, more troops, constables, and judges (but not police) outside the London region, more general gatherings of inhabitants outside, and so on.

Finally, when we group the main verb in each action-phase into 45 categories, we arrive at Table 4. The greater incidence of such verbs as adjourn, assemble, hear petition, meet, and petition in GBS undoubtedly reflects the increased role of public meetings and formal assemblies as the starting-points of contention. On the other hand, within the London region the similarities between the distributions of actions in 1758-1820 and 1828-1834 are more impressive than the differences between them. Obviously, the next step is to turn away from ad hoc interpretation of totals to the analysis of variation and covariation from time to time, place to place, issue to issue, group to group.

Figure 3 shows what happens when we group two of these categories into action-phases. It presents the very beginning of the action-phase listing for our first year, 1758, with an indication of the actual formation names and verbs of the principal actors plus the categories into which we placed the names and verbs. Event 758010701, for example, was the first and only contentious gathering we identified on 7 January 1758; the identification number contains that information. One of the accounts appears in the London Chronicle for 10 January 1758. It reads:

Saturday about Seven in the Evening, several Prest Men, on board of the Namur Man of War, lying along side of the Jetty-Head, who had been refused Liberty to come on Shore to see their Friends, forced their Way into the Dock: the Lieutenant of the Ship ordered some of the Marines to fire at them, which they accordingly did, and wounded one or two: however they all got out of Dock, and gave three Cheers. Several of the Workmen had very nigh been shot: one of the Balls went into a Plank, where there was a Number at Work.

The event began in Portsmouth and ended in London. Further accounts in the Chronicle, the Annual Register and Gentlemen's Magazine describe the journey of the escaped sailors to London in order to petition the Lords of the Admiralty for better treatment, their capture, trial and conviction. (Fifteen "mutineers" were condemned to death and then, in a characteristic move, fourteen received pardons.) In Figure 3, we see the sequence:

SAILORS (CATEGORY: TROOPS) GATHER (CATEGORY: GATHER)

SAILORS (CATEGORY: TROOPS) FORCE (CATEGORY: CONTROL)

LIEUTENANT OF THE SHIP (CATEGORY: TROOPS) ORDERS (CATEGORY: CONTROL)

MARINES (CATEGORY: TROOPS) FIRE AT (CATEGORY: ATTACK)

And so on. The full machine-readable record also includes the object of each action (for example, the Marines fire at the sailors), and an excerpt of the text being summarized (for example "Lieutenant of the Ship ordered . . . Marines to fire at them"). Thus a simplified, systematic, but relatively complete narrative appears in the machine record.

This detail makes possible a rapid movement from the small scale of the individual event to the large scale of many events. Let one example suffice. Two hundred and eighty-five of the contentious gatherings that we have identified in 1830 had clear ties to the Swing Rebellion, the series of events in southeastern England in which agricultural laborers made wage demands, broke agricultural machinery, burned hayricks, and otherwise put pressure on leaseholders, landlords, and local officials. Our machine-readable descriptions of the 285 events not only record general characteristics of the gatherings, but also include separate records describing the 1,500 formations (sets of people that acted distinguishably) participating in the events, the 620 locations in which the events occurred, the 701 sources that gave us information about the events, the 2,885 distinguishable actions engaged in by the formations, and so on. Among the recorded actions, 2,609 actually occurred during the event, as we define its limits, while another 276 happened either before or after. For each action, we record a standardized version of the verb used in our source. Thus the machine-readable transcription of actions during a contentious gathering at Benenden, Kent, on 9 November 1830, reads:

LABOURERS ASSEMBLE

LABOURERS DESTROY THRESHING MACHINE [OBJECT: MR. LUCK]

LABOURERS DEMAND HIGHER WAGES, RISE IN PARISH RELIEF
[OBJECT:FARMERS, OTHERS]

GENTLEMEN REFUSE TO YIELD

CAPTAIN KING AND SOLDIERS APPEAR

LABOURERS DISPERSE

The string of verbs (assemble - destroy - demand - refuse - appear - disperse) encapsulates the action. If we group the 2,609 verbs in "Swing" events by the order in which they occur, and by very broad categories, the overall distribution looks like this:

	ASSEMBLE	ATTACK	CONTROL	COMMUNICATE	MOVE	OTHER	TOTAL	N
<u>ORDER</u>								
1	75.9%	0.3%	6.6%	10.6%	4.5%	2.1%	100.0	290
2	4.4	24.3	18.0	10.7	19.6	23.0	100.0	317
3	0.7	12.0	15.3	12.1	16.0	44.0	100.1	300
4	2.9	13.3	11.6	12.5	14.1	45.6	100.0	241
5	2.2	13.5	17.3	16.2	18.4	32.4	100.0	185
6	0.7	11.3	9.3	16.6	21.2	41.1	100.2	151
7	2.8	13.0	11.1	9.3	26.9	37.0	100.1	108
8	0.0	16.7	14.4	15.5	32.2	21.1	99.9	90
9	4.8	14.3	13.1	7.2	33.3	27.4	100.1	84
10-14	1.5	12.2	17.3	12.9	26.2	29.9	100.0	271
15-19	2.6	15.8	10.5	11.2	30.9	28.9	99.9	152
20-30	1.1	15.3	16.9	8.7	33.9	24.0	99.9	183
30-39	2.0	22.0	14.0	11.0	30.0	21.0	100.0	100
40+	1.5	17.5	9.5	8.6	33.6	29.2	99.9	137
TOTAL	10.3	13.8	13.5	11.8	21.7	28.9	100.0	2609

Leaving aside the first action, where simple reporting conventions play a large part, even this crude tabulation shows tendencies for verbs denoting attack to increase in later phases of the action (the high proportion in phase 2 representing the considerable number of brief accounts of assaults on threshing machines taking the form assemble - attack - disperse), for controlling actions to concentrate in the middle phases, for place-to-place movement to become more prominent as an event grows longer, and so on. We move easily from the aggregate observation to the introduction of controls for length of event, type of action, locus, kind of formation, and other relevant characteristics. The data obviously lend themselves to the refined analysis of action and interaction, firmly implanted in time.

The evidence also lends itself to network analysis; that is the reason for publishing this report in Connections. For most actions involve both a subject and an object. The verbs therefore represent a wide variety of connections among actors. Each aggregation of subjects, objects, and verbs defines a numbered asymmetrical matrix of relationships. A preliminary look at the matrices connecting major categories of actors by verbs of claim, attack, and support, for example, indicates that Parliament became much more salient as an object of claims and support, and the royal administration much less salient in those regards, between 1758 and 1834.

Research Plans

The next round of work falls under two general headings: 1) a study of social change and contention in Great Britain from 1828 through 1834, involving the description and analysis of about 6,900 contentious gatherings occurring during those years; 2) an analysis of changes in the patterns of contention in the London region during twenty years spread over the period from 1758 to 1834, including the preparation of a substantial amount of evidence on the region's social geography as well as description and analysis of a) the 1,204 contentious gatherings that occurred in Kent, Surrey, Sussex, or Middlesex during thirteen selected years from 1758 to 1820, plus the 3,068 London-region events in the seven years from 1828 to 1834, b) about 2,000 routine assemblies between 1758 and 1820.

1. Social Change and Contention in Great Britain from 1828 to 1834. The major analyses planned are an examination of the structure and change of repertoires, a study of the influence of repression, facilitation, and external modeling on the course and outcome of contention, and a close look at connections among events, especially national campaigns such as the mobilization for parliamentary reform.

The studies of repertoires treat the degree to which they consist of highly standardized sequences of actions, and to which their previous use or disuse constrains their current employment by different categories of actors; the extent and character of correspondence between the organization, interests, and power of important pairs of actors, on the one hand, and the contents of their repertoires, on the other; the process by which new routines such as the demonstration and the public meeting take shape, enter repertoires, and displace other routines; the conditions for effectiveness of different forms of action, as well as the consequences of their relative effectiveness for subsequent uses of those forms.

The studies of repression, facilitation, and external modeling examine the extent to which elections promoted the adoption of election-linked forms of action such as public meetings for the making of non-electoral claims; the impact of different forms and intensities of repression on sequences of action within events (e.g. the appearance of violent encounters in the course of parades and meetings) and on the next round of action; the conditions under which powerholders repress or facilitate different sorts of popular collective action. In this regard, the overlap of our evidence with the conflicts composing the "Swing" rebellion of 1830, already well studied by George Rude, Eric Hobsbawm, Andrew Charlesworth, and others, provides a splendid opportunity both to check the validity of our own data, and to push beyond the existing literature by examining the response to action, success, failure, and/or repression in adjacent localities by people who share interests with those who have already acted.

The studies of connections among events investigate the degree to which groups that have already acted on certain issues alter their means of action as a function of their involvement in regional or national movements such as the campaign for Catholic Emancipation or against the

Poor Law; the conditions under which national authorities and organizations become the objects of popular action; the influence of Reform's passage in 1832 on subsequent popular contention around national issues; the determinants of fluctuations in the overall frequency and intensity of popular collective action concerning particular major issues such as food supply and rights of workers to organize.

2. Changes in London's Contention, 1758 to 1834. The studies of London emphasize geographic patterns much more strongly than those of Great Britain as a whole. We have much more spatial detail for Sussex, Surrey, Kent, and Middlesex, the four counties comprising our London region: while we locate actions elsewhere to the nearest square kilometer, in London and vicinity we resolve to the nearest hundred-meter square; furthermore, the data from Kent's directories, our machine-readable topographical survey of parishes, and the accumulated geographical work of other scholars provide rich evidence on the characteristics of individual localities. Our research therefore falls into these five steps: 1) describing alterations in the geography of different types of contentious gatherings within the region, 2) relating those alterations to changes in social geography (e.g. the increasing segregation by class) 3) describing alterations in the geography of routine assemblies, 4) relating those alterations to changes in social geography, 5) relating the alterations in contentious gatherings to a) changes in social geography, b) shifts in the pattern of routine assembly.

We have some reason to believe, for example, that routine gatherings to drink and talk, on the one hand, and authorized public ceremonies and festivals, on the other, became less frequent occasions for collective contention as the one-craft street declined in importance among worksites, segregation of homes from workplaces increased, the right to assemble for the deliberation of shared interests extended, and the involvement of national authorities in trade disputes enlarged. Our evidence provides the possibility of examining the influence of at least some of these changes. As a byproduct, the study of London will also provide means of tracing back in time some of the innovations (for example, the petition march as a quasi-demonstration) we see spreading in the period from 1828 to 1834, and of examining much more closely some relationships (for example, the patterning of rural conflicts by the extent and character of local involvement in the London market) that we are likely to detect on the national scale.

DATA ON GREAT BRITAIN AVAILABLE AT THE END OF JULY 1986

1. Microfilms or photocopies of about 20,000 pages of manuscripts in British archives (especially the Public Record Office, London) from 1740 to 1860. The documents come especially from administrative and political correspondence concerning the control of collective action.

2. Standing files:

a. dossiers of 6,884 contentious gatherings that occurred in Great Britain from 1828 through 1834. All dossiers include photocopies of original sources and complete, detailed coding.

b. dossiers of 1,204 contentious gatherings that occurred in Kent, Surrey, Sussex, or Middlesex during one of the following years: 1758, 1759, 1768, 1769, 1780, 1781, 1789, 1795, 1801, 1807, 1811, 1819, and 1820.

c. dossiers of about 2,000 routine assemblies that occurred in Kent, Surrey, Sussex, or Middlesex during one of the same years. The dossiers include photocopies of the sources.

d. standard descriptions of 818 locations (parishes, towns, wards, and other sites) in Kent, Surrey, Sussex, or Middlesex in the period 1756-1816.

e. descriptive material on about twenty major events or series of events (e.g. strike waves, campaigns, Swing rebellion) that occurred in Great Britain during the years from 1828 through 1834, including abstracts and photocopies of all articles referring to those events (whether qualifying as contentious gatherings or not) found in our sources.

3. Machine-readable files:

- a. standard descriptions of the 6,884 contentious gatherings from 1828 to 1834 in Great Britain as a whole mentioned above. The records include subfiles describing 22,756 formations, 42,693 actions, 17,966 sources, 2,366 secondary locations, plus 1,186 records containing supplementary comments.
- b. standard descriptions of the 1,204 contentious gatherings from 1758 to 1820 in Kent, Surrey, Sussex, or Middlesex mentioned above. The records include subfiles describing 4,436 formations, 8,163 actions, 3,060 sources, 587 secondary locations, plus 175 records containing supplementary comments.
- c. standard descriptions of about 1,000 of the roughly 2,000 routine assemblies in the same years and counties mentioned above. We have not yet completed or cleaned these files, and therefore can't yet guarantee their quality.
- d. standard descriptions of the 818 locations in Kent, Surrey, Sussex, or Middlesex mentioned above. (For detail, see Erica Stanley, "The GBS Topographical Survey of London").
- e. standard descriptions of 285 contentious gatherings forming part of the "Swing" rebellion of 1830.
- f. standard descriptions of about 1,100 events from the "Swing" rebellion cataloged in the appendix to Eric Hobsbawm and George Rude, Captain Swing.
- g. total population, urban population, proportion of land cultivated and 35 other characteristics for all counties of Great Britain, as of 1831.
- h. complete transcriptions of Kent's London street directory of trades and businesses for 1759, 1768, 1801, and 1828, plus transcriptions of 5 percent of all entries in the directories for 1781, 1795, and 1811. (For detail, see Erica Stanley, "Kent's Directories of London, 1759-1828: A Guide to the Machine-Readable Transcription".

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Basic Forms for Description of GBS Events

1. coversheet for photocopy of report from periodical
2. assembly review form, recording the original collation of reports concerning the same event
3. entry completion form, indicating entry of data into computer
4. event coversheet: general identification of event
5. event section: data for machine-readable description of contentious gathering as a whole
6. formation enumeration: list of all formations
7. formation description
8. action-phase section
9. source section
10. comments on individual elements of the event

Note: The originals of these forms are color-coded by year and type for easy identification and filing.

IDEOLOGY AND METHODOLOGY: NETWORK ANALYSIS IN THE UNITED STATES AND FRANCE

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Social scientists often discuss the possibility of a meaningful tie between general ideology and research methodology. Though there is very little literature on the subject, specific examples of association or opposition between ideology and methodology do appear (Wellman, 1986). This specifically cited case tends to confirm that Marxist ideology and network analysis are associated in the minds of certain sociologists. There are indeed ties between Marxism and network analysis but they are far more complex than the simplistic equation identifying analysis of elites, structural critics of capitalism, network analysis, and Marxism (Richardson & Wellman, 1985). A brief historical review of the development of network analysis in the English-speaking world and its concomitant lack of development in Europe and the French-speaking world in particular, serves as a clear counterexample.

EARLY NETWORK ANALYSIS AND AMERICAN NETWORK ANALYSIS

Probably one of the first network analyses concerning the structure of economic and political power was a study by German scholar Otto Jeidels (1905). In his attempt to demonstrate the concentration of power over the German iron and steel industry, he counted the number of board members of six major banks that were also on the boards of steel companies. He counted 135 bank- industry interlocking directorates.

Not long afterwards, Lenin used Jeidels' work to show the increasing concentration of capital (Lenin, 1916). According to Fennema & Schijf (1978), Lenin made the mistake of adding up all of Jeidels' figures for bank industry interlocks and incorrectly assuming the total to be equal to the number of industries with which there was an interlock. Since several banks were very probably interlocked with the same industries, Lenin may have severely underestimated the concentration of power in the hands of the banks. Furthermore, none of these authors seem to have taken into consideration the possibility that the same person may represent several bank industry interlocks, thus augmenting even more the actual concentration of power. Should we deduce that Marxists are poor network analysts that tend to underestimate the concentration of capital?

The above is an example of the early application of network analysis to the studies of elites. This has remained one of the most fruitful fields of application of network analysis. Even in France, Ferrand (1986) cites "elites, power, and decision" as the first of the most important fields of network analysis. The methodology that he proposes is classical: a "Who's Who" in one hand, the governmental directory in the other hand, on your lap the financial directory of the largest companies, and you start counting interlocks. But as a true French author Ferrand states: "but everyone knows that 'IT' also takes place elsewhere".

This statement clearly indicates the difference between a French sociological approach to the study of elites and an American or English speaking network approach. Indeed, toward the middle of the 1960s in the United States, everyone DID NOT know that 'IT' was taking place elsewhere. Democratic government and free enterprise meant that 'IT' necessarily took place under the watchful eye of the public, and therefore figured in the "Who's Who" or other public documents. To doubt or to criticize such an established value was to expose oneself to being labeled Marxist. But this same period saw the birth of student movements that were highly critical of this established system of values. That generation of radicalized students influenced and produced many of the young social science researchers of the early 1970s. The special issue on network analysis of American elites published by the "Insurgent Sociologist" (1975) with contributions G. William Domhoff, John A. Sonquist, and Edmund M. McLaughlin is a clear example.

This new radical approach managed to take up the banner of what Fennema & Schijf (1978) call the American tradition of "anti-trust investigations" which began as early as 1913 with the official Pujo Committee and resulted in the Clayton Act in 1914. Indeed, the Pujo Committee was counting interlocks and practicing network analysis. But there is an even more powerful tradition among American economists and political scientists to belittle the existence of interlocking directorates. Certain of these

established scholars leveled severe criticism against C. Wright Mills' work in "The Power Elite" on the institutional reproduction of powerful elites in America (Domhoff, 1975). Mills' methodology is not considered to be network analysis, but the same critics of Mills' became the leading critics of the work of Domhoff (1975) and others that produced formalized network results tending to confirm the thesis of Mills. Therefore, we are in the presence of two competing schools of thought: one contending that structured, powerful, and coherent elites that are socially reproduced control the economy and the politics of the United States; the other contending that such elites do not exist or that they are simply normal, or even accidental groupings of individuals, groupings which lack the attributes of structure, or power, or coherence, or social reproduction.

It was in this institutional and conflictual environment that network analysis of interlocking directorates, and network analysis in general, first came to the attention of the powers that be. Indeed, one of the great advantages of network analysis is the simplicity of its basic forms: a "Who's Who" in one hand, and in the other, (...). Moreover, the more recent and technically advanced network methods correlate highly with the results obtained with the simpler methods (Domhoff, 1984).

In order to combat the network thesis of the existence of powerful undemocratic elites, there are two main possibilities: ignore the results; criticize the methodology. With the historical junction between the traditional anti-trust movement and the young networkers, junction that seems to have taken place in the wake of Mills, there was no possibility of simply ignoring the network results. Therefore, establishment figures had to learn a minimum about the methods of network analysis in order to criticize them and such aspects as the "coherence", "centricity", "permanence" or "exhaustivity" of these supposed elites (Domhoff, 1975; Sonquist & Koenig, 1975; Fennema & Schijf, 1978). By entering into this dialectic, establishment scholars bestowed upon network analysis its academic credentials, and I would also say network analysis' first main-stream academic credentials. Since that period in the early 1970s, network analysis has continually expanded and differentiated, even to the point that interlocking directorates and elites may no longer be the principal field of network analysis (Wellman & Richardson, 1987).

This historical argument is not contradictory with that developed by Richardson & Wellman (1985) who contend that modern network analysis had its origins with J.A. Barnes and the British post-WW II tradition of social anthropology in the political context of a crumbling colonial empire. The American extension of this tradition was led by Harrison White at Harvard University during the 1960s and 1970s (White et al., 1965, 1966 & 1970). Indeed, Wellman considers himself a product of this school of thought. Richardson & Wellman's thesis that "the United States has developed individual ideology to a point approaching a national religion" is clearly similar to our own. However, our contention is that this thesis is far more fundamental than another proposed by the same two authors: "Americans at the dominant centre (...) have tended to ignore the links of power which bind others to them". American dominance outside of America is "normal" while Americans dominating other Americans is not. It is ideologically unacceptable.

NETWORK ANALYSIS IN EUROPE AND FRANCE

In their general survey of network analysis of interlocking directorates, Fennema & Schijf (1978, p. 314), mention several studies for Great Britain, one for Spain, two for Holland, and conclude that "research on interlocking directorates in other European countries has been scarce or non-existent". In the specific case of France, they note that: "Studies on French industry (...) stress the competition between financial groups and their strategic behaviour. Interlocking directorates, however, play only a minor part in their analysis." In French, such studies would be called monographies and are a characteristically French form of social science research production. See for example, Bourdieu & St. Martin (1978) concerning the analysis of the French "patronat" (directors of major businesses).

This negative orientation towards network analysis can be found even in the representation given of the method by French networkers: "It's a fact and often an internal necessity that these analyses require important survey material, important computer resources, and special computer programs. (...) Secondly, the notion of a social network is socially banal in France" (Ferrand, 1986, p. 6). We would not agree with the first statement, but we are in complete agreement with the second, in the context of FRENCH social science, even perhaps in European social science. Who in France or Europe, even on the political extreme right, needs network analysis to prove that a coherent, powerful, and socially reproduced elite controls each nation? This notion is part of European culture and ideology. There are elites, so why develop a formalized method to demonstrate the obvious? This is clearly different from the American ideological context where network analysis has been a research instrument used against an

established value system.

But the lack of necessity does not offer a sufficient explanation of absence. As Ferrand (1986, p. 36) has noted, "the social image associated with elites could rather naturally lead to that utilization (of network analysis)". Why hasn't it in French sociology?

The thesis that an elite controls a nation is what French sociologist Pierre Lascoumes (1986) calls a "transpolitical" thesis; it is used by all political groups and ideologies from the extreme right (Coston, 1977) to the extreme left. In the cases of the extremes, this thesis takes on a conspiratorial aspect: the Jews control the banks; the Communists control the labor unions; the capitalist control the world; the Communists control the world; etc. An interesting research project would be to investigate the similarities or differences in structure between right-wing and left-wing conspiratorial concepts of elites. They may turn out to be structurally indistinguishable.

In the case of France, Lascoumes found this thesis translated into the theme of the "200 Families" (Birnbaum, 1979). Here, we are in the presence of a "network", but "a la francaise", without the formalization and the drastic simplification associated with the American use of the term. Indeed, the analysis of Lascoumes concerns "the chain of solidarity, and of ideological and political support" (p. 36) and develops in true monography style the detailed analysis of this chain.

One of the major French institutions to use the theme of the "200 Families" was the French Communist Party (PCF). According to knowledgeable PCF informants, this and similar themes are direct descendants of Lenin's original try at networking, based on O. Jeidels work (Lenin, 1916). The concentration of capital and political power in the hands of an elite in each nation became a recommended campaign theme of each national Communist party, as well as the general propaganda theme of the Communist International led by Lenin. Throughout the 1920s and the 1930s, the PCF used the theme of the "200 Families". But then, not long before the beginning of World War II, the theme was no longer employed. Why? Was it international politics and the necessity of an alliance between the USSR, Great Britain, France and the United States? According to our PCF informants, the theme was simply dropped after a decision of the PCF Central Committee that the theme no longer mobilized militants, nor recruited new members. Another theme was needed and "Anti-Fascism" replaced the "200 Families". The correspondence between this change of theme and the international political situation is obvious, but we have no proof that the PCF did not decide of itself to abandon the theme of the "200 Families".

A consequence of this association between the PCF and the theme of the "200 Families" is that during the post-WW II period, any intellectual or scholar who brought forward the idea of investigating the elite power structure of France, was quickly labeled an out-dated Communist that didn't know that the propaganda theme had changed some time ago. This attitude has been confirmed by elderly French social scientists, they themselves known for their left of center views. In this intellectual context, the development of network analysis of elites was nearly impossible. The PCF didn't want it and independent scholars couldn't use it. Moreover, as we have stated above, who in France needed network analysis to prove that there was an elite in power? These seem to be necessary and sufficient conditions (and ideological conditions at that) for the network analysis of elites to have NOT developed in French sociology.

In terms of pertinent data on the subject, the network bibliography of the CDSH (Documentation Center for the Human Sciences) in Paris contains extremely few French contributions (Ferrand, 1986). The number of French members or correspondents of the INSNA (International Network of Social Network Analysts) were, until recently, under four. Indeed, the CDSH only introduced the term "network" into its key word thesaurus in 1972 and that was only because "network" appeared in the title of an American article on the subject. Indeed, the first French article on network analysis in the CDSH data bank only dates from 1979 and is a political science article that "clarifies this obscure mechanism and considers its use in a conflictual perspective rather than as a means of regulating a [political] system" (Becquart-Leclerq, 1979). No Comment.

THE CURRENT SITUATION

Strangely enough, many of the former radical critics of the American system now have establishment jobs in the United States. On the other side of the Atlantic, the influence of the French Communist Party on French intellectuals has suffered greatly since the riots of 1968 and the development of the Socialist Party since that date. Now the air may be clear enough of ideology to get down to some

serious cooperative networking on both sides of the Atlantic. The definite American lead in this field must be shared with Europeans in order to establish an equilibrated dialectic and we hope that the recent creation of the French Association of Social Network Analysts (AFARS in French) is a step in the right direction. However, ideology remains a problem.

In a private conversation, William Domhoff once mentioned the affinity of Western Marxists for doing network analyses of Western societies and wondered why someone didn't network Marxist Eastern European societies. There is at least one obvious problem: the information necessary for such an analysis is not readily available. But the author of this paper has run into another problem: French security authorities. The information necessary for a network analysis of the structure of political power in the USSR is now available with the SOVT computer data base of Michel Tatu and the "Le Monde" daily newspaper. This is an on-line, publicly available data base. The methods of network analysis are also publicly available. However, the putting together of the two in a research project has been strongly discouraged by French security authorities. Why? Ideology or administrative bally wag or, more likely, both? And of course it's more reposing to have right-wingers studying left-wingers, and vice versa, than to add to the confusion with left-wingers studying left-wingers. So network analysis of elites is not yet independent from ideology, but tremendous progress has been made, particularly in the New World. We hope that progress will encourage and stimulate similar progress in Europe.

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MAX-PLANCK-INSTITUT

Research into Society, Asking for Information

This paper gives a short description of the Max-Planck-Institut für Gesellschaftsforschung and asks for information. The Max-Planck-Institut für Gesellschaftsforschung (MPI for Research into Society) has officially existed since 1985. Over a period of three years, it will gradually grow to the size of about 30 members, about half of whom will belong to the technical and administrative support staff. Directors of the institute are Prof. Renate Mayntz who has developed the long-term research program which was the object of the funding decision taken by the Senate of the Max-Planck-Society and in 1986, Prof. Fritz Scharpf who joined her.

The institute will engage in empirical social research with a macro-theoretical orientation. The general theoretical framework is a combination of

- social systems theory, which attempts to identify and analyze processes and structural patterns of social differentiation, the formation of functional subsystems, systems integration and control processes;
- analyses of societal processes of rationalization following the work of Max Weber, and
- theoretical approaches attempting to identify the dynamic consequences of specific structural configurations, represented by the work of Norbert Elias and Raymond Boudon.

The specific research questions to be formulated on this general theoretical background will refer to the structural features of modern, highly developed societies, their dynamic consequences and implications for (political) control processes. This general orientation starts from the premise that the high degree of functional differentiation, structural complexity, interdependence, resource availability, and technological development which are typical of highly developed modern societies produce a specific kind of systems dynamics. Its consequences are observed in the form of unplanned structural change, sudden reversals in developmental trends, unexpected aggregate consequences of individual actions, massive externalities, and unforeseeable ramifications of remote consequences of local events. Such phenomena have often been identified and discussed. What is lacking is an empirically based theory which systematically accounts for their emergence and structural antecedents and spells out their implications for efforts (at different systems levels) to gain control over the process of social development.

The empirical approach to these problems will mainly be sought at the so-called meso-level. In this, the institute's research orientation is different from the predominant empirical approaches working with aggregate individual data. Research will instead focus on functional subsystems, complex institutions, and organizational networks as well as the processes observable at this level. At the same time, however, the orientations of individual actors will systematically be considered as a determinant of macro-level phenomena. The institute's research program thus constitutes once more an attempt to link micro- and macro-level approaches. In terms of research design this means that multi-level approaches will often be chosen. Another feature of the research program is the interest in technological factors of social change.

Analytically speaking, research efforts will be devoted to three goals. Several methodological projects are envisaged in order to develop the analytical framework roughly described above with reference to three different theoretical approaches. This includes work on methods to analyze patterns of interdependence, the structure of policy sectors, and structurally determined dynamic mechanisms. The second goal is the analysis of present tendencies of structural and institutional change at the level of functional subsystems (or policy sectors). Complementary to this, the third goal consists in the analysis of collective decision processes and their determinants, where collective means both planned and unplanned/aggregate. These process studies focus on the control aspect of the general research topic, but will seek to link these systematically with the institutional context and individual action orientations.

The institute's research program, which consists basically of a set of research questions and a general analytical approach, will be translated step by step into specific research projects.

Research groups are established in the following problem areas:

- Structure and dynamic of the research system.
- Structure and dynamic of the health system.
- The connection between development of states and development of universities.
- The relevance of information and communication technology with respect to societal structure.
- The interaction between telecommunications and forms of business traffic (mobility).
- Comparison of the introduction of new forms of telecommunications in different countries
- Decision structures and processes in local government policy making (cultural policy).
- Subculture of national parliaments.

For research in these areas we are trying to develop and or apply methods used in the field of structural analysis (network analysis, connections of elements in a space) and process analysis of structure-relevant information (systems analysis, connections of elements over time). For this reason we are interested to receive information from researchers who are already using such methods in the above mentioned areas.

(continued on page 117)

LETTER FROM PARIS

The 1st ever French network conference hit Paris 5-6 Feb, 1987. 50 Frenchpersons--plus Joe Galaskiewicz & Barry Wellman--attended the gala event at IRESCO, the new CNRS right-bank sociological counterweight to 54 Blvd Raspail. Inspired by Alexis Ferrand (Soc, Grenoble) & organized by Ferrand & Alain Degenne (LAMAS, IRESCO, CNRS), papers ranged from Degenne on hypergraphs to Darré on diffusion of info among farmers [see a special section on his work in this issue] to a half-dozen papers on urban social support (see our abstracts section, this issue, for details.) Moreover, the workings of patron-clientage in French academia provided a fascinating networkish subtext to the conference.

Galaskiewicz & Wellman's papers had been translated into French & distributed ahead of time, greatly facilitating communication. (When Wellman started talking in French, it became clear that his English was better understood.) Much bridging work was also done by INSNA member Karl van Meter, an American in Paris (at Blvd Raspail) who edits the BULLETIN DE METHODOLOGIE SOCIOLOGIQUE. At the finale, Ron Burt's STRUCTURE program received a proper Gallic baptism at a combo demo + wine & cheese party.

This was very much an inaugural conference, reminiscent of the early Sunbelts. Perhaps 1 day it will go down in legend as the 1st "Croissantbelt". Participants--many in their 20's & 30's--spent much time getting to know each other & displaying the basics of their work. Over 10 participants joined INSNA, making France 1 of our largest European clusters.

Plans are now being discussed for future conferences & a formally-organized French affiliate of INSNA. See the "AFARS & ISARS" article in this issue's NETWORK NOTEBOOK.

ABSTRACTS FROM CONFERENCE "UN NIVEAU INTERMEDIARE: LES RESEAUX SOCIAUX?"
PARIS, 2/87.

DARRÉ, JEAN-PIERRE. GERDAL, 51 r. Dareau, 75014 Paris. "Compte-Rendu des Travaux du Thème de Recherche: Formes, Fonctionnement et Fonctions de réseaux qui Constituent le Groupe Professionnel Local."

Notre programme fixait deux objets à ce thème de recherche en agricole: "Les structures et l'évolution des structures des réseaux" - " Les fonctions cognitives et normatives des réseaux". Nous partons des hypothèse suivantes: 1) Il y a nécessairement, de la part des agriculteurs (des praticiens en général), production de connaissance, en réponse aux changements de situation (connaissance pour savoir quoi faire). 2) "La pensée est une activité sociale" (Geertz), cette production de connaissance s'opère dans et par le dialogue (au sens large d'échanges de paroles entre plusieurs personnes). 3) En ce qui concerne les activités professionnelles, ces échanges ont lieu pour le principal entre gens a) disponibles physiquement pour dialoguer; b) qui travaillent dans des conditions voisines; c) ces conditions étant réunies sur un certaine durée. 4) Pour la plupart des agriculteurs, ce "réseaux de dialogue" est constitué par le groupe des agriculteurs d'une localité (généralement proche de l'aire de la commune), où tout le monde connaît tout le monde.

DÉGENNE, ALAIN. LASMAS, IRESCO, Paris 15. "Un Langage pour l'Etude des Réseaux Sociaux."

L'ambition est bien d'essayer de trouver des notions qui traversent tous ces points de vue différent et permettent d'introduire une certaine comparabilité entre eux. Actuellement la capacité en est encore limitée. Elle révèle peut-être plus la complexité du problème qu'elle ne la résoud vraiment.

GALASKIEWICZ, JOSEPH. Sociology, Minnesota. "Les Réseaux et Participation Politique dans les Communauté Urbaines: Recherches sur les Voisinages et les Villes aux USA."

La présentation de ces recherches est divisée en trois parties. L'objet de la première partie est de décrire l'action collective dans des communautés aux États-Unis. En particulier, nous considérerons les difficultés à obtenir la participation des citoyens et à mobiliser les ressources dans les communautés de "limited liability" -- c'est-à-dire, les communautés dans lesquelles les habitants ont un investissement très faible.

L'objet de la deuxième partie d'examiner comment les réseaux sociaux stimulent la participation de citoyens. Nous examinons la littérature qui s'occupe d'une comparaison entre les liens faibles et les liens forts pour appréhender comment les premiers sont plus efficaces pour communiquer l'information des affaires communautaires. Les réseaux interpersonnels sont également importants pour surmonter le problème en terme de "free-rider" --c'est-à-dire, un individu (ou plusieurs individus) qui profite des résultats accomplis par l'action des autres -- un problème lié à l'action collective dans les communautés de "limited liability". L'objet de la troisième partie d'examiner comment les organisations d'influence sociale obtiennent des ressources d'autres organisations grâce aux appartenances multiples de leurs membres et aux réseaux interorganisationnels. Les fédérations permettent à des factions communautaires diverses de se réunir, de se former en coalitions, et de répondre aux problèmes qui menacent l'intérêt commun.

LEFEBVRE, B. & M. VERVAEKE. CLERSE, Institute de Sociologie, Lille I. "Les Réseaux Sociaux et la Proximité Spatiale dans les Quartier Anciens."

Notre approche des implantations territoriales des ménages et des conditions d'accès à leur logement a privilégié une filière particulière du marché du logement: le logement ancien. Le fonctionnement du marché de l'habitat ancien dans l'agglomération lilloise repose sur une structure de la propriété très diversifiée. Cette fraction du marché du logement, même aux 19th siècle pendant la période d'industrialisation et d'urbanisation, n'était pas contrôlé par le patronat. Le modèle de la cité ouvrière, minière n'est pas, dans ce cas, pertinent pour l'étudier les relations entre la vie de travail et la vie sociale dans le logement. Les trajectoires résidentielles de 29 ménages interviewés habitant trois quartiers anciens de Lille ont été analysés. Les mécanismes sociaux conduisant à l'arrivée dans le logement actuel ont été décomposés selon trois dimensions. La première est une dimension temporelle. Elle envisage la question de la durée selon l'histoire familiale des ménages et selon l'historicité des implantations résidentielles. Existe-t-il des superpositions de strates temporelles d'arrivée de catégories particulières d'habitants? La seconde dimension est celle de la prise de décision. Comment est décidé le passage d'un logement à l'autre? Quels facteurs externes ou internes aux ménages provoquent le départ de l'ancien logement? La troisième dimension correspond au mode de circulation de l'information sur le logement vacant. L'offre de logement se présente selon des filières différenciées. C'est au niveau de la description de la relation des familles à l'offre de logement que la notion de réseau est devenue un outil indispensable pour expliciter les comportements.

REICHMANN, SEBASTIEN. Lab. de Psychologie Médicale Hosp. Sainte-Anne, Paris. "De la menace du chômage à sa réalité: structure de réseau et perception du support social."

A l'issue des deux premières phases (la première effectuée quelques mois avant la mise au chômage, et la deuxième quelques mois après le licenciement effectif) d'une étude longitudinale concernant l'impact du support social sur l'apparition et le cours de éventuelles conséquences du chômage sur la santé mentale et physique d'un groupe de travailleurs (N=100) licenciés, plusieurs différences significatives ont pu être mises en évidence, grâce à des analyses de corrélation dans un premier temps, entre les femmes et les hommes de l'échantillon. Dans un deuxième temps, nous essayons de montrer que les différences concernent le type de support social pouvant être interprété comme un facteur de protection (ou, au contraire, de risque) pour les femmes, et respectivement pour les hommes, doivent être analysées dans la perspective plus large de propriétés structurales des réseaux.

Ainsi, certaines propriétés, comme la densité, de la zone frontalière entre les sous-groupes familiaux et non-familiaux de ces réseaux (Hirsch, 1981), par exemple, pourraient expliquer les relations entre la quantité et la qualité du support émotionnel apporté par les amis, tel qu'il est perçu par les femmes, ou du support émotionnel apporté par les parents ou l'épouse, tel qu'il est perçu par les hommes, et l'évolution de leur état de santé mentale dans les trois sous-groupes, fermés, respectivement, de sujets se trouvant encore dans la même usine, ayant été mutés dans une autre usine du groupe, ou n'ayant pas retrouvé du travail à moment de la deuxième phase de l'étude.

REICHMANN, SEBASTIEN. Lab. Psychologie Médicale, Paris. "Le Rôle du Support Social dans la Vulnérabilité Psychique d'un Groupe de Travailleurs Exposés à un Risque de Chômage."

Présentation des premiers résultats concernant le rôle du support social, en tant que facteur modérateur des conséquences du chômage sur la santé physique et mentale d'un groupe de 100 travailleurs exposés à ce risque. Ces résultats sont obtenus à l'issue de la première phase d'une étude épidémiologique longitudinale, où des données concernant la santé physique, mentale, les réseaux et supports sociaux sont recueillies à l'aide de questionnaires spécifiques. Les résultats seront complétés lors de trois autres vagues d'interviews étalées sur une année et demi.

SCHREINER, JEAN-PAUL. CUREM, Marseille. "Le capital financier et le réseau des liaisons personnels entre les principales sociétés en Suisse."

Nous avons dans un premier temps, recensé tous les mandats d'administrateurs et les liaisons personnelles entre les firmes de l'échantillon. Nous avons à partir de ces données, calculé la densité du réseau des liaisons et la concentration de ces dernières. En utilisant la théorie des graphes, nous avons ensuite calculé la centralité de chaque société suivant plusieurs critères différents. Ceci nous a permis de faire apparaître un certain nombre de sociétés pivots, que nous avons estimées pouvoir constituer un centre de pouvoir financier. Enfin, nous avons vérifié si ce centre de pouvoir existait bien, et si les grandes banques organisaient des groupes financiers autour d'elles. Il ne nous a pas été possible de vérifier l'hypothèse du capital financier à dominante bancaire, mais l'infirmité ou la confirmation définitive de cette thèse, demanderait une étude combinant d'autres paramètres que nous n'avons pas utilisés ici.

VINCENT, PATRICK. I.N.S.E.E., Direction Régionale de NANTES "Espace Géographique, Structure Sociale et Sociabilité."

Sous le titre "Recontres avec les autres", l'INSEE a réalisé en novembre-décembre 1981 une enquête sur la sociabilité dans l'agglomération nantaise. L'objectif principal est le même que celui de l'enquête nationale sur les "contacts entre les personnes" menée par l'INSEE et l'INED en 1982-1983. Il s'agissait de mesurer le capital de relations dont disposent les individus, d'en analyser la structure (part respective des voisins, des amis, des collègues, de la parenté, des associations ...) et d'en déterminer les facteurs de variation. On se donnait ainsi le moyen d'éprouver l'hypothèse selon laquelle le réseau de relations que P. Bourdieu appelle le "capital social" - constitue une des dimensions de l'espace social et une source importante d'inégalités, renforçant ou corrigeant les disparités d'ordre économique et culturel.

WARGLIEN, MASSIMO. Centre de Sociologie des Organisations, Paris. "Autonomie des Acteurs et Adaptation Non-Dirigée dans un Réseau Social: Notes pour un Point de Vue Organisationnel."

Ce papier se propose d'explorer quelques liens entre l'autonomie des acteurs, la structuration organisationnelle des relations interpersonnelles et l'émergence de formes d'adaptation non-dirigées dans les réseaux sociaux. Dans ce but, la première partie du papier définit en termes probabilistes les dimensions structurelles de l'autonomie individuelle dans un réseau, en introduisant une caractérisation informationnelle (entropique) de l'acteur. Dans la deuxième section on montre brièvement les liens d'une telle définition avec l'architecture organisationnelle du réseau. La troisième section montre enfin comment certains résultats de la théorie de l'information peuvent être utilisés pour reconstruire la logique des réponses structurales de réseaux au comportement aléatoire de l'environnement. Cette logique met en évidence l'existence d'effets organisateurs des perturbations provenant de l'environnement, qui affectent l'autonomie des acteurs et l'architecture relationnelle de réseau.

WELLMAN, BARRY & R.J. RICHARDSON. Sociology, Toronto. "Analyse des Réseaux Sociaux: Principes, Developpements, Productions."

1) Qu'y-a-t-il de si spécial dans l'analyse de réseaux? Tous les sociologues ne s'occupent-ils pas de structures sociales? 2) N'êtes-vous pas seulement en train d'étaler un nouveau bricolage méthodologique? 3) L'analyse de structures de réseaux n'est-elle pas pratiquée par des non-sociologues? Après tout, un bon nombre de disciplines scientifiques utilisent la notion de structure.

FARM NEWS

The following abstracts have been sent to INSNA by the GROUPE D'EXPERIMENTATION ET DE RECHERCHE POUR UN DEVELOPPEMENT AGRICOLE LOCAL (GERDAL). Jean-Pierre Darré, Director. 51 rue Dareau, F 75014 Paris. (Telephone 1-334-0)

DARRÉ, JEAN-PIERRE. 1986. "Comment les Façons de Faire et de Penser se Transforment: L'étude des Réseaux de Dialogue, [How Acting and Thinking Can Change: The Study of Dialogue Networks]." AGRISCOPE 7 (numéro spécial GERDAL), Printemps: 159-166.

Farmers' labor time is divided into two parts: "standardized" activities, and setting norms/patterns of work. This second (conceptualized) part is essentially achieved through the dialogue among neighboring farmers, mainly within the professional/technical group. The flow of dialogue has a relatively perennial structure which is best described as a network. The technical variants within the group are allotted according to the network structure, especially with regards to clusters. Thus, this structure defines the possibilities of individual influences over the introduction of new variants. For purposes of comparison, we can use indexes of proximity or density.

DARRÉ, JEAN-PIERRE. 1986. "La Production de Connaissance dans les Groupes Locaux d'Agriculteurs, [Bringing Knowledge into Local Groups of Farmers]." AGRISCOPE 7 (numéro spécial GERDAL), Printemps:24-45.

Changes in farmers' perceptions, and the techniques they use, result from reciprocal influences between individuals within the local network of interaction -- particularly at the communal level. Up to a point, the analysis of these interactions calls for the definition of a social unit, namely the local professional group. The task of this group is to create local norms concerning ways of acting and viewing matters. This does not require homogeneity but rather implies heterogeneity and individual strategies of influence to transform these norms. The morphology of the group is described as a network, and related to the structure of the local norm system and methods of change.

DARRÉ, JEAN-PIERRE. 1985. "Les Dialogues entre agriculteurs: Etude Comparative dans Deux Villages Français (Bretagne et Lauragais), [Dialogues Among Farmers: A Comparative Study of Two French Villages (Brittany and Lauragais)]." LANGAGE ET SOCIÉTÉ 33, Septembre:43-64.

A comparative study of two french villages, conducted in the field setting of corn cultivation. The morphologies of the dialogue networks in these two villages are contrasted. According to the author's hypotheses, differences in these morphologies are related to the very different field situations. Specifically, differences between methods, places and issues of discussion, relationships between fathers and sons, relationships with official bodies and representatives for development, and sources of technical innovation.

FRASLIN, JEAN HERVÉ. 1986. "Analyse d'un Réseau d'Éleveurs: Comment Changent les Pratiques Fourragères dans un Village de Haute-Saône, [An Analysis of a Breeder's Network: How the Fodder Practices Can Change in a Village in Haute Saône]." AGRISCOPE 7 (numéro spécial GERDAL) Printemps:167-178.

This morphological analysis of the professional network in the village examines the main clusters of the network, and the degrees of internal and external relationships. Variations in viewpoints depend upon both one's individual and cluster position within the network. This is the basis for technical debates on topics such as moving weeds that cows balk at on grazing lands, permanent grass-land weeding, and garner drying.

HUBERT, BOREL & TRENNEC RÉGINE. 1987. "Sazeray (Indre), un Groupe Local Coupé en Deux: Oppositions et Convergences, [Sazeray (Indre), A Local Group Divided Into Two Parts: Oppositions and Convergences]." AGRISCOPE 7 (numéro spécial GERDAL), Printemps:179-187.

The Sazeray commune shows how strong opposition in materially implemented techniques, ways of viewing things, and social organization, rests on a common concern: how the oppositions report to each other on a common basis.

LARCHET, BRUNO. 1986. "Un Réseau Peut en Cacher un Autre, [A Network May Hide Another One]." AGRISCOPE 7 (numéro spécial GERDAL), Printemps:159-166.

This study, carried out on two communes in Maine et Loire, is concerned with relationships between the local professional tissue and the settlement of young farmers. It shows that there is a correspondence between the structure of communal networks, professional norms, and the settlement process.

REICHMANN RESEARCH REPORT

REICHMANN, SEBASTIEN. Laboratoire de Psychologie Medicale-C.N.R.S. Paris, France. "A French Study on Unemployment and Social Support: A progress report."

This study was designed in order to evaluate the impact of social support on the physical and mental health consequences of unemployment in a sample of 100 steadily employed men and women, threatened by unemployment in a large telephone company, situated in the Parisian region (department of Yvelines).

We used Gore's (1978) endorsement of the definition that Moss (1973) gave of the concept of social support, in her own study on social support and health-related consequences of unemployment. In her view those receiving social support are not dependent on accomplishments for self-esteem, while the unsupported must "resort to instrumental accomplishments" for their feelings of self-worth. It is mainly for this reason that unemployment, (i.e. the temporary inability to make such instrumental accomplishments, in the absence of continuing sense of self-worth maintained through supportive relationships) contributes to negative health responses.

Our study evaluates: perceived social support, several properties of social networks, the unemployment experience, and the physical and mental health of 200 subjects (100 subjects threatened by unemployment + 100 controls, working in one of the oldest nationalized French companies). Data were obtained through four successive waves of interviews during a 2.5 year period.

This study is important methodologically, as underscored by Thoits (1982), in order to separate the effects of unemployment and social support on mental and physical health. The design of our study as a prospective one was undertaken also according to Gore's remark (1980) that social support must be viewed as both a dynamic construct, and as a process, where the mobilization or the lack of social support becomes an important empirical issue.

Three different types or functions of social support were assessed: (1) emotional support, which includes feelings of intimacy and attachment, and the ability to confide in and rely on another person; (2) tangible support, which involves direct aid in diverse circumstances of everyday life; and (3) informational support, i.e. giving or receiving information in a problem-solving perspective.

While the tangible support score was calculated as the number of everyday life situations in which the subject has received help from at least one person in his network (i.e., a measure of the availability of support), the emotional and information support scores also comprised an evaluation of the adequacy of these types of support, from the point of view of the subject. A score from 1 to 5 was given by the subject for these types of support to each person quoted as having brought them).

In an earlier phase of our study, the main hypothesis was that by comparing a structural measure such as the size of the social network in an evaluative measure, such as perceived support, we would

find a stronger association of perceived social support with the health outcomes. Thus we would have to consider the perceived support as the best predictor of the social resources available to a person confronting the stressful event of unemployment.

Beginning with the second phase of our study, (about eleven months after the first one, and between 6 to 9 months after the lay-off itself), we developed our analysis of the relationships between social support, unemployment and health outcomes by adopting a more network-oriented perspective (Wellman, in Gottlieb, 1981). This approach (which broadens the investigation of social networks properties beyond the unique measure of the social network score, calculated with the "Social Network Index", (Berkman and Syme, 1979) allows the researcher to understand how the process of mobilization or diminution of support is related not only to the personal characteristics of subjects, or to the dyadic relationships between the provider and the recipient of support, but also to structural and interactional characteristics of the network as a whole.

Our study started in January 1985 (first wave: January - April 1985), and by the end of July 1985, 1,000 people had been made redundant, for a total of 1,600 previously employed. Our index sample is composed of 59 men and 41 women. The mean age was 38 years for men, and 41 years for women at the first phase. Thirty-five subjects have been continuously employed in the same company for 10 to 19 years, and 33 for 20 to 30 years. In regard to the marital status, 66 subjects were married at the first phase, 18 were separated, divorced or widowed, and 16 were never married. Seventy-nine subjects had children, 33 had one child, and 35 subjects had two children at the first phase.

The second wave took place between January and April 1986. Forty-two subjects (21 men and 21 women) from our sample had lost their jobs at that time, 37 subjects were still working in the same factor (15 women and 22 men), and 21 people had a new job (4 were working in another plant of the same company, and 17 found new jobs by themselves).

For the identification of network members we used an instrument aimed primarily at exploring separately the tangible, emotional and informational functions of social support (task-centred approach), similar to those used by Schefer, Coyne et Lazarus (1981) and Fischer and his colleagues (1978, 1980), at the University of Berkeley, California.

For the second wave of our study we added a new series of questions aimed at identifying the persons to whom the subject brought help in situations similar to those concerning the help received by himself. The persons to whom the subject brought help were also considered members of his network, even in the absence of reciprocated relationships. Moreover, after completing a list of network members, we asked a final question: Is there anyone who important to you, or with whom you are in touch, who doesn't show up on this list?

We also asked about the relationships among network members, the criterion for the existence of such ties being the occurrence of non-casual meetings between them, even in the absence of the subject.

The evaluation of the mental health status of all subjects during the two first waves was done with the HSCL (Hopkins Symptom Check List) a self-report inventory of 58 symptoms which allows the assessment of five psychopathological dimensions in both psychiatric and non-psychiatric patients and in normal populations (i.e., somatization, obsessive-compulsivity, interpersonal sensitivity, anxiety and depression).

The physical health was assessed by using "The Health Status Questionnaire" of the "Human Population Laboratory" (Department of Health, State of California), which collects information on a wide range of chronic conditions and specific somatic symptoms, as well as data concerning disability in diverse every day life activities or situations.

During the third wave (June 1985 - February 1987), we collected data about the stressful life events and difficulties of the index sample, by using the LEDS ("Life Events and Difficulties Schedule", a guide of the interview elaborated by Prof. G.W. Brown, [University of London], used in its actual form in the Camberwell and Islington studies of depression in women).

Concerning the control sample, we are currently undertaking the second wave of interviews. We also plan to interview the control sample with the LEDS later this year. We also plan to proceed at a fourth (and final) phase of our study by investigating more thoroughly the structural and interactional

properties of a sub-sample of index and control samples.

We will end up this research report by giving some results obtained at the end of the first wave in the index sample. Overall, we found some interesting differences between the men and women of this sample. We found a negative correlation between the depression score and the general (without distinguishing among types of supporters) tangible support, but only for women ($r = -.2192$). This correlation does not remain statistically significant if we compute separate the tangible support of friends, work-mates and neighbours.

For men, on the contrary, only the social network score is inversely correlated with depression ($r = -.2095$), while the tangible support of friends is positively correlated with depression ($r=.23$). Otherwise, different types of social support are negatively correlated with other HSCL dimensions. For men the emotional and informational support of parents are negatively correlated with the somatization score ($-.2850$; $-.2375$), while for women the emotional support of friends is negatively correlated with somatization, obsessive-compulsive and interpersonal sensitivity dimensions of the HSCL.

Second, we found positive correlations between both general informational support and informational support of parents, and two dimensions of the HSCL (obsessive-compulsive, interpersonal sensitivity), but again only for women. This last finding is at least partly explained by the finding that, in our sample, the informational support of parents and general informational support, are more strongly correlated for women ($r = .3843$) than for men ($r = .2923$).

Third, we found some other differences between men and women with regard to the correlations between the social network and different types of support scores. For women, only the general tangible support and the informational support of the husband ($r = .3454$) are positively correlated with the social network score. On the other hand, for men, only the emotional support of the wife is positively correlated with the social network score ($r = .3767$), while the emotional and tangible support of friends are negatively correlated with the social network score.

Given the longitudinal design of our study, the coefficients above have to be taken cautiously. They are merely reflecting the relationships between variables before the occurrence of the stressful event (unemployment) itself.

Subsequent analysis will try to uncover those properties of the social networks of subjects in the index sample which can explain the differences we found concerning the impact of several types of support, or of the network size, on mental health dimensions between men and women. The main question is whether those differences between sexes are maintained during the follow-up period, when subjects are confronting the reality of unemployment and are developing diverse coping strategies. According to the network approach to the study of social support, we proposed the hypothesis that the most salient differences concerning the types and the quality of the coping processes of several sub-samples (identified on the criterion of the adaptation to the unemployment stress) will be more satisfactorily grasped by reference to certain network properties than to the differential vulnerability of the sexes.

(continuation of information on Max-Planck-Institut):

One of our long-term goals is to build up a database containing information (literature), tools (data collection instruments, data analysis algorithms) & addresses of related research institutes & persons working in the same fields. We are also interested in certain methodological problems, e.g., the comparison of configurations, the discontinuity in process.

As we are looking for literature, tools & connections with persons working in the above-mentioned problem fields, we would like to be contacted by everybody working on similar projects or able to provide any useful information concerning these projects. CONTACT: Dr. Walter Bien, Max-Planck-Institut für Gesellschaftsforschung, Lothringer Str. 78, D-5000 Köln 1, West Germany. tel: (0)221-3360528. ttx:2627-2214203=mpifgf.

NEWS FROM HUNGARY

ENDRE SIK is a sociologist in Budapest, Hungary. He has recently joined INSNA and sent us reprints of his latest work.

"Exchange of Labour in the Village of Tiszaigar" in PAPERS ON LABOUR ECONOMICS. Budapest: U. of Economics, No.5, 1984.

The study deals with a typically old peasant institution surviving into today's complex rural conditions. Exchange of labour is a transaction between people in which they exchange their labour on the basis of a non-price-orientating market comparison of their performances. This is a type of Sahlins' exchange of "balanced reciprocity" specific in the sense that both parties offer their labour for exchange.

In a case study on building a family house, I disclose the numerous ways in which the future owner procures labour force, how these sources relate to one another, and how it all fits into the self-exploiting system of work of the household. Another concern of mine is how these transactions are embedded into the primary systems surrounding the household.

A survey by questionnaires evidences how widespread the rural exchange of labour is: similar transactions take place in 70% of a total of 200 households, in more ways than one in a number of instances. Exchange of labour is most often found in house building, house reconstruction and small scale farming (harvesting, collecting). Exchange of labour complements household jobs, usually involving the relatives, and requires the job to be returned by jobs of roughly equal value. Compensation in agriculture is usually performed within the same work organization, while it is usually subject to a dyadic agreement between two households in the case of house building. The time of return usually is not fixed in advance, neither is the actual amount of work, being determined according to the number of days spent on the construction site. Skilled and unskilled labour are taken into account at standards accepted by the community. This, however, may be modified in case of family relations. Labour "lent" for house building is repaid in work of a similar nature, though failure to do so is not penalized.

Exchange of labour in present-day Hungary is an institution based on traditional principles and practices, but adapted to the modern economy. The system of exchange is built upon primary organization, mostly traditional (relatives, neighbours), though some newer types are also there (friends, work terms from the office). The exchange of labour continues to survive in modern societies because, although it is not without contradictions, it is beneficial both to the state and to households.

The reason why the state tolerates or supports this institution is because the households' free time is thus spent producing goods and service. This in turn contributes to the GNP, relieves the state budget of wage and investment expenses, and generates taxable income. For households, exchange of labour increases the efficiency of work over time. They are thus able to secure external help without money or market operations. "Repayment" is shifted away in time and spread over a longer period, and is thus relatively little burden on the family. Exchange of labour assists households which would otherwise not be able to raise the funds - or labour - for paying wages to embark on major undertakings.

"'Small is Useful' or the Reciprocal Exchange of Labour." Pp. 179-214 in LABOUR MARKET AND SECOND ECONOMY IN HUNGARY, eds. Péter Galasi and György Sziráscki, Frankfurt. 1985.

Discusses reciprocal exchange of labour & services, housework, small-scale agricultural production, social work. A model for estimating spread of reciprocal exchange of labour; its sporadic character; a paradox; a digression on the enterprise sector; a 'perpetual' institution of allocation of labour.

"A Casual Labour Market." 1986. Conference Paper, Wien.

The objective of the paper is to describe a part of the labour market (casual intellectual work) that has some special features. The casual labour market of social sciences is characterized by the instability and oligopolistic nature of demand (places of work), its articulation into closed, internal labour markets, and its concentration in the capital. Supply (job seekers) is characterized by high qualifications (mainly university students and intellectuals) and by the attitude of wage labourers interested in the gross income, which is related to the fact that supply constantly exceeds demand, the

number of work places decreases, thus the bargaining position of the majority of job seekers keeps on deteriorating.

The distribution of information and benefits of the labour market is done by a network which is partly based on non-market primary groups (household, relatives, school-mates, etc.), and partly on cliques within the working places, on the patron-client groups. Its functioning is characterized by a high degree of flexibility, it is highly personal and exclusive. Its evolution is due to the uncontrollable nature of non-manual work, its demand for legitimacy (guarantees, recommendations), the feudal traditions of the society, the exclusiveness of internal labour markets and the non-market primary groups, and to the inability of the labour exchange offices to function because of structural causes.

The functioning of the network is also promoted by the fact that social science researchers (i.e. one layer of the employers) themselves are also frequently (potentially at any time) job seekers in the labour market, thus in the long run their interests are identical with those of the employees. Deteriorating labour market, increasingly rigorous financial and political conditions lead to the strengthening of cliques, to the growing exclusiveness of internal labour markets, and to the revaluation of personal contacts.

"An Irregular Labour Market." 1986. Unpublished paper.

The subject of the analysis is the odd jobs in the scope of social sciences researches (e.g. coding, interviewing, writing, editing, translating). The most important characteristic feature of these jobs is that they do not secure regular income and employment. These jobs answer the general definition of market, thus the use of the denomination labour market is justified in this case.

It is characteristic of these jobs, that they are short-lived which entails frequent changes in demand. State monetary sources have a decisive role in creating these jobs, since "private research" is practically non-existent in Hungary. The jobs frequently come about squeezed in between the regular jobs of the smaller number of (oligopolistic) research institutions in monopoly position, related to the formal structure. In consequence, those depending on additional earnings can easily monopolize these sources of income for themselves, their families, friends and clients. For this reason the distribution of the labour market will be closed and clique-like. This is enhanced by the fact that the labour market is closed even territorially and that the bulk of the state commissions is concentrated in the hands of a few "big fish".

Supply is lastingly greater than demand, because the money available for research does not or hardly grow, while the number of those possessing higher degrees, making up the bulk of supply, is steadily growing and so is their dependance on extra earnings. Owing to the bad market position, the bulk of people taking such jobs are interested in gross income. In order to earn much money, they are willing to perform work of poor profitability, too. On this basis it can be proven that this labour market differs in essential points from the picture that would be drawn about the same market with the tools of the neo-classical labour market. It follows that the institutional model of the labour market is "better" than the neo-classical model.

"Reciprocal Exchange of Labour and Social Stratification: A Hungarian Case Study." World Congress of Sociology. New Delhi, India. 1986.

The reciprocal exchange of labour (REL) is a widely spread institution of labour allocation in contemporary Hungary. Households use this institution either as a coping means for survival (as a insurance against expected troubles and in unexpected emergencies) or as an efficiency - increasing and shortage - eliminating means in labour intensive self-service, self-production and "self-welfare" processes.

The central question of this paper is the following: Does the spreading of the usage of the REL differ by strata in contemporary Hungary? REL denotes those transactions in the course of which households exchange their labour for other households' labour on a "non-market" basis. The household is the unit of analysis because it is the household which sets economic aims, makes decisions necessary for their achievement, and has the power (to some extent) to organize the labour of its members.

The main characteristics of the spread of the REL is explained by the strength of the constraints to use this institution as a coping means against economic pressure. The vitality of the social networks and of tradition in the contemporary Hungarian society also helps the survival of this institution. This is why the REL is more widespread in rural context and why it deviates less in case of social (welfare) than in the case of productive (service) work.

"The Welfare System and its Future in Hungary: Towards the Self-Welfare Society?" World Congress of Sociology. New Delhi, India. 1986.

The aims of the paper are to provide a brief summary of the goals and rules of behaviour of the actors of the welfare system in contemporary Hungary, and to show how the economic crisis of the 1980s influenced this structure. The analysis concentrates on the role of the state, the enterprise and the household. The church, the voluntary association and the private social service as subordinated actors are briefly mentioned.

The state is the dominant actor of the welfare system but in the 1980s it takes upon less than beforehand. Partly the decreasing state-expenditure, partly the worsening economic situation of the enterprises and partly the existing obstacles against local and associative organization, the household has but two alternatives: to survive without having its welfare demands satisfied, or to increase its own efforts by self-service, self-welfare and self-production. According to its fundamental social function the household at least tries to satisfy the needs of its members by self-exploitation. These overall trends can be described in the case of house building.

The emergence of this type of "self-welfare" society in the short run can be legitimated as an unwelcomed though necessary outcome of the economic restriction to pay back international debts. But in the long run, households cannot be burdened by such weights without severe negative social, economic and political effects.

SOVIET STRUCTURALISTS

"Brief Overview of Soviet Literature on Mathematical Methods in Sociology (1973-1983)."
[Excerpted from BULLETIN DE METHODOLOGIE SOCIOLOGIQUE 7,7 (1985):4-38.]

V.G. ADREYENKOV & J.N. TOLSTOVA

The authors do not claim an exhaustive completeness of the review. It covers just major lines of activities of Soviet mathematicians engaged in development and application of mathematical techniques to the analysis of sociological data. Only major works, belonging to each direction, are included in the list of articles that follows. More complete are the lists of monographs, collected papers, theses and different conferences. [Designation used: a - article; m - monograph; c - computers.]

Axiomatic Representation of Distance Function

Orlov (a -1977) introduces distance functions between tolerances. Kuzmin and Ovchinnikov (a -1976) introduce them between weighted rankings (employed for preference matching) and between illegible binary relations (a-1979), Batyrshin (a -1978) - between illegible sets, Rappoport and Shneiderman (a-1978) - between weighted incidences, Litvak (a - 1978, 1979) - between metricized relationships, Rappoport (a - 1979) - between supertransitive graphs.

The well-known Kemeni system of axioms is generalized by Mirkin (a - 1978) and Litvak (a - 1979) for the case of arbitrary binary relations. Axiomatics for some measures of proximity, including the one between objects, represented by binary attributes, is suggested by Raushenbakh (a - 1981, 1982).

Mirkin (a - 1977, 1978, m - 1980) suggests a number of measures of proximity for partition comparison and aggregation, and also for the study of group and individual preferences (Mirkin, m-1974).

Application of Nonnumerical Mathematical Techniques

It seems necessary to mention here the works of Paniotto (m - 1975, a - 1981), Rappoport (a-1979) devoted to the application of graph theory, and Avanesov (a - 1975) concerning application of matrix methods to the study of small groups.

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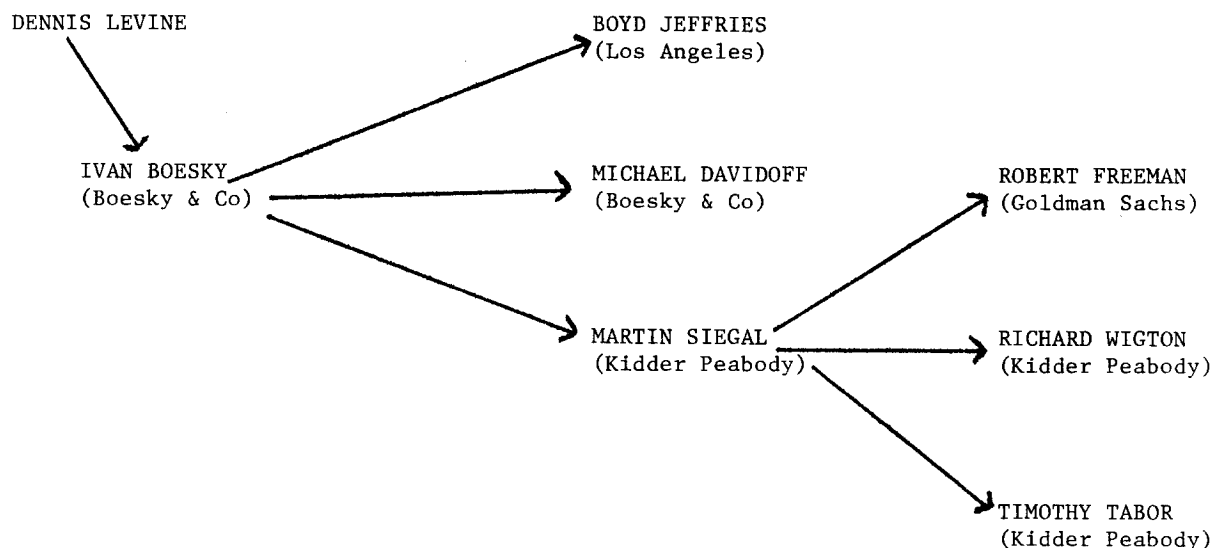
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PANIOTTO, V.I., V.S. MAKSIMENKO. "Quantitative Methods in Sociological Research." Kiev, Naukova Dumka, 1982, 272 pp.2.

ANNALS OF FINANCE CAPITALISM: WHO SQUEALED ON WHOM IN WALL STREET



Source: Associated Press, 24 April 1987

NEW BOOKS

Most book summaries are taken from the authors' intros. or the publishers' blurbs. Where noted, they are excerpted from reviews. They are designed to provide information, not evaluation.

ABBOTT, L.A., F.A. BISBY & D.J. ROGERS. 1985. TAXONOMIC ANALYSIS IN BIOLOGY: COMPUTERS, MODELS AND DATABASES. New York: Columbia UP. 336p.

Many classification methods used throughout all disciplines have been borrowed from biology. The present text can remind us of the origins of many such methods and serve as a context for us to evaluate the pros and cons of their direct use in other disciplines. In Part I the claim is made that Standard Taxonomy should be considered as an information system. Part II establishes the theoretical bases of taxonomy by dividing the process into two stages: aspects of the structure of taxonomic data bases and models and algorithms for producing classifications. Models and algorithms receive considerable attention. Part III focuses on practical aspects of computer-assisted analysis and covers the following topics in separate chapters: character analysis, phonetic classification; diagrams of variation pattern; identification; and phylogeny and cladistics. All of these are short and descriptive chapters. The final part of the book addresses computer-assisted database management. It is a very practical but important section, containing an introduction to basic concepts and examples of several biological databases. [From Theodore J. Crovello's review in JOURNAL OF CLASSIFICATION 4, (1987).]

AGAR, MICHAEL H. 1986. INDEPENDENTS DECLARED: THE DILEMMAS OF INDEPENDENT TRUCKING. Washington DC: Smithsonian Institution Press. 191p. \$24.95 and 14.95.

Ethnographic account of truckers, arguing that "independent truckers" is a misnomer. Drivers depend on a lot of people in the labor process: Shippers, customers, carriers, clerks, repairs; etc. [from Paul Montagna's review in Contemporary Sociology, May 1987].

ALBA, RICHARD D. 1985. ETHNICITY AND RACE IN THE U.S.A. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul. 186p. \$24.95 cloth.

An overview of the socioeconomic status and social identities of major American ethnic groups. Individual chapters treat Black, Native, Hispanic, Asian, Jewish, and Italian Americans as well as an emergent group of "unhyphenated whites" and other blended forms of identification. Together, the contributions provide a good summary of the present state of research on individual groups and a solid base for comparative analysis and theory building. Several themes recur: the nature and persistence of ethnicity, the and interaction of social structure and cultural process. This collection emphasizes the range of ethnic and racial group experiences, the fluidity of group boundaries, and the diversity of factors which shape these. [From Katherine O'Sullivan See's review in CONTEMPORARY SOCIOLOGY REVIEW, 16(2), 3/87.]

ALBRECHT, TERRANCE L. & MARA B. ADELMAN. Washington. 1987. COMMUNICATING SOCIAL SUPPORT. 310p. \$28.

Studies in the interaction between social support and communication behavior. Explores this relationship on a theoretical level, but also addresses the future directions in research and the practical applications in daily life through a dual focus on the form and substance of supportive communication and on the personal and social functions they play.

ALDENDERFER, MARK S. & ROGER K. BLASHFIELD. 1984. CLUSTER ANALYSIS (Sage University Paper series on Quantitative Applications in the Social Sciences). Beverly Hills and London: Sage Publications. 88p.

The book discusses how clustering methods are used, presenting two data sets that are used as examples, and presenting a few cautions. It then discusses similarity measures, clustering methods, and validation techniques; it winds up with a discussion of software and literature. The book is aimed at those who want an up-to-date guide, and those with no background in cluster analysis. [From Arthur J. Kendall's review in *JOURNAL OF CLASSIFICATION* 3, (1986).]

APPADURAI, ARJUN (ed.). 1986. THE SOCIAL LIFE OF THINGS. Cambridge: Cambridge U Pr. \$37.50.

Examines how things are sold & traded in a variety of social & cultural settings. Reveals the complex, but specific, social & political mechanisms that regulate taste, trade & desire.

ARRIGHI, GIOVANNI (ed). 1985. SEMIPERIPHERAL DEVELOPMENT: THE POLITICS OF SOUTHERN EUROPE IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY. Beverly Hills.: Sage. 279p.

Uses world systems theory, particularly the idea of the semiperiphery to explain the modern political development of Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey and Greece. This is an attempt to demonstrate that specific national political arrangements follow from international market semiperipheral position. However, the evidence of the ten essays suggests that economics follow politics [from Mabel Berezin's review in *Contemporary Sociology*, May 1987].

BALMORI, DIANA, STUART VOSS & MILES WORTMAN. 1984. NOTABLE FAMILY NETWORKS IN LATIN AMERICA. Chicago: U of Chicago Pr. 290p.

The authors explicate the process by which privileged families become notable, retain that status, and translate it into economic power. By examining the emergence of such networks during a period of enormous changes in the economy and polity, which were hastened by leaps in technology, they identify the strength and adaptability of the network structure. Their comparative historical approach contributes to theory of social change. Both period and cohort analysis are included in theory development. They build on existing literature on elites and prevalent myths of family predominance, and generalize from their own historical research in Central America, northern Mexico and Buenos Aires. The formation of viable, long-term family networks was related to the industrialization of Europe and the substitution of northern Europe for Spain as buyers of raw materials and suppliers of manufactured products, which more directly linked these areas to the world economic system.

The authors focus on the "first generation" of notable families as the poor but entrepreneurial peninsula who migrated to the New World as international trade began to expand in the mid-eighteenth century. The second generation generally consolidated an urban base nay utilized the expanding family network to mobilize capital. They thus became major creditors to those with less diversified strategies, and often claimed their assets when the debt was defaulted. These networks later formalized themselves into banks and brokerages. With independence, the entrepreneurial families were often contractors in urban expansion, channeling wealth and infrastructure toward their own network. [From Cornelia Butler Flora's review in *COMTEMPORARY SOCIOLOGY REVIEW*, 16(2), 3/87.]

BANDYOPADHYAY, SURAJ. Soc., McGill. 1981. AN EXTENDED SUMMARY OF THE CONDITIONS OF RURAL PROGRESS IN INDIA. Calcutta: Indian Statistical Institute. 89p.

This is an empirical study of the causes of rural underdevelopment in India. Over the last decade, India's economic growth has been among the lowest in the world, and much of this can be attributed to inadequate progress in some of the most populous of the rural areas, principally those producing rice. Furthermore, most of India's population is still rural (nearly 80%), so that the fate of the rural population alone involves literally hundreds of millions of persons. It is crucial, therefore, to determine the causes of rural underdevelopment, so that adequate policies can be designed to end it. This study attempts to locate these causes through an intensive examination of the Indian Community Development Program, the most massive of its kind ever undertaken in a non-Communist society. The Program has attempted to transform the countryside through the establishment of local community development organizations, staffed with government personnel. These personnel are charged with two tasks: to bring important services and information to the villagers, and to mobilize them to help themselves, in part through community projects in which most villagers are supposed to participate. By the first task, it

was hoped that modern inputs, practices, and attitudes would be diffused to the countryside, and by the second, that local resources of labor and capital could be generated to confront common village problems. Most observers agree that this massive effort has largely failed. As this study will demonstrate, the causes of this failure are the same as those responsible more generally for rural underdevelopment, so that a study of the former is simultaneously a study of the latter.

The study involves a large scale sample survey of all heads of families (some 2,700) in 21 villages in one of the major rice producing areas of India - West Bengal. These survey data have been supplemented by extensive field work, and by intensive interviews, both qualitative and quantitative, with village informants and all relevant government officials in the study area.

BENIGER, JAMES R. Arnesberg, USC. 1986. THE CONTROL REVOLUTION: TECHNOLOGICAL AND ECONOMIC ORIGINS OF THE INFORMATION SOCIETY. Cambridge, MA: Harvard U Pr. 493p. \$25.00.

To what comparable technological and economic "revolution" might we attribute the emergence of the Information Society? My answer is that Control Revolution, a complex of rapid changes in the technological and economic arrangements by which information is collected, stored, processed, and communicated, and through which formal or programmed decisions might effect societal control. From its origins in the last decades of the nineteenth century, the Control Revolution has continued unabated, and recently it has been accelerated by the development of microprocessing technologies. In terms of the magnitude and pervasiveness of its impact upon society, intellectual and cultural no less than material, the Control Revolution already appears to be as important to the history of this century as the Industrial Revolution was to the last.

CONTENTS: LIVING SYSTEMS, TECHNOLOGY, AND THE EVOLUTION OF CONTROL-Programming and Control: The Essential Life Process; Evolution of Control: Culture and Society. INDUSTRIALIZATION, PROCESSING SPEED, AND THE CRISIS OF CONTROL - From Tradition to Rationality: Distributing Control; Toward Industrialization: Controlling Energy and Speed; Industrial Revolution and the Crisis of Control. TOWARD AN INFORMATION SOCIETY: FROM CONTROL CRISIS TO CONTROL REVOLUTION - Revolution in Control of Mass Production and Distribution; Revolution in Control of Mass Consumption; Revolution in Generalized Control: Data Processing and Bureaucracy; Control as Engine of the Information Society.

BENTON, TED. 1985. THE RISE AND FALL OF STRUCTURAL MARXISM: ALTHUSSER AND HIS INFLUENCE. New York: St. Martin's Pr. 259p. \$27.95.

Theoretical discussion of Althusser's trajectory. First, presents the positions of subject-centered marxism (Sartre and Merlau-Ponty), against which Althusser argued, as well as the theoretical tools he used from French structuralism and philosophy of science. Second, reviews the inner structure and development of Althusser's own work, including the problem of epistemological break and the innovation proposed for traditional marxist concepts. Third, examines the Althusser-based theoretical development by other theorists, mainly Poulantzas. Finally, examines the strands of attack on Althusser including the author's own viewpoint. [from Erik Olin Wright's review in CONTEMPORARY SOCIOLOGY, January 1987].

BLOOMFIELD, BRIAN. Open. 1987. MODELLING THE WORLD: THE SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION OF SYSTEMS ANALYSIS. New York: Basil Blackwell. 256p. \$68.75.

This book maps the development of the theory known as 'systems dynamics' - the idea that we live in a network of social systems, that the nature of these systems determines many of the world's problems, and that 'models' of these systems can be computer-generated to allow a degree of predictability in such systems. From famine to overcrowding, inflation and unemployment to the potential collapse of the world's eco-system, systems dynamics claims to explain the causes of such problems, and provides the means of resolving them.

CONTENTS: INTRODUCTION: History of System Dynamics. System Dynamics - A Cultural Artefact. Social Engineering - From Corporate Power to Crises of Social Order. Cosmology, Knowledge, and Social Structure: Technical Issues. The Cultural Setting of SDG and SPRU. Dealing with Monsters: Methodology and Thought Styles. Cosmological Beliefs. THE CULTURAL EFFECT OF SYSTEM DYNAMICS: Urban Dynamics: Knowledge for Social Policy. Simulations of Doom: Personal Needs and the Credibility of Disasters.

BONGAARTS, JOHN & THOMAS BURCH. Ctr. for Policy Studies, New York. 1987. **FAMILY DEMOGRAPHY: METHODS & THEIR APPLICATION.** Oxford: Oxford U Pr. 388 p. \$96.25.

This volume brings together many new methodological developments in the demographic analysis of families, households, and kin groups. The contributions of the analysis of the family life cycle and the construction of multi-state life tables and simulation models. The projection of the number and composition of families and households, is also addressed, and a number of refinements and alternatives to the simple conventional approaches are proposed.

BONNEL, VICTORIA E. 1983. **ROOTS OF REBELLION: WORKERS AND POLITICS ORGANIZATIONS IN ST. PETERSBURG AND MOSCOW, 1900-1914.** Berkeley and Los Angeles: U of California Pr. 560p. \$38.50.

Focus on the process of radicalization of Russian working class in the first 15 years of the century. The explanation centers on three issues: first a simultaneous, rather than sequential, struggle for the acquisition of various rights by members of the working class. Second, importance of control of factory life over wages and working conditions in union ideology. Third, inability of Russian trade-unions to deliver results for their followers. The conclusion focuses on two main factors: urban commonality of workers as a condition for social action and rejection of religious explanations of workers' suffering. [from Ira Katnelson's review in AM J OF SOCIOLOGY, March 1987].

BOULANGER, GHISLAINE & CHARLES KADUSHIN. Soc., CUNY, Grad Ctr. 1986. **THE VIETNAM VETERAN REDEFINED.** Hillsdale, NJ: Erlbaum. 200p. US \$22.50.

Through empirical analyses, this book exposes the myths and confirms the realities of postwar life for these and all veterans. This study of a random cross-section of veterans in their communities weighs the influence of childhood, wartime, and present day experiences on current mental health, social adaptation, and substance abuse. Comparisons are made between veterans of the Vietnam war and their civilian peers in regard to violence and political alienation. One third of Vietnam combat veterans studied were found to suffer from stress symptoms. This book investigates the prevalence of Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), examining what factors make a particular individual or group more vulnerable to PTSD. The book's investigation of phenomena like PTSD coupled with discussions of the psychological and social factors affecting Vietnam veterans, make it important reading for researchers, students, therapists, social workers and especially the veterans and their families.

CONTENTS: C. Kadushin, G. Boulanger: Introduction. **STEREOTYPES AND MYTHS.** R. Martin: Who Went to War. G. Boulanger, C. Kadushin, D.M. Rindskopf, M.A. Carey: Posttraumatic Stress Disorder: A Valid Diagnosis? G. Boulanger: Predisposition to Posttraumatic Stress Disorder. N. Lerer, C. Kadushin: Effects of Group Cohesion on Posttraumatic Stress Disorder. L.M. Roth: Substance Use and Mental Health Among Vietnam Veterans. G. Boulanger: Violence and Vietnam Veterans. H. Dermatis, C. Kadushin: Is the Vietnam Generation Politically Alienated? **SOCIAL SUPPORT.** C. Kadushin: The Interpersonal Environment and Vietnam Veterans. J.L. Martin: The Effects of Support on Demoralization and Problem Drinking. S. Canter: Women Friends of Men. Appendices. C. Shatan: Afterword - Who Can Take Away the Grief of the Wound?

BULMER, MARTIN (ed.). Soc. Admin., LSE. 1985. **ESSAYS ON THE HISTORY OF BRITISH SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH.** Cambridge: Cambridge U Pr. 257p. US \$49.50.

Essentially reinforces Philip Abrams' early book. Among the material is Peter Willmott's account of the establishment of the Institute of Community Studies, Bethnal Green, London which grew out of Willmott & Michael Young's frustration at the gulf between the Labour party's policies & the real lives, needs & aspirations of poor people. [from Pat Thane's review, CONTEMPORARY SOCIOLOGY 7/86].

BULMER, MARTIN. Social Admin, LSE. **NEIGHBOURS: THE WORK OF PHILIP ABRAMS.** Cambridge: Cambridge U Pr. 282p.

The themes of this book are neighbors and neighboring as sociological phenomena and neighborhood care as an issue in social policy. How do we get on with neighbors? What relationships do we establish with them? What kinds of everyday contact, help and support do they provide? Why is social distance and even conflict also characteristic of relations between neighbors. These issues are examined by means of both a theoretical discussion and by empirical case studies of neighboring in six streets in different English locations. The book suggests that altruism and reciprocity are the basis of social

support and social care. CONTENTS: Altruism and reciprocity as sources of neighboring; Organized neighborhood care; Methodological appendix.

BUNKER, STEPHEN. 1985. UNDERDEVELOPING THE AMAZON: EXTRACTION, UNEQUAL EXCHANGE & THE FAILURE OF THE MODERN STATE. Urbana: U of Illinois Pr. 279p. \$24.50.

The "main theoretical concern is the relative inattention of dependency theorists & other students of economic development to the specific characteristics of extractive economies. He argues that scholars should examine matter & energy flows, conceived ecologically, & abandon exclusive theoretical emphasis on the labor content of commodities. The 2 main empirical sections are devoted to a history of the extractive underdevelopment of the Amazon & to an analysis of the failure of the modern Brazilian state to promote colonization & rural development in the region." [from Charles Ragin's review, CONTEMPORARY SOCIOLOGY, 7/86]

BURT, RONALD S. 1983. CORPORATE PROFITS AND COOPTATIONS: NETWORKS OF MARKET CONSTRAINTS AND DIRECTORY TIES IN THE AMERICAN ECONOMY. New York: Academic Pr. 331p. \$ 35.00.

The central thesis combines the notion that resource dependency influences a considerable proportion of corporate behaviour and the proposition that monopoly- or oligopoly-led sectors are able to extract extra profits by dominating transactions with their trading partners. The basic insight is that intersectoral economic transactions are significantly influenced by the intrasectoral structures, specifically the degree of oligopoly. Burt argues that oligopoly operates only in interaction with resource dependence in determining the environmental contingencies faced by corporate members of various industrial sectors. The theoretical argumentation ties with a sound body of evidence. The result demonstrates that the narrow market logic most economists apply to profit measurement is inadequate and incorrect. [from Frank Romo and Michael Schwartz's review in CONTEMPORARY SOCIOLOGY, January 1987].

CARROLL, WILLIAM K. U of Victoria. 1986. CORPORATE POWER AND CANADIAN CAPITALISM. Vancouver: U of British Columbia Pr.

Chap. 1 presents the thesis of Canadian dependency in some detail, focusing on the proposition that Canada's traditional hinterland position in world economy engendered an indigenous merchant class that has remained bound within its dependent alliances with stronger metropolitan interests. In Chap. 2, I criticize this thesis on the basis of both theoretical and substantive considerations. Chap. 3 discusses the political economy of advanced capitalism that draws on the insights of Bukharin, Hilferding and Lenin about the concept of finance capital. This perspective is then applied to Canadian capitalism, from the late 1800's through the first few decades of the twentieth century, in an attempt to show that the dominant fraction of the Canadian bourgeoisie was transformed in this period into a financial-industrial elite. The remainder of the book follows this capitalist fraction in the post-Second World War era. I argue that instead of selling out in the protracted silent surrender to foreign capital, the indigenous monopoly fraction has to a great extent preserved and even consolidated its accumulation base. In Chap. 4, an examination of accumulation in large Canadian firms reveals that indigenous capitalists maintained control of a substantial portion of capital in all economic sectors, throughout the years from 1946 to 1976. Clear trends are found for indigenous industrial capital to enlarge its share of the homemarket by pursuing business strategies such as diversification into the expanding commodity-producing sectors and predatory takeovers of large foreign-controlled firms. Chaps. 5 and 6 consider the institutional relations that weave the dominant Canadian corporations into a social network of interlocking directorates. In contrast to the predictions of the dependency thesis, the intercorporate network has been and continues to be focused around Canadian-controlled firms in both the industrial and financial sectors, with foreign-controlled companies occupying decidedly peripheral positions in the structure. Its more recent evolution, charted in Chap. 7, suggests a further consolidation of Canadian-based finance capital into distinct though inter-related financial empires or "interest groups" with substantial international investments of their own.

CECIL, R., J. OFFER & F. ST. LEGER. 1987. INFORMAL WELFARE. Aldershot, Eng.: Gower.

CONTENTS: Chapters (1) Informal Welfare: Background to the Topic; (2) Studying Glengow; (3) The Family; (4) The Family and Informal Welfare; (5) Neighborliness and Neighborly Care; (6) Coping With Caring.; (7) Disabled Children and Their Families; (8), (9) & (10) Disability and Old Age.

CLIGNET, REML. 1985. THE STRUCTURE OF ARTISTIC REVOLUTIONS. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press vii + 312p. \$30.00

Compares Kuhn's definitions of paradigms and scientific revolution to analogous phenomena in the arts. The approach is primarily theoretical and moves rapidly from one area to another and never delves deeply into any particular example of artistic change. The book is a valuable source of hypothesis for future studies. [from Diana Crane's review in *AM J OF SOCIOLOGY*, May 1987].

COOK, KAREN S. (ed.). Washington. 1987. SOCIAL EXCHANGE THEORY. Newbury Park, CA: Sage. 248p. US \$29.95.

This work provides a new perspective on the role of social exchange theory in the social sciences; examines theoretical problems dealt with insufficiently in the existing literature; and demonstrates innovative empirical tests of exchange theory using experimental and simulation evidence.

CONTENTS: Toward a Theory of Value, R.M. Emerson; Notes on a Theory of Value, D. Friedman; Free Riders and Zealots, J.S. Coleman; Microprocess and Macrostructure, P.M. Blau; Linking Power Structure and Power Use; L.D. Molm; Elements of Interactor Dependence, P.V. Marsden; An Exchange theoretical Approach to Defining Positions in Network Structure; T. Yamagishi; Generalized versus Restricted Exchange; M.R. Gillmore; Legitimacy and Justice; J.F. Stolte; Emerson's Contributions to Social Exchange Theory, K.S. Cook; Social Exchange Theory, J. Turner.

CORRIGAN, PHILIP & DEREK SAYER. Soc., OISE, Toronto. 1985. THE GREAT ARCH: ENGLISH STATE FORMATION AS CULTURAL REVOLUTION. Oxford: Basil Blackwell. 268p. US \$15.95.

Argues that the state "is neither an autonomous organization nor a superstructure that reflects economic relations, using a detailed study of English state formation" [from Richard Lachmann's review, *CONTEMPORARY SOCIOLOGY* 7/86]

DICKINSON, JAMES & BOB RUSSELL (eds.). Soc., Ryder. 1986. FAMILY, ECONOMY & STATE. Toronto: Garamond. 352p. \$17.95.

Examines the exact nature of the relationship between the family, the economy and the state, and presents a critical discussion of the social reproduction process under capitalism. It looks in particular at the role and nature of the welfare state from both historical and contemporary perspectives. Contributors: Susan Mann, Wallace Seccombe, James Stafford, Jane Ursel, Jack Wayne and Eli Zaretsky.

DOMHOFF, G. WILLIAM & THOMAS R. DYE.(eds.). Calif., Santa Cruz. 1986. POWER ELITES & ORGANIZATIONS. Newbury Park, CA: 320p. \$24.95.

Using insights from both power structure research and the study of organizations, this collection of original research studies and essays explores the relationship between power elites and organizations. The chapters draw upon a wide variety of methods ranging from participant observation and interviewing techniques on the qualitative end of the methodological spectrum to survey analysis and network analysis on the quantitative end.

CONTENTS: INSIDE THE ORGANIZATION. The Velvet Ghetto: Women, Power and the Corporation, B.W. Ghilloni; Minorities & Women of the Corporation: Will They Attain Seats of Power?, R.L. Zweigenhaft; Women in the Old-Boy Network: The Case of New York State Government, G. Moore; Elite Domination in Private Social Agencies: How They Do It and How It's Challenged, S.A. Ostrander; PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS AND GOVERNMENT. Elite Cohesion in Dahl's New Haven: Three Centuries of the Private School, S.M. Soloway; Elite Organization and the Growth Machine: The Nonprofit Development Corporation, A.O'M. Bowman; Who Runs Louisiana? Institutions & Leaders at the State Level, D.M. Kurtz II; The Limits of Power and Commitment: Corporate Elites and Education in the 1980s, E.L. Useem; Organizing Power for Policy Planning: The View from the Brookings Institution, T.R. Dye; Where Do Government Experts Come From? The CEA and the Policy-Planning Network, C.W. Domhoff; ORGANIZATIONS AND POWER THEORY. Why Do Corporations Stick Together? An Interorganizational Theory of Class Cohesion, M.S. Mizruchi; Invitation to Elite Theory: The Basic

Contentions Reconsidered, M.G. Burton & J. Higley; Elite Distemper Versus the Promise of Democracy, C.N. Stone.

DRACHE, DANIEL & WALLACE CLEMENT, (eds.). Soc., Carleton. 1985. THE NEW PRACTICAL GUIDE TO CANADIAN POLITICAL ECONOMY. Toronto: Lorimer. 243p.
25 chapters, each containing 8-10p. topical bibliographies.

DUCK, STEVE, (ed). Communic, Iowa. 1988. HANDBOOK OF RESEARCH IN PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS. Chichester, UK: John Wiley.

SELECTED CONTENTS: Intimacy as an interpersonal process (Harry T. Reis & Phillip Shaver); Friendship (Robert Hayes); Courtship (Rodney M. Cate & Sally A. Lloyd); Intimate relationships in task environments (James P. Dillard & Katherine I. Miller); The organizational life cycle of relationships (George McCall); The processes and mechanics of social support (Stevan E. Hobfoll & Joseph Stokes); Support interventions: A typology and agenda for research (Benjamin H. Gottlieb); Toward a more differentiated view of loneliness (Karen S. Rook).

DUCK, STEVE. Communic, Iowa. 1986. HUMAN RELATIONSHIPS: AN INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY. Norwood Park, CA: Sage 271p.

I believe that everyday life and everyday relationships should be the starting points for the exploration of social psychology. Therefore, I begin the book with some commonplace emotions, going on to interpersonal communication, personal relationships, dealing with strangers, and social relationships in childhood. I look at the development of courtship, at sexual decision-making in dating, and at the family. I discuss problems in relationships and how to put them right, deal with gossip and persuasion, and apply research on relationships to the psychology of health. [From the Preface.]

CONTENTS: Social Emotions: Feelings about Relationships and Other People; Communication Skills and the Languages of Interpersonal Relationships; Interaction and Daily Life in Long-term Relationships; Relationships with Relations: Families and Socialization; Dealing with Strangers, Acquaintances and Friends; Staying Health ... with a Little Help from Our Friends?

DUMMONT, LOUIS. 1983. AFFINITY AS A VALUE: MARRIAGE ALLIANCE IN SOUTH INDIA, WITH COMPARATIVE ESSAYS ON AUSTRALIA. Chicago: U of Chicago Pr. 230p. \$22.00.

For the Hindus of South India, the affines of a particular generation (mainly a man and his wife's brother) do not become consanguine relatives in the next generation. The relationship of affines is perpetuated through the same kind of marriage (men marrying their mother's brother's daughters) repeated generation after generation. Marriage defines the relationships between two descent groups. A man should marry a pre-designated affine whose father is ego's father-in-law rather than maternal uncle. [from T.N. Madan's review in AM J OF SOCIOLOGY, January 1986].

EMERTON, NORMA E. Cornell. 1984. THE SCIENTIFIC REINTERPRETATION OF FORM. \$29.95.

"How does raw matter acquire form? Is the essential nature of a thing revealed by its form? These ancient and important questions have been answered in many ways throughout history; at various times the answers relied on philosophical, religious, and even social concepts. Only with the growth of crystallography did scholars slowly begin to attribute the ordered, symmetrical forms of matter to principles discoverable by studying matter itself. Now we know that the very principles governing the nature of atoms have an innate geometry. The gradual untangling of myriad ideas from earliest times through the 18th century is the purpose of this engrossing book." [Source: KEY REPORTER, Su/86]

FISCHER, LUCY ROSE. 1986. LINKED LIVES: ADULT DAUGHTERS AND THEIR MOTHERS. New York: Harper and Row 238p. \$17.95

The central question is: How do mother-daughter relationships change through the daughter's life cycle. The book examines this relationship in the context of other family relationships i.e. to fathers, husband, children and mother-in-law. The conclusion is that gender is the critical factor defining mother-daughter relationship; however, the book lacks a unifying interpretive framework bringing

coherence to the array of specific empirical findings. [from Barrie Thorne's review in *Contemporary Sociology*, May 1987].

GALASI, PETER; SZIRACZKI, GYORGY (ed). 1985. LABOR MARKET AND THE SECOND ECONOMY IN HUNGARY. Frankfurt and New York: Campus Verlag. 339p. DM 58.00.

Written by members of the "reform movement" of Hungarian economists, the theoretical background of these papers is institutional economy. The objects of investigation are: 1/ the operation of labor markets in the organizational field of industrial enterprises; and 2/ the institutions of the "second economy" (the informal sector) in its relationship to the state and to the labor markets of the socialist sector. The papers have all sound empirical basis, although they use different methodological approaches, ranging from regression models to field methods [from David Stark's review in *Contemporary Sociology*, May 1987].

GALASKIEWICZ, JOSEPH. Soc., Minnesota. 1985. SOCIAL ORGANIZATION OF AN URBAN GRANTS ECONOMY: A STUDY OF BUSINESS PHILANTHROPY & NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS. Orlando FL: Academic Pr. 286p.

"Why do corporations give to charities? The key is the philanthropic elite. The network index of personal ties between corp. CEOs & members of this elite is the most important predictor of firms annual total contributions & the only significant predictor [aside from annual earnings]. Corporate giving in Minneapolis/St Paul is not used by corps. to improve their position within the marketplace; rather, corp. giving is used by businessmen to create & maintain position within the business elite. [There are] 2 largely autonomous nets. through which corp. funds are distributed to local charities--the philanthropic elite & the prof'l almoners. [It clearly] pays more to cultivate [the latter], even for nonprofit supplicants. [The nonprofit] only globally successful strategy is 'get a government grant'. When faced with no objective criteria for evaluating 'true' merit, corp. donors do what most decision makers in ambiguous situations do: find a legitimating cue to piggyback on." [from John Padgett's *CONTEMPORARY SOCIOLOGY* review, 11/86].

GOLD, GERALD L. Anthro, York, Toronto. 1985 ed. SAINT-PASCAL: CHANGING LEADERSHIP & SOCIAL ORGANIZATION IN A QUEBEC TOWN. Prospect Heights, Illinois: Waveland Press, Inc.

The revised version has a new preface and update.

GOLDTHORPE, J.E. Soc, Oxford. 1987 FAMILY LIFE IN WESTERN SOCIETIES: A HISTORICAL SOCIOLOGY OF FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS IN BRITAIN AND NORTH AMERICA. New York: Cambridge U Pr. \$8.95

Drawing on the findings of both historical research and sociological studies, Goldthorpe shows continuity and change in family life over the centuries.

GREGORY, DEREK & JOHN URRY, (eds.). Geography, Cambridge. 1985. SOCIAL RELATIONS AND SPATIAL STRUCTURES. New York: St. Martin's Pr. 440p. \$ 14.95.

Chap. 2, Doreen Massey: Sketches the evolution of modern human geography. Distinguishes between generalizations about spatial patterns of events and the identification of 'necessary' and 'contingent' relations within structures in space and time. Chap. 3, John Urry: Structuring of social relations within the economy and 'civil society' of contemporary capitalism. Argues for a three-fold separation between the distribution of events in time-space; the temporal-spatial structuring of particular social entities; and the changing temporal-spatial relations between differential social entities. Chap. 5, Peter Saunders: 'Aspatial' urban sociology should not be preoccupied with a supposedly autonomous urban reality. Should however remain sensitive to the wider settings of generic and localised social processes. Chap. 9, Alan Warde: Production of spatially differentiated political practices: class struggles over the labour process, the structuring of labour markets, the localization of collective consumption and struggles over reproductive practices within 'civil society'.

Chap. 10, Phillip Cooke: Following the work of Gramsci's notion of civil society, argues that regional boundaries are largely coterminous with the contours of dominant class practices. Comparative geography of class relations entails: the productive base, the labour process, the ownership of capital, and the specificities of social relations and of social institutions. Chap. 11, Ray Pahl: Investigates non-formal economic activity and their part in the production of a 'sense of place' within the Isle of

Sheppey in Kent. Argues that an adequate 'social geomorphology' must include the household work strategies which are involved in spatially specific negotiations of the social division of labour, together with the cultural practices and traditions which accrete around them. This emphasis on cultural diversity corrects approaches which relate the local textures of social life directly to the global recomposition of capital. Chap. 13, Derek Gregory: Identifies several continuities between Hägerstrand's spatial diffusion theory and subsequent time-geography. Diffusion theory contained no serious discussion of the structures of social relations and systems of social practices through which innovations filtered; it was bounded by an empiricism in which sequences of events were connected through a simple spatial morphology. Time-geography, by contrast, recognizes time as more than a mere metric, interlocks constraints within which social life is spun out; acknowledges the salience of competition and conflict. Chap. 14, Allan Pred: Exemplifies the integration of time-geography with structuration theory (cf. Vidal de la Blanche). The intersection of individual paths and institutional projects in space and time is embedded in the reproduction and transformation of structures of social relations, and this occurs simultaneously with the sedimentation of genres de vie, with the formation of individual biographies and with the transformation of 'outer nature'. [From the editors' intro.]

GRUNWALD, JOSEPH & FLAMM, KENNETH. 1985. THE GLOBAL FACTORY: FOREIGN ASSEMBLY IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE. Washington D.C.: Brookings Instit. 259p. \$29.95 & 10.95.

Intensive case studies using a world system approach. Descriptive material on semiconductors, textile and apparel as well as specific features of assembly operations in Haiti, Mexico and Colombia. It also analyses trade patterns under US duty-free import of abroad assembled goods, raising issues concerning division of labor between host and parent countries. While the scope of research is broad and detailed, its argumentation and conceptual bases are narrow. [from James A. Caporaso's review in AM J OF SOCIOLOGY, March 1987].

HAGE, PER & FRANK HARARY. 1987. EXCHANGE IN OCEANIA. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul. 290p. \$77.50

Exchange relations in the Polynesian islands have long been an object of fascination for the social anthropologist. Using a family of theoretical models derived from graph theory, the authors analyze the exchange structures of Oceania. Ethnographic data from Melanesia and Micronesia as well as Polynesia allows them to demonstrate that the language, techniques and theorems of graph theory provide the essential basis for the description and enumeration of the great variety of exchange forms actually found in Oceanic societies. Major topics include: dual organization, marriage exchange and the economic performance, political stratification and kinship structures of the inter-island networks.

HANAWALT, BARBARA A. Oxford. 1986. THE TIES THAT BOUND: PEASANT FAMILIES IN MEDIEVAL ENGLAND. \$24.95.

"This study deals with the English peasantry in the 14th and 15th centuries - the period of the Black Death and the Hundred Years' War, the time when serfdom came to an end. Building on the earlier work of social historians to whom she graciously acknowledges her debt and using coroners' records, wills, and manorial court records. Hanawalt, professor of history at Indiana, has produced a fascinating account of peasant family life in this period. The nuclear family living in its own household is central to her study. Family relationships - husband and wife, parents and children - are illuminated, and some of the accepted theories are refuted by the wealth of detail she has uncovered." [Source: KEY REPORTER, Su/86]

HAYNES, KINGSLEY & A. STEWART FOTHERINGHAM. Indiana. 1984. GRAVITY & SPATIAL INTERACTION MODELS. London: Sage. £4.95.

This volume provides a model referred to as gravity and spatial interaction, extensively applied in forecasting. Traces the different applications of the gravity model to market area analysis including: determining the boundaries of market areas, determining the demand for goods or services, and examining problems of operating the retail model. 6 examples of the use of these models are presented in: planning a new service, defining retail shopping boundaries, forecasting migration and voting patterns, examining university enrollment by area, determining the optimal size of a shopping complex, and locating a facility to maximize custom. The discussion is kept at an elementary mathematical level and

is aimed primarily at those unacquainted with the finer workings of gravity and spatial interaction models.

CONTENTS: Gravity Model: Overview; A Family of Gravity Models; Gravity Model Approaches to Market Analysis; Origin and Destination Specific Gravity Models and Spatial Structure Effects; Uses and Examples of the Gravity Model; Operational Considerations.

HERON, CRAIG; STOREY, ROBERT (ed). 1986. ON THE JOB: CONFRONTING LABOR PROCESS IN CANADA. Kingston and Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press. 360p. \$37.50 cloth. \$16.95 paper.

This collection combines the work of social historians and sociologists and incorporates studies of class and gender relations in paid employment, as well as study of the development of domestic labor. There is an attempt to locate the general properties of the capitalist labor process within the specificities of Canadian society. [from Peter Whalley's review in *Contemporary Sociology*, May 1987].

HONIG, EMILY. SISTERS AND STRANGERS: WOMEN IN THE SHANGHAI COTTON MILLS 1919-1949. Stanford U Pr. \$37.50.

The majority of cotton mill workers in China's largest industrial center prior to 1949 were women, and this book is one of the first to examine their historical experience. The author shows why women in Shanghai rarely participated in the radical labor movement of the 1920's, and traces their gradual politicization in the next two decades to the point that a strike against mill owners in 1948 was led primarily by women. We are also given rich information on women's daily lives, both inside and outside the mills, and on the kinds of social relationships they formed with other women to exercise some degree of control over their lives.

HUTTMAN, ELIZABETH D. 1985. SOCIAL SERVICES FOR THE ELDERLY. New York: Free Press. 296p. \$22.95.

Comprehensive survey of services available for the aged, including historical background, current policy debates and advocacy of alternative programs. A chapter on the informal support system provides a useful review of the literature on the strengths and problems of obtaining aid from these sources. [from Pat M. Keith's review in *Contemporary Sociology*, May 1987].

IRWIN, JOHN. 1985. THE JAIL: MANAGING THE UNDERCLASS IN AMERICAN SOCIETY. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press. 148p. \$ 16.95.

Considers the function of the jail as an institution of social control. The author argues that these institutions control those people considered offensive by conventional standards of decency and conduct (the rabble) but who have not engaged in behaviour that is violent or serious enough to warrant a prison sentence. The work bases upon a year field work in San Francisco's jail system, supplemented by a survey of 100 inmates. The second section discusses the dynamics of everyday life in the jail system. Jail experience maintains already existing rabble behaviour or increases the likelihood of converting non-rabble inmates to that way of life. [from Robert J. Bursik Jr's review in *AM J OF SOCIOLOGY*, May 1987].

JENKINS, J.CRAIG. 1985. THE POLITICS OF INSURGENCY: THE FARM WORKER MOVEMENT IN THE 1960S. New York: Columbia U Pr. 261p. \$30.

Details the history of farm-worker unionization using a social movement framework. Capacity to mobilize external resources is one of the important elements that explains the success of unionization. Rather than internal solidarity, the movement used money, manpower and media connections through the southern civil-rights movement. The second explanatory element is the presence of a political context making consistent movement's goals with liberal notions of civil rights and democracy. [from Robert Thomas' review in *AM J OF SOCIOLOGY*, November 1986].

JESSOP, BOB. 1985. NICOS POULANTZAS: MARXIST THEORY AND POLITICAL STRATEGY. New York: St Martin's. 391p. \$ 39.95 and \$14.95.

Introduction and overview to Nikos Poulantzas, one of the most influential political theorist in the 70s. Focus on Poulantzas as a marxist theorist as well as socialist strategist, situating theories in a

biographical context. Includes a complete bibliography. [from Goran Theborn's review in *AM J OF SOCIOLOGY*, March 1987)

JONES, WARREN & DANIEL PERLMAN, (ed.). *Psych*, Tulsa. 1987.
ADVANCES IN PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS. Greenwich, CT: JAI Pr.

CONTENTS: Preface (Warren H. Jones & Daniel Perlman); Close Relationships: Ties that Heal or Ties That Bind? (Karne S. Rook & Paula Pietromonaco); The Provisions of Social Relationships & Adaptation to Stress (Carolyn E. Cutrona & Daniel Russell); Videodating & Other Alternatives to Traditional Methods of Relationship Initiation (Stanley B. Woll & P. Chris Cozby); Passionate Love: New Directions in Research (Elaine Hatfield & Richard L. Rapson); Love & Sex Attitudes: A Close Relationship (Susan Singer Hendrick & Clyde Hendrick); Explorations of Love (Robert J. Sternberg); Emotions & Emotion Knowledge in Interpersonal Relations (Judith C. Schwartz & Phillip Shaver); A Transactional Analysis of Neighborhoods (Carol M. Werner, Irwin Altman, Diane Oxley & Lois M. Haggard).

JOSEPHIDES, LISETTE. 1985. THE PRODUCTION OF INEQUALITY: GENDER AND EXCHANGE AMONG THE KEWA. New York: Tavistock. 242p. \$35.00 cloth.

This book explains how an economy based on reciprocity creates inequality by examining production and distribution among the Kewa of highland Papua New Guinea. Although the Kewa were pacified by 1957 and have been subjected to various development schemes, most of their cash and labor products circulate in gift exchanges. Before the Kewa were pacified, warfare fostered solidarity among co-resident men, which was expressed in an idiom of agnatic descent that defined women as impermanent members of social groups. As a result, women had no right to the land they cultivated: they were economic dependents of fathers, brothers, or husbands. Pacification has not changed women's dependent status. Group solidarity is now defined through ceremonial slaughters of pigs that are organized and controlled by men. Unmarried men are also economically dependent on men who are established members of residential groups. Unlike women, however, bachelors can become independent by acquiring a wife to grow food and raise pigs. Josephides concludes that inequalities among married men cannot be explained by examining acts of exchange. Rather, production and exchange must be considered together. Big men control the labor of others. They give away the products of their wives and of the bachelors they support. They also organize work parties to cultivate their crops. Big men do not accumulate more goods than other people, but by maximizing "net outgoings of other people's products," they maximize "net incomings of gift-credit or prestige to themselves". Josephides argues that "the underlying activity at work in both gift and capitalist economies is the unequal control of the pool of labor power." [From Jane F. Collier's review in *CONTEMPORARY SOCIOLOGY REVIEW*, 16(2), 3/87.]

KAY, HARVEY. 1984. BRITISH MARXIST HISTORIANS: AN INTRODUCTORY ANALYSIS. Oxford: Polity. 316p. US \$9.95.

An exegesis of the contributions of Maurice Dobb, Rodney Hilton, Christopher Hill, Eric Hobsbawm & Edward P. Thompson.

KIM, YOUNG YUN (ed.). 1987. CROSS-CULTURAL ADAPTATION: CURRENT THEORY AND RESEARCH. Newbury Park, CA: Sage.

Presents some of the most current multidisciplinary conceptualizations and research findings on the adaptation process of individuals in new cultural environments. The 14 chapters are written by authors in anthropology, communication, and psychology in Australia, Canada, England, Sweden, and the United States.

KIM, YOUNG YUN (ed.). 1987. INTERETHNIC COMMUNICATION: CURRENT RESEARCH. Newbury Park, CA: Sage. 320p. \$14.95.

A collection of recent studies that deal with interethnic communication. A conceptual framework is presented for studying interethnic interaction and relations from the perspective of communication. The 11 quantitative or qualitative studies by anthropological, communication, and psychological researchers are integrated in this communication framework.

KRIPPENDORFF, KLAUS. 1986. INFORMATION THEORY: STRUCTURAL MODELS FOR QUALITATIVE DATA. Newbury Park, CA: Sage. 96p. \$6.50

This volume treats circular causal or simultaneous dependencies (Krippendorff, 1981) that by traditional social sciences theories. Multivariate information theory has acquired additional foundations in the work by theoretical statisticians who linked these notions to the ongoing revolution in contingency table analysis, variance analysis, log-linear modeling, and Markov processes in particular. This book presents only what is needed to search for and test structural models of qualitative data; that is, models that exhibit complex relations among their component parts and rely on these relations to interpret given data. Communication or information transmission is just one attractive interpretation of such relationships. The book's aim is primarily practical, providing tools rather than theorems.

LAUMANN, EDWARD & DAVID KNOKE. Soc, Chicago. 1987. THE ORGANIZATIONAL STATE. Madison: U of Wisconsin Pr.

An empirically grounded approach to the study of the national political structure that takes issue with statist, elitist, and pluralist models of the state. Contemporary national policy-making, the authors argue, is primarily the outcome of decision-making processes dominated by large organizations of the most diverse sorts, both public and private, rather than by the elected representatives of individuals. This proposition is examined in a study of the social organization of two major policy domains - energy and health - which together account for nearly twenty percent of the gross national product. The authors conducted interviews with senior executives of the entire populations of the most consequential organizational actors active in energy or health policy formulation, including, for the private sector, major business corporations, trade and professional associations, labor unions, and public interest groups, and for the public sector, the principal Congressional committees, executive departments, agencies and bureaus. Information on each organization and its participation in selected decision-making events over a nine-year period was gathered along with data on interorganizational patterns of communication and resource exchange. Using a variety of techniques (including methods drawn from network analysis, MDS, logit analysis, & the math of collective action), the 2 domains are described with respect to the prevailing structures of interests in various issues, influence, and inter-organizational participation and specific outcomes in policy debates. The authors note significant differences in patterns of decision-making participation, in the degree of institutional organization, and in the degree of controversy involved in arriving at decisions. They also identify key structural obstacles to the development of coherent policy. They propose a "concrete model of some twenty national policy domains comprising the principal elements of the national policy that, in turn, lays the basis for raising some serious questions about the mutual relevance of an empirically grounded model of the polity and normative political theory.

LEISTRITZ, F. LARRY & BRENDA L. EKSTROM. Ag. Ec., N. Dakota St. 1986. INTERDEPENDENCIES OF AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL COMMUNITIES: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY. NY: Garland. 200p. \$27.00.

Focuses on socioeconomic change in rural communities and how shifts in agricultural structure and technology stimulated such change. The books, journal articles, research reports, dissertations, and selected unpublished papers cited review economic, demographic, public service, fiscal, and social changes in rural communities over the past several decades, examine the influence of agricultural structure and technology on communities, investigate the increasing propensity of farm households to engage in off-farm employment, and describe the effects of the current economic stress in agriculture on farm families, agribusiness, and rural communities. Most sources were published since 1975 and pertain to the US and Canada.

LIPNACK, JESSICA & JEFFREY STAMPS. 1986. THE NETWORKING BOOK: PEOPLE CONNECTING WITH PEOPLE. Boston: Routledge & Kegan Paul. 200p. US \$12.95.

Networking is a global form of organization derived from individual participation, which has application in many spheres of activity, including education, citizen action, business, government, and religion. Drawing on personal experiences of networkers around the world, this new book includes a study of networking in a major religious denomination, an unusual exchange with a Middle Eastern expert about how networks function in that world hotspot & a posthumous foreword by R. Buckminster Fuller.

LITWAK, EUGENE. Public Health, Columbia. 1985. **HELPING THE ELDERLY: THE COMPLEMENTARY ROLES OF INFORMAL NETWORKS & FORMAL SYSTEMS.** NY: Gullford Pr. 306p. \$32.50.

Which groups are best suited to provide which services to older people? The author answers the Q with data collected in a survey of aged community-dwelling persons, nursing-home residents, & (adult children, etc.) helpers. Differentiates between formal & informal groups, proximate & distant helpers, etc. [from Sarah Matthews' review, CONTEMPORARY SOCIOLOGY, 9/86].

LONG, NORMAN (ed.). 1984. **FAMILY AND WORK IN RURAL SOCIETY: PERSPECTIVES ON NON-WAGE LABOUR.** New York: Tavistock. 222p. \$33.00 and 13.95.

Nine case studies exploring the role of non-wage labour in rural communities, in term of the relationship between farm family structures and their dependency on existing commodity markets. European and Third-World rural communities are the settings used to show how the strategies in the household's division of labor, cooperation among neighbors, inheritance and social ties vary by the degree of government involvement and the relationship to the land. The latter part focuses on women's work. [from Shelley Peddleton's review in Contemporary Sociology, May 1987].

LUXTON, MEG & HARRIET ROSENBERG. Social Sciences, York. 1986. **THROUGH THE KITCHEN WINDOW: THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF HOME AND FAMILY.** Toronto: Garamond. 100p. \$5.95.

The apparent separation of household labour from production has caused a devaluation of women's work in the home, for it has historically been perceived as something irrelevant and unskilled. Quite to the contrary, the authors make a case for examining housework within the context of issues such as the corporate economy, health and stress, gendered divisions, and unionized labor.

MacFARLANE, ALAN. 1985. **MARRIAGE & LOVE IN ENGLAND: MODES OF REPRODUCTION 1300-1840.** NY: Basil Blackwell. 380p. \$24.95.

"Situates the 'Malthusian marriage system'--late ages at 1st marriage for men & women, formation of independent nuclear households at marriage, the emotional bonding of the conjugal pair--within a global context. Using evidence on intergenerational wealth flows, shows how the historical record underscores the perdurant individualism of the English--right back to the age of Chaucer. Highlights the complexity of the interaction between modes of production and modes of reproduction--the double helix of family life." [from David Levine's CONTEMPORARY SOCIOLOGY review, 9/86].

MATSUEDA, ROSS L. & WILLIAM BIELBY. U Wisconsin, Madison & University of California, Santa Barbara. 1987. **STATISTICAL POWER IN COVARIANCE STRUCTURE MODELS.** American Sociological Association.

They discuss the pertinence of Chi-square likelihood ratio in LISREL approach. They argue that conventional statistical strategies based on goodness of fit measures offset the influence of sample size on the likelihood ratio. They propose the use of classic statistical methods of inference instead of goodness of fit measures.

MEYER, MARSHALL, WILLIAM STEVENSON & STEPHEN WEBSTER. Soc. Mngemt, Cal-Riverside; Cal-Irvine. 1985. **THE LIMITS TO BUREAUCRATIC GROWTH.** NY: Walter de Gruyter. 228pp. \$29.95.

Sets out to explain bureaucratic growth in the public sector using longitudinal data on 3 US municipal finance depts, 1890-1975. Finds that growth gives organization efficiency & effectiveness in accommodating to changing environments. [from Yesheskel Hasenfeld's 5/87 CONTEMPORARY SOCIOLOGY review.

MILLER, ELEANOR M. 1986. **STREET WOMAN.** Philadelphia: Temple University Pres. 201p. \$24.95

Provides rich detail about the variety of social networks that support women's illegal work and explores significant ethnic differences. For black women, movement into prostitution occurred as a consequence of exposure to deviant street networks; they also link to support networks providing child care or legal assistance. For white women street prostitution is a survival strategy. There are direct

contacts between recruitment into prostitution and difficulties with parents; runaway behaviour, contact with the juvenile justice system. [from Meda Chesney-Lind's review in *Contemporary Sociology*, May 1987].

MILROY, LESLEY. Speech, Newcastle. 1987. **LANGUAGE & SOCIAL NETWORK.** Oxford: Basil Blackwell. 256p. \$19.25.

Explores the hypothesis that it is the network of relationships to which an individual belongs that exerts the most powerful, and interesting, influences on that individual's linguistic behaviour. This 2d ed. incorporates a new chapter reappraising the original research and discussing other sociolinguistic work in the same paradigm.

MINTZ, BETH & MICHAEL SCHWARTZ. 1985. **THE POWER STRUCTURE OF AMERICAN BUSINESS.** Chicago.: University of Chicago Press. 254p. \$ 27.00.

The book contains one of the most sophisticated and useful discussions on power. There is an attempt to synthesize the pluralists' concept of power as decision-making or discretion, with the power elitists' concept of power as structure or constraint, elaborating a theory of behaviour as a shifting interplay of discretion and constraint. The authors argue that banks achieve hegemony by consistently dominating the environment within which non financial firms make decisions and by episodically intervening directly in corporate affairs. This hegemony is based on their control over capital, a resource upon which non financial firms depend. [from William G. Roy's review in *Contemporary Sociology*, May 1987].

MITCHELL, J. CLYDE. Nuffield Col, Oxford. 1987. **CITIES, SOCIETY, & SOCIAL PERCEPTION: A CENTRAL AFRICAN PERSPECTIVE.** Oxford: Oxford U Pr. 298p.

This study of social relationships in the town of South Central Africa is based on material the author assembled over the 4 years that Prof. Mitchell worked in Africa. His approach, technically known as 'situational analysis', starts from the premise that urban conditions are a reflection of the wider economic, political, and social context in which the towns are set. He begins by specifying the macroscopic context and then concentrates on the detailed behaviour of town-dwellers within that context. Empirical data are used to describe three particular aspects of urban living: attitudes to town living; the way in which socio-economic status is reflected in occupational prestige; and the way in which ethnic identities are perceived and reacted to. Finally, he draws a striking comparison between the rapidly growing cities and towns of the early United States, and very recent African cities. The similarities he finds in the reactions of urban-dwellers in these two societies provides a springboard for an examination of the way in which urban sociologists and urban anthropologists have thought about urban phenomena in general.

MUELLER, ROBERT K. 1986. **CORPORATE NETWORKING: BUILDING CHANNELS FOR INFORMATION & INFLUENCE.** 208p. \$19.95.

"The hierarchical command structures that were designed to increase a manager's power are obsolete in today's information society; in fact, they actually undermine the ability to get things done. The real wave of the future is peer networking, a new technique for action that often bypasses bureaucracy and the traditional chain of command altogether. Using dozens of corporate examples, Mueller explains the notion of networking as a new management style involving "more leaders and fewer executives," one that transcends organizational charts to link action centers. He shows how person-to-person networks open knowledge and communication channels unavailable in hierarchies; how individuals can create, sustain, and use networks for influence and information (and what the quid pro quos are); why organizations as well as individuals benefit from this more free-form organizational style; and how organizations can accommodate and nourish networks as effective human resource tools." [from D. Little's review, Cambridge, MA]

MUKHERJEE, RAMKRISHNA. 1983. **CLASSIFICATION IN SOCIAL RESEARCH.** Albany: SUNY Pr. 255p.

His book addresses the general problem of classification, especially the classification of sentient beings who might have their own notions of the ways they should be grouped. The examples are all

from the study of Indian family structure. [From Charles Jones' review in JOURNAL OF CLASSIFICATION, 3 (1986).]

MUNCK, RONALD. 1986. POLITICS & DEPENDENCY IN THE THIRD WORLD: THE CASE OF LATIN AMERICA. Toronto: Zed Books. 374p. \$16.95.

Examines 20th century capitalist colonialism demonstrating how control and manipulation by external powers create political as well as economic dependency in the 3rd World. A major part is devoted to political processes using Brazil, Central America, Argentina and Cuba as cases.

OHLY, HEINZ PETER, HANS HERMAN BOCK & DONALD BENDER. 1983. SOFTWARE ZUR CLUSTERANALYSE, NETZWERKANALYSE UND VERWANDTEN VERFAHREN: EINE COMMENTIERTE DOKUMENTATION. Bonn, W. Germany: Informationszentrum Sozialwissenschaften. 166p.

This volume seeks to provide a systematic guide to the computer programs for cluster and for network analysis which are available to the international social science community. It contains three major sections: (1) a guide to the appendices, together with short expositions of cluster and network analysis techniques, (2) author and keyword indices to the computer programs, (3) systematic descriptions of some sixty-four programs. Section (1) is written in German. Sections (2) and (3) are in English.

The book is intended as a reference for researchers with substantive research problems seeking computer software to perform cluster analysis and structural analysis of network data. It seeks to foster increased communications between program authors and their users. The authors note that not only is there increasingly rapid progress in computers, but also that algorithms for clustering and for structural analysis have become advanced. A typology of software is presented, and the characteristics of each program are used to locate the program in this multidimensional space. In the keyword index of programs, the categories are listed in order with all of their detailed sub-classes. The names of all of the programs which fall into a particular sub-class are then attached. A program is listed under each sub-class to which its capabilities apply.

The following types of information are provided about each program: type of program, authors names, a summary of what functions the program can perform, technical information about the program, availability status, application references, citations to literature in which the program was used, a listing of what documentation is available, names and phone numbers for obtaining further information, costs and licensing information, references to similar programs, and the name and address of the person supplying the information about the program. [From John A. Sonquist's review in JOURNAL OF CLASSIFICATION 3, (1986).]

PERLMAN, DANIEL & STEVEN DUCK, (eds.) Fam St, U of British Columbia. 1987. INTIMATE RELATIONSHIPS: DEVELOPMENT, DYNAMICS AND DETERIORATION. Newbury Park, CA: Sage. 320p. \$14.95.

The volume is organized along a time line into three main substantive sections. The first is primarily concerned with the establishment of relationships. In the 1st chapter, social psychologist Mark Snyder and his colleague, Jeffrey Simpson, ask: Do low self-monitors establish more persisting, intimate relationships than high self-monitors? In the 2nd chapter, Kathryn Kelley and Beverly Rolker-Dolinsky integrate the diverse literature on female-initiated and -dominated relationships. They ask such questions as: How common are female-initiated relationships. Do women gain or lose in other people's evaluations by initiating? How well do female-initiated relationships fare over time? The final chapter in this section ties into the theme of how relationships develop over time.

The second section of the book looks at the dynamics of ongoing relationships. Highlighting the importance that alternative attractions can have on intimate couples, Buunk and Bringle analyze jealousy. They discuss how people assess threats to their relationships and how they cope with jealousy-evolving events via impression management strategies. In the second chapter, Patricia Noller of Australia summarizes and updates the findings of her program of work on how communication patterns differ in distressed versus nondistressed marriages. The final chapter in this section rests on a synthesis of clinical experience and attribution research.

The final section addresses relationships gone awry. In Chap. 8, Rusbult illuminates four responses (exit, voice, loyalty and neglect) that people have to dissatisfaction in their relationships. Rodgers then provides a theoretical analysis of family reorganization following divorce. They begin by noting that divorce has traditionally been viewed by laypersons and researchers alike as a pathological life event, a threat to basic societal values. By contrast, Ahrons and Wallisch view reorganization as a normal

transition in contemporary Western cultures. The bulk of this chapter reports for the first time an analysis of the relationships between ex-spouses over the three years following their divorce. In the final chapter, Linda Acitelli and Steve Duck focus on three questions: "Does intimacy reside in individuals or in relationships?", "Is intimacy a state or a process?" and "Do insiders' and outsiders' views of intimate couples differ?"

POGREBIN, LETTY COTTIN. 1987. AMONG FRIENDS: WHO WE LIKE, WHY WE LIKE THEM, AND WHAT WE DO WITH THEM. New York: McGraw-Hill. 416p.

This book draws on the author's interviews with near 150 people, and her review of social science research to redefine the meaning of friendship during self-oriented times. She analyzes who we choose as friends, how we make friends, and why some friendships crack under the smallest strain while others last a lifetime. *AMONG FRIENDS* explores all kinds of friendships and the many ways our friendships change as we grow older. It offers new interpretations of love and sex among friends, new conclusions about the role of friendship in our worklife and marriages, and a new view of the possibility for men and women to be "just friends" but true friends.

POPPENDIECK, JANET. 1986. BREADLINES KNEE-DEEP IN WHEAT: FOOD ASSISTANCE IN THE GREAT DEPRESSION. New Brunswick: Rutgers University Pr. 306p. \$30.00 cloth

An analysis of New Deal public assistance to the poor which clarifies important conceptual issues: agency and structure, material conditions and ideologies, and organizational politics in conjunctions with larger social relations and movements. The peculiarity of American social welfare is commonly understood in the New Deal. Poppendieck documents and explains how a program to distribute surplus agricultural stocks to hungry people shifted from a measure of social welfare to one of maintenance of farm income. Food assistance, which has remained central to American social welfare, was to develop in the shadow of farm programs for decades after. [From Harriet Friedmann's review in *CONTEMPORARY SOCIOLOGY REVIEW*, 16(2), 3/87.]

PORTES, ALEJANDRO & BACH, ROBERT L. 1985. LATIN JOURNEY: CUBAN AND MEXICAN IMMIGRANTS IN THE UNITED STATES Berkeley and Los Angeles: U of Calif. Pr. 387p. \$ 45.00 & 11.95.

Compares migration and integration experiences of Mexican and Cuban immigrants based chiefly on data from a six-year longitudinal survey. The analytical framework combines assimilationist with ethnic resilience approaches to adaptation as well as orthodox with radical interpretations of the uses of immigrant labor. Different "modes of incorporation" express the dynamic interaction of both the structural features of labor demand in the US economy and the active organization of immigrant groups in carving out their labor-market positions. [from Marta Tienda's review in *AM J OF SOCIOLOGY*, January 1987].

RAPOPORT, ANATOL. 1986. GENERAL SYSTEM THEORY: ESSENTIAL CONCEPTS AND APPLICATIONS. Cambridge, MA: Abacus Pr. US \$34.50.

It is not always obvious what constitutes a system, especially if it evolves in time. This seemingly paradoxical notion of constancy amid change is central to the understanding of how a system preserves its identity and is the first of the three major themes of the book. The study of how a system is organized can be couched in the language of information theory: 'The more organized a structure or process is, the less information is required to specify it completely.' The often stated idea that biological organization decreases entropy and, thus, violates the Second Law of Thermodynamics is easily refuted. The relation between thermodynamic entropy and information theory is intricate, yet clearly discussed in the book. Questions concerning goal-directedness are tackled in a systematic way through the study of decision theory, which is the focus of the third major portion of the book. The book is liberally sprinkled with examples: the stochastic process leading to an almost sensible English sentence, the exorcism of Maxwell's demon, the unusual look at a game of chess, and so on. [from Raymond Kapral's review, *SCIENCE FOR PEACE BULLETIN*, 11/86]

RAPOPORT, ANATOL. Peace Studies, University College, Toronto. 1983. **MATHEMATICAL MODELS IN THE SOCIAL & BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES.** New York: Wiley. 507p. \$49.95.

Section 1, "classical models", deals with work using differential equations, e.g., Forrester, et al. on global modelling; catastrophe theory. Sec. 2 presents a variety of stochastic models, e.g., Markov mobility models. Sec. 3 presents various network models & multidimensional scaling. Sec. 4 discusses problems of quantification. The book assumes technical competence. Reviews & citations of others' work is thin. [from Christopher Winship's review, CONTEMPORARY SOCIOLOGY, 11/86].

REDIKER, MARCH. 1987. **BETWEEN THE DEVIL & THE DEEP BLUE SEA: MERCHANT SEAMEN, PIRATES & THE ANGLO-AMERICAN MARITIME WORLD, 1700-1750.** Cambridge: Cambridge U Pr.

"Describes the transition in the early 18th century to more capitalist relations in merchant shipping --wage labor replacing profit sharing, stricter discipline brutally enforced, cost cutting by merchants at the expense of the living standards of seamen -- & the growth of organized resistance by seamen, from collective protests, strikes & mutinies, with piracy as the ultimate resort. The relative egalitarianism & democratic organization of pirate ships was a logical outcome of this situation; so were the utopian pirate communities established on Madagascar & elsewhere where traditional hierarchical deference was forgotten." [from Christopher Hill's review, NY REVIEW OF BOOKS, 29 Jan 87]

ROSSEL, PIERRE & MICHEL BASSAND. Architecture, Ecole Poly Fédérale de Lausanne. 1986. **RESEARCH REPORT 66: LES RÉSEAUX D'UNE MICRO-RÉGION PÉRIPHÉRIQUE.**

CONTENTS: Premier pas dans les réseaux; La multiplicité des niveaux de communication; Considérations d'ensemble; Ancrages et réseaux quotidiens: l'exemple de la laiterie; Lutttes et pouvoir: différents moyens, différents réseaux; Les réseaux de la Culture; Les réseaux "lourds"; Processus de réseau et changement social; Réseaux "lourds", réseaux "légers"; Enjeux communicationnels, enjeux socio-historique.

SAUER, WILLIAM J. & RAYMOND T. COWARD, (eds.) 1985. **SOCIAL SUPPORT NETWORKS AND THE CARE OF THE ELDERLY: THEORY, RESEARCH & PRACTICE.** New York: Springer Publishing Co. 284p.

The collection of readings focuses on the role of social support networks in maintaining the social, psychological and physical well-being of elderly Americans. The main statement is that community intervention that is based on primary group-based care will provide the elderly with the most effective support both in times of crisis and in carrying out the daily tasks of living necessary to maintain their independence. By primary group-based services we mean those services that (1) take into account the ramifications of elderly people's crises for their family, friends, or neighbors who make up their informal helping network, (2) are based on empirical knowledge of the dynamics of both intergenerational and primary group relations, and (3) involve family, friends and neighbors in the intervention process when necessary.

CONTENTS: STATE OF THE ART: The Role of Social Support Networks in the Care of the Elderly; Theoretical Perspectives on Social Networks. FAMILY RELATIONS: Children and Their Elderly Parents; Husband and Wife Networks; The Role of Siblings as Family Caregivers; Extended Kin as Helping Networks. COMMUNITY RELATIONS: The Role of Friends and Neighbors in Providing Social Support; Social Support for Elders Through Community Ties: The Role of Voluntary Association; Relationships Between Informal and Formal Organizational Networks. SOCIAL NETWORKS UNDER SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES: The Social Networks of Ethnic Minorities; The Support Systems of Women; Social Support for the Frail Elderly. THE APPLICATIONS OF THEORY AND RESEARCH: The Application of Network Theory and Research to the Field of Aging.

SCOTT, JOHN & CATHERINE GRIFF, 1984. **DIRECTORS OF INDUSTRY: THE BRITISH CORPORATE NETWORK 1904-1976.** Cambridge: Polity Press. 225p. \$39.95.

The book combines a review of the literature with new evidence and ideas regarding managerial theory, it makes the argument that virtually no corporations are managerially controlled in the classical sense. It also offers a fine summary of network analysis as applied to interlock theory. Regarding the degree of concentration in an economy, the authors argue that to understand it, one must look to the network of linkages among organizationally independent companies which can imply either greater concentration than large firms dominance or presage future consolidation. The argument is extended by

demonstrating that a wide range of other business relations are reflected in the network of corporate interlocks. [from Michael Schwartz's review in *Contemporary Sociology*, May 1987].

SCOTT, JAMES. 1986. WEAPONS OF THE WEAK: EVERYDAY FORMS OF PEASANT RESISTANCE. New Haven CT : Yale U Pr. 389p. \$35.

Documents peasant resistance to changes in technology, social relations of production, & social & ritual practice. Argues that peasants' more common response to oppression has been passive noncompliance, subtle sabotage, evasion, deception, character assignation, ridicule, & other silent & anonymous forms of class struggle. [from Frederick Buettel's 5/87 *CONTEMPORARY SOCIOLOGY* review].

SCOTT, RICHARD W. & BRUCE L. BLACK (eds.). Stanford. 1986. THE ORGANIZATION OF MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES: SOCIETAL & COMMUNITY SYSTEMS. Newbury Park, CA: 312p. US \$14.95.

Provides frameworks for understanding the linkages between societal and community-level systems and for applying general organizational perspectives to the examination of mental health systems. Describes a number of recent empirical studies of the organization of mental health services.

SELECTED CONTENTS: Institutional and Organizational Rationalization in the Mental Health System, J.W. Meyer; Systems Within Systems: The Mental Health Sector, W.R. Scott; Conceptualizing Mental Health Delivery Systems: Organizational Theory Applied, J. Hage; Interorganizational or Interprofessional Relationships: A Case of Mistaken Identity?, R.H. Hall; Interorganizational Networks in Mental Health Systems: Assessing Community Support Programs for the Chronically Mentally Ill, J.P. Morrissey, M. Tausig & M.L. Lindsey.

SEIDER, GERALD. 1986. CULTURE AND CLASS IN ANTHROPOLOGY AND HISTORY: A NEWFOUNDLAND ILLUSTRATION. New York.: Cambridge University Press. 205p. \$34.50.

Argues that it may be social forces acting in history, but that human agency takes that inchoate and makes historical experience. The main part is concerned with Newfoundland during the period of the family fishery (1830-1960). The author connects the organization of family fishing with both the flows of merchant capital and the organization of domestic labor. His argument is that both are in a constant process of composition and recomposition and that the culture of Newfoundlanders was a method of reconciling the often contradictory demands of this mode of production. [from David Levine's review in *Contemporary Sociology*, May 1987].

SEWELL JR, WILLIAM H. 1985. STRUCTURE AND MOBILITY: THE MEN AND WOMEN OF MARSEILLE, 1820-1870. Cambridge: Cambridge U Pr. 377p. \$ 44.50.

A "new urban history" book examining marriage certificates, nominative census data, criminal records and other manuscript sources of data. The analysis identifies networks bringing countrymen to the city, specific communities of migrants to aid him or her after arrival and social mobility compared to natives. [from Edward Shorter's review in *AM J OF SOCIOLOGY*, January 1987].

SHARMA, URSULA. 1987. WOMEN'S WORK, CLASS, & THE URBAN HOUSEHOLD: A STUDY OF SHIMLA, NORTH INDIA. London: Tavistock. 240p. \$22.95.

Shimla is a rapidly growing city, with many migrants from the countryside or from other cities in India. Detailed ethnographic material is used to examine women's economic contributions to the urban household. The term 'economic contribution' covers not just income from waged labour, or conventional notions of housework, but also all activities which are essential for the maintenance and management of household resources, both material and social. Argues that household service work is always important to the maintenance of the household but that it is particularly crucial when the household experiences social or geographical mobility. As a consequence the household work of women serves to establish the household more firmly in the urban class structure.

SLATER, PAUL B. Community & Organization Research Institute, California, Santa Barbara. 1986. **LARGE-SCALE DATA ANALYTIC STUDIES IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES.** 190p. US \$30.00.

12 studies, each attempting to discern structural patterns in some large data set of socioeconomic relevance. The methodologies employed, as well as the data sets analyzed, vary widely. The subject matters include housing prices, trade flows, input-output transactions, metropolitan mortality rates, interstate as well as intercounty migration, international migration and air travel, world population distribution and citations between 4,000 scientific journals. Analytical techniques utilized are: analysis of variance; singular decomposition; graphical representations; hierarchical clustering; multidimensional scaling; the max-flow min-cut network algorithm; biplots; entropy measures; and polynomial and spline smoothing.

SLATER, PAUL B. U of Calif., Santa Barbara. 1984. **THREE REPRESENTATIONS OF INTERNAL MIGRATION FLOWS AND RELATED TOPICS.** Santa Barbara: Community and Org Research Instit of U of California @ Santa Barbara. \$ 25.00.

A survey of recent work on the mathematical study of migrations by the author and others. Chap. 1 is on the range of applications: populations, input-output tables, genetics, crime, etc. Chap. 2 is on methodologies: strong component clustering, intramax (merging of groups with strongest average interconnection), double standardization (making matrices double stochastic), functional distance, and higher order factor analysis. Chap. 3 concentrates on double standardization and Chap. 4 on strong component hierarchical clustering which reduces to single link clustering of a symmetrized graph, and for which an $O(m \log n^2)$ algorithm exists for n -square matrices with m nonzero off-main diagonal entries. Chap. 5 surveys additional examples of its use, for Russia, London, U.S. college students, Japan, international trade, and other settings. The questions of nonzero main diagonal entries and residuals are taken up. Chap. 6 is on Western European studies, Chap. 7 on North America, and Chap. 8 is concerned with the use of migration to determine administrative regions. Chap. 9 treats weak component clustering and multiple flow tables. [From R.W. Roush's review in J OF CLASSIFICATION, 18, 1, 1985.]

SLATER, PAUL B. U of Calif., Santa Barbara. 1983. **MIGRATION REGIONS OF THE UNITED STATES: TWO COUNTY LEVEL 1965-1970 ANALYSIS.** Santa Barbara CA: Community & Org. Research Instit. of the U of California @ Santa Barbara. 170p. \$25.00.

This book expands on two analyses of intercounty migration in the United States, 1965-70. An efficient algorithm of Tarjan for strong component hierarchical clustering is used. One analysis considers intracountry migration (diagonal elements), the other sets then equal to zero. The main part of the book consists of a state-by-state explanation of the results in terms of occupational structure and culture. [From K.H. Kim's review in J OF CLASSIFICATION 18, 1, 1985.]

SMITH, JUDITH. 1985. **FAMILY CONNECTIONS: A HISTORY OF ITALIAN & JEWISH IMMIGRANT LIVES IN PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND, 1900-1940.** Albany NY : SUNY Pr. 184p. \$39.50.

Asks "how the interaction of the local economy, customary family expectations, & community resources shaped family consciousness & behaviour in southern Italy & eastern Europe, in the Providence of immigrant arrival, & in the Providence of settled & mature ethnic communities." Families used survival strategies based on principles of mutual aid & reciprocal obligations on 3 levels: households, kinship nets, voluntary mutual-benefit associations. Shows how the immigrants & 1st generation of American born used & changed each of these during the process of migration & settlement. Reconstructs the work & residential histories of 162 Italian families & 72 Jewish families listed in the 1915 census, linking this to a variety of other records. Shows how responsibilities & burdens in the HH were differentiated by age & gender. Kin nets beyond the HH took on greater importance after immigration. (In Europe mutual obligation & reciprocity had been strongest within HHs until the socioeconomic disruptions of the late 19th c made kin more important sources of help to families. The composition of kin nets changed after immigration; separated from their closest kin immigrants had to find other sources of aid & turned to more distant kin (& friends). Voluntary associations provided mutual benefits & helped retain cultural identity. [from Walter Carroll's CONTEMPORARY SOCIOLOGY 5/87 review].

SMITH, RICHARD M. (ed.). 1984. LAND, KINSHIP AND LIFE-CYCLE. Cambridge: Cambridge University Pr. 547p. \$59.50.

Focused on kin-related land transfers among the peasantry of England, these articles attempt to link household formation, structures and change to prevailing economic and social relationships. Through a focus on the relationship between household and kinship structures and land transactions, they approach the economic rationale for considering the household a primary nexus between kinship structures and resources holding. Through incorporating works addressed to disruptive social and household life-cycle events, they go beyond the discussion of prevailing household types. [from Douglas L. Anterton's review in *AM J OF SOCIOLOGY*, July 1986].

SMITHSON, MICHAEL, PAUL A. AMATO & PHILIP PEARCE. 1983. DIMENSIONS OF HELPING BEHAVIOR. New York: Pergamon Press. 164p.

The authors use people's judgments of helping episodes as the unit of analysis and reject an alternative of using such "objective" features of the helping situation as the presence or absence of others in the situation, the age of the participants, etc. The selection of the episodes provides an implicit definition of helping in general, while the judgments of the participants - mainly similarity ratings - carry the burden of differentiating between various kinds of helping.

Another fundamental question of every empirical taxonomy is how to derive the differentiating criteria. The authors use with sophistication a variety of methods and concepts (e.g., from fuzzy set theory and clustering) while relying mainly on multidimensional scaling. A further question to be answered is where to obtain the episodes. They resorted to a method used in early research on personality theory: studying a dictionary for words and phrases describing various helping actions. Subjects then rated episodes from the psychological references on how good an example each was of the terms in the list of dictionary phrases; but this method offers no guarantee in general of finding all episodes taking place in the natural habitat. [From Hubert Feger's review in *JOURNAL OF CLASSIFICATION* 3, (1986).]

SPÄTH, H. 1986. CLUSTER DISSECTION AND ANALYSIS: THEORY, FORTRAN PROGRAMS, EXAMPLES. Chichester, England: Ellis Horwood Ltd. 226p.

This book presents a treatment of partitioning methods of cluster analysis. The author defines a partitioning clustering criterion as "an objective function D which associates with each partition a non-negative real number, and thus allows a comparison between the partitions to be made." The "optimal partition" is then the one which maximizes or minimizes D. Späth claims that the major reason for focusing upon such methods is that they seem most appropriate for large data sets. [From Wayne DeSarbo's review, *JOURNAL OF CLASSIFICATION* 4, (1987).]

STARK, ODED, (ed.) Anthro, Harvard. 1986. RESEARCH IN HUMAN CAPITAL & DEVELOPMENT. Greenwich, CT: JAI Pr. 185p. \$26.25.

1st, migrants from a given origin are not randomly or evenly spread across the absorbing economy nor are they all concentrated in one single labor market or location. Migrants tend to form clusters. 2nd, in comparison with the absorbing population, migrants constitute a relatively small group. 3rd, recent migrants are assisted by established migrants; there is heavy reliance upon and usage by the new migrants of "network and kinship capital." 4th, migrants have traits distinguishing them from members of the economy they join. Quite of the this is concurrent with statistical or economic discrimination against the migrants. 5th, some time after their arrival at the receiving economy, migrants out-perform the native born. This is manifested when the wage curve of migrants intersects that of the non-migrants.

STEFFENSMEIER, DARRELL. Penn St. 1986. THE FENCE: IN THE SHADOW OF 2 WORLDS. Totowa NJ: Rowan & Littlefield. 312p. US \$13.50

Drawing from extensive interviews with the fence & his associates, the author details & analyses a fence's contacts & operations; the negotiation & setting of prices; the profits & pitfalls of the trade; the similarities in the motivation & skills of fences & legitimate businessmen. Describes his interlocking network with other fences, thieves, women & pillars of society.

STEIN, WILLIAM, (ed.). 1985. PERUVIAN CONTEXTS OF CHANGE. New Brunswick NJ: Transaction. 400p. \$29.95.

"The final chapter is Stein's study of towns-people & country-people in Callejon de Huaylas. It elaborates his introductory argument that different sectors should be studied within the context of a nexus of relationships. It addresses the difficulties involved in defining & identifying Indians & in distinguishing them from mestizos--a socially constructed boundary, however, is maintained by those who identify themselves as mestizos." [from Charles Ragin's review, *CONTEMPORARY SOCIOLOGY*, 7/86]

STEPHENS, SUSAN A. & JON B. CHRISTIANSON. Mathematica Policy Research, Princeton, NJ. 1985. INFORMAL CARE OF THE ELDERLY. Lexington, MA: D.C. Heath. 192p. US \$20.00.

Depicts the status quo of informal elderly care in the United States. It shows who helps the elderly, how, and what impact it has on them - and what can be done to help. The authors profile the people who provide informal care. They describe the various tasks they perform: housekeeping, errands, transportation, personal care, money management, and medical treatment. The authors also examine care providers' common problems: financial difficulties, lost personal or vocational opportunities, and a loss of freedom and privacy.

STOKMAN, FRANS N., ROLF ZIEGLER & JOHN SCOTT. 1985. NETWORKS OF CORPORATE POWER. Cambridge, Eng.: Polity Pr. 304p.

Present analyses of corporate interlocks in 9 nations, including Austria, West Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Belgium, Finland, France, Italy, Great Britain, and the United States. Nine inside views of the ways that analysts think about the corporate systems of their respective nations. Within their common methods the authors have molded themselves to that which their experience indicated was significant: The major or minor role of the state, the variously dominant or ancillary contributions of sectors like banking and agriculture, the current residue of the distinct historical origins of these separate national systems. [From Joel H. Levin's review in *J OF CLASSIFICATION* 4, 1987.]

TAVECCHIO, L.W.C. & M.H. van IJZENDOORN, (eds.). U of Leiden, Netherlands. 1987. ATTACHMENT IN SOCIAL NETWORKS: CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE BOWLBY-AINSWORTH-ATTACHMENT THEORY. NY: Elsevier Science Pub. 484p. \$86.75.

The objective is to broaden the scope of attachment theory by stressing the importance of a social network approach to the study of attachment. This approach forms the integrating theme of this volume, as is testified by various studies of attachment as it develops in an "extended" rearing context over and beyond the limits of the traditional mother-child dyad. In this connection attention is paid to the importance of sibling relationships, attachment relationships with professional caregivers, the role of the father in caring and rearing young children, and the (short-term and long-term) effects on attachment quality of maternal employment in infancy. Also, the cross-cultural validity of Ainsworth's Strange Situation is discussed, with reference to the USA, Sweden, Israel, Japan, The Netherlands, etc. In adopting a social network approach, the attachment theory proves to be a particularly useful instrument for reflecting on the consequence of social change (maternal employment symmetrical families, socialization of child-rearing) for child development.

CONTENTS: PHILOSOPHICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS: The Development of Attachment Theory as Lakatosian Research Program: Philosophical and Methodological Aspects (M.H. van IJzendoorn and L.W.C. Tavecchio); **EXTENSION OUTSIDE THE FAMILY: A LARGE-SCALE APPROACH:** Perceived Security and Extension of the Child's Rearing Context: A Parent-Report Approach (L.W.C. Tavecchio & M.H. IJzendoorn); Factors Affecting the Development of Caregiver-Infant Relationships (P.K. Smith & R. Noble); Maternal Employment and Day-Care: Effects on Attachment (F.A. Goossens); Attachment Three Years Later: Relationships between Quality of Mother-Infant Attachment and Emotional/Cognitive Development in Kindergarten (M.H. van IJzendoorn, R. van der Veer & S. van Vliet-Visser); **EXTENSION INSIDE THE FAMILY: A SMALL-SCALE APPROACH:** Attachment Inside the Family (K. Kreppner); Attachment and the Birth of a Sibling: An Ethnographic Approach (S. van Vliet-Visser & M.H. van IJzendoorn); Interactions in the Family, Attachment & the Birth of a Sibling: A Quantitative Approach (M.M. Vergeer); Maternal Unresponsiveness and Infant Crying: A Critical Replication of the Bell & Ainsworth Study (F.O.A. Hubbard & M.H. van IJzendoorn); **THE STRANGE SITUATION: A MULTINATIONAL DATA SET:** Exploring Children's Behavior in The Strange Situating (P.M. Kroonenberg & M.H. IJzendoorn); A Cross-Cultural Evaluation of Attachment Research (A. Sagi & K.S. Kewkowicz).

TILLY, CHARLES. 1986. THE CONTENTIOUS FRENCH: FOUR CENTURIES OF POLITICAL STRUGGLE Cambridge, Mass: Harvard U Pr. 456p. \$25.00.

Approaches both political contention and collective behaviour in France. A detailed examination of the past four centuries is pieced together with the concept of "repertoire" of collective actions which allow to differentiate social movements throughout history. Collective movements are thus linked with long-run social processes such as: governmental centralization, electoral democratization, urbanization of industrial production. Repertoires change corresponds with long-run changes in social structure. [from Arthur L. Stinchcombe's review in AM J OF SOCIOLOGY, March 1987].

TRAUGOTT, MARK. 1985. ARMIES OF POOR: DETERMINANTS OF WORKING-CLASS PARTICIPATION IN PARISIAN INSURRECTION OF JUNE 1948. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press. 293p. \$32.50 & \$14.95.

Compares the occupational composition of insurgents, Mobile Guard and parisian labor force in 1848. He found an almost equal occupational composition of both Mobile Guard and Rebels. He argues, therefore, against marxist class-based explanation for the insurrection. The difference between Mobile Guard and National Workshops is tied to governmental policies that affected their organizational structure and interests. On the one side, government reinforced hierarchical structure of Mobile Guards, and kept them isolated from masses. On the other hand, attempted to undermine and destroy National Workshops. The result was: loyal guards and rebel workshops. [from Michael Hanagan's review in AM J OF SOCIOLOGY, July 1986].

VAN DER PIJL, KEES. 1984. THE MAKING OF AN ATLANTIC RULING CLASS. London: Verso. 331p. \$30.00 & 9.50.

Concerned with international dimension of class formation and politics, Pijl focus on the changing meanings of Atlanticism and seeks to show that each stage of the process was defined by a unique transatlantic configuration of interests reflecting the process of internationalization of capital. He connects the distinction between money capital and productive capital with the conflict between liberal-internationalist and state-monopoly tendencies. The book analyses the linkage between ideological offensives coming from class fractions in the United States with particular fractions in Europe. [from Robert E. Wood's review in AM J OF SOCIOLOGY, March 1987].

VELTMAYER, HENRY. Soc., Memorial. 1987. CANADIAN CORPORATE POWER. Toronto: Garamond. 120p. \$7.95.

CONTENTS: The Corporate Economy: A Structural analysis of how the Canadian economy operates. Corporate Society: Theoretical considerations of how Canada fits into a corporate society.

WARD, KATHRYN B. 1984. WOMEN IN THE WORLD ECONOMIC SYSTEM: ITS IMPACT ON STATUS AND FERTILITY. New York: Praeger. 192p. \$25.95

Empirical examination of the effects of the world-system on the economic status of women and fertility, encompassing 126 third-world nation-states. Dependency variables involving primary extraction explain significant variance in women's relative labor movement involvement, however, the size of labor force is a better predictor of women's share. Ward explains this as dependency retarding labor force growth and, in turn, a constricted labor force militates against women's capturing a larger proportion of jobs. Regarding women access to economic resources, dependency variables have small impact on fertility. In this case, the level of economic development seems to be the best predictor. [from Rae Lesser Blumberg's review in Contemporary Sociology, May 1987].

WASTE, ROBERT J., (ed.). San Diego St. 1986. COMMUNITY POWER: FUTURE DIRECTIONS IN URBAN RESEARCH. Newbury Park, CA: Sage 208p. US \$12.95.

Examines recent advance by pluralist and elitist scholars, including the use of network analysis and the increasingly popular "growth-machine" approach to analyzing power and decision making in local communities.

CONTENTS: Community Power: Old Antagonisms and New Directions, R.J. Waste. THE ELITE VIEW OF COMMUNITY POWER. Community Power and Public Policy, T.R. Dye; The Growth Machine and the Power Elite: A Challenge to Pluralists and Marxists Alike, G.W. Domhoff; Power and Social Complexity, C.N. Stone. THE PLURALIST VIEW OF COMMUNITY POWER. Community Power and Pluralist Theory,

R.J. Waste; *From Labyrinths to Networks: Political Representation in Urban Settings*, H. Eulau; *Rethinking Go Governs?: New Haven, Revisited*, R.A. Dahl. *Community Power Future Directions*, R.J. Waste.

WILLMOTT, PETER. Policy Studies Instit. 1987. **FRIENDSHIP NETWORKS & SOCIAL SUPPORT.** London: Policy Studies Instit. 115p. £6.95

Not much is known about friends. What is friendship, for a start? To what extent are people's friends also friends of each other? How much, and what kinds of things, do friends do by way of help and support? This study of an outer London district focusses on couples with dependent children, and set out to answer questions like these. For comparative purposes, it also looked at relationships with neighbours and relatives.

The friends of middle-class people were more dispersed geographically. But local friends, especially those drawn from among neighbours, turned out to be as crucial in their daily lives as they were to working-class people. Although some working-class men and women had recognizably 'traditional' styles of friendship - for instance, they did not invite friends into their homes - others behaved like middle-class couples. Even among middle-class people, most of the practical support for families came from relatives but local friends were also important sources of help. A small minority of people, nearly all working-class, had neither relatives nearby nor local friends, they were without informal social support and they were therefore likely to be more vulnerable to family breakdown. The study offers some suggestions to handle the social isolation of such people, and enable them to build the support networks that others enjoy.

WORTH, GEORGINA & LUCY BONNERJEE, (eds.). 1985.

INVISIBLE DECADE: U.K. WOMEN AND THE U.N. DECADE 1976-1986. Brookfield: Gower. 162p.

1 theme is social change and its assessment; the other is the exclusion of women from power. Exclusion is not identified as a particular theme, but it comes up again and again, as one reads through "the facts" of women's participation in each area surveyed. And "the facts" are often devastating. The editors give some causal significance to the inadequacy of Britain's equality legislation, the impact of its economic recession, and the inappropriateness of its superior and complacent attitude left over from a colonial past. [From Audra Acker's review in *CONTEMPORARY SOCIOLOGY REVIEW*, 16(2), 3/87.]

WRIGHT, ERIC OLIN. 1985. CLASSES. London: Verso. 344p. \$25.00 or 9.95.

Proposes a scheme for the analysis of classes in contemporary capitalism based on Roemer's work on exploitation. Exploitation is better a concept than domination to account for differences between capitalist societies and actual socialism. Besides exploitation, the possession (or lack) of various productive assets is the determinant of class position. In contemporary capitalism the relevant assets are: the means of production, skills or credentials, organization and labor power. This yields a conceptualization relational and gradational at the same time. First four chapters of theoretical discussion and then three chapters of empirical analysis based on data on income and class attitude from the US survey. [from John D. Stephens's review in *AM J OF SOCIOLOGY*, January 1987].

YOUNG, MICHAEL & PETER WILLMOTT. FAMILY & KINSHIP IN EAST LONDON. Routledge. £13.95.

"A reissue of the classic sociological study of the Fifties, ... with a new introduction looking at the study and its territory in the perspective of the last 30 years of change ('As parts of Bethnal Green could a century ago have been mistaken for Eastern Europe, so now Brick Lane ... might sometimes be mistaken for a city in the Indian subcontinent'), and noting how time has vindicated their conclusions about the disasters of postwar housing policies for the inner cities." [Source: *GUARDIAN WEEKLY*, 8 August 1986]

YOUNISS, JAMES & JACQUELINE SMOLLAR. 1985. ADOLESCENT RELATIONS WITH MOTHERS, FATHER & FRIENDS. Chicago: U of Chicago Pr. 201p. \$25.

Uses data from 8 separate studies to describe in a Piaget-Sullivan way relational structures with parents, peers & friends. Parents are seen as acting unilaterally, with fathers as distant authority figures. Support from friends & peers, taking place beyond the purview of parents, is important and reciprocal. [from Edward Dager's *CONTEMPORARY SOCIOLOGY* review, 7/86.]

ABSTRACTS

CANADIAN

ABSTRACTS FROM THE 22ND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CANADIAN SOCIOLOGY & ANTHROPOLOGY ASSOCIATION. MCMASTER U, HAMILTON, ONTARIO. JUNE 2-5, 1987.

BRUSEGARD, DAVID & ASHOK MADAN. The Institute of Market and Social Analysis, Toronto. "When I'm 64 - Who Cares for the Elderly?"

As the baby boom ages, this large segment of the Canadian population will likely require a new mix of public and private support and services to complement those which may be provided by kin and friend relationships. This paper attempts to derive a profile of the health status of the elderly as it relates to their contact and use of support networks, both familial and non-familial. Using surveys related to support networks and health status we provide an examination of differing needs for services required to maintain health and continue an active life. We also examine the role of friends and relatives in the provision of these services and suggest ways in which the aging baby boom will differ from previous cohorts in its need for government and private services as opposed to those traditionally given by friends and relatives.

CHAPPELL, NEENA L. Soc, U of Manitoba. "Intergenerational Helping Patterns."

This paper focuses on intergenerational helping patterns, specifically on primary caregivers. Data include elderly individuals living in Winnipeg, Manitoba, and were collected using face-to-face interviews. All individuals were aged 60 or over and living in the community, that is, not in long-term institutional care. The sample is stratified by living arrangements, including a random sample of approximately 300 individuals who live alone, approximately 300 who are married and live with their spouse, and approximately 600 who live with individuals other than their spouse.

The uniqueness of the sampling design allows one to examine the relationship between living arrangement and normative context (child, sibling, friend, etc.). That is, the question, "Do helping patterns differ depending on whether one is living with a spouse compared with one's children, compared with one's siblings, compared with one's friends, etc.?" can be explored. Types of caregiving include instrumental, emotional, companionship or social, etc. When examining different sources of assistance, a comparison will be made between intergenerational and peer relationships.

The question of reciprocity is also examined. The majority of elderly individuals who are receiving some type of assistance from others also report providing assistance to others. In addition, there are a minority of elderly who identify themselves as primary caregivers to other individuals. The issue of reciprocity in caregiving has been neglected in the research focusing on helping patterns to elderly members of society.

CORMAN, JUNE. Soc & Anthro, Carleton U. "Social Isolation of Steelworker Families."

Social isolation is often attributed to either psychological characteristics of the individual or individualist sociological attributes. This paper examines some of these more common attributes--gender, age, employment status and family phase -- but as well extends the analysis to include the spouse's employment status. Gender does not account for much variation in ties in the sample of 169

couples representing unionized male steelworkers and their wives. Age and wife's employment status and, to some extent family phase, however, do affect ties named for both wives and husbands. Older full-time homemakers and their husbands without co-resident children are the most isolated and young, employed couples without children or with very young children have the most ties.

HALL, ALAN. Soc, U of Toronto. "Making the Grade: Control and the Transformation of Hard-Rock Mining in Sudbury."

This paper reports on the labour process aspects of an occupational health and safety study recently completed in INCO underground mines located in Sudbury, Ontario. The paper first outlines the major formal changes in the technical and social organization of work and labour control (e.g., continuous process technology, a highly truncated job classification structure) in INCO's mines over the last fifteen years. Using observational, case study, and formal/informal interview data, the analysis then shifts to a comparative examination of different production contexts (that is, a comparison of jobs, areas of a mine, and mines which are at different points in the transformation process), looking specifically at how labour control, consent, and resistance are expressed in day to day production settings.

HARRISSON, DENIS. 5173 A, 16e Avenue, Montreal, PQ, H1X 2S1 "The Occupational Health and Safety, Worker's Autonomy and the Control of the Labour Process."

The main pattern of occupational health and safety advocates a one-dimensional approach that can create conflicts between workers and managers within companies which try to improve health and safety conditions. The organizational reality of companies are not quite ready to the practice of workers' consultation or joint agreement in health and safety. My paper examines the difficulties raised by preventive approach as it is perceived and performed at the shop floor level. The social perceptions of risk and preventive advocated means can be distinguished by the social positions within the company. The workers share a long-range approach which act on the seriousness of health and safety problems. But the companies' managers try to save up on cost by a short-range approach which aims to reduce the high frequency rate of risky occurrences. My paper is based on research conducted in five manufacturing plants in Quebec. Interviews were held with workers, managers and union representatives on the subject of accident, risk, work organization and safety.

MORRIS, CERISE. Soc Service, Dawson College. 'The Politics and Experience of Co-parenting: An Exploratory Study of Shared Custody in Canada.'

This paper examines the phenomenon of shared parenting after divorce, using empirical data and theoretical analysis. Findings from a Canadian study of forty-three co-parenting families show that these parents are highly motivated to provide for their children's 'best interests', have evolved varied strategies for management of contingencies, and tend to evaluate their type of family organization in positive terms, while recognizing inherent difficulties and personal limitations. Of analytic importance is the parents' appraisal of the ways in which co-parenting has altered their experience of 'mothering' and 'fathering'. The co-parenting, or 'bi-nuclear' family is analytically linked to the emergence of increasing visibility of families which do not - in some important respect - conform to the assumptions of the traditional nuclear family model. Propositions suggested by the empirical data are used to identify elements of a new analytic model to take into account particular characteristics, processes and needs of post-divorce families. A further, related problem which is defined arises from the current promotion of joint custody in North America through legislative and policy initiatives. This issue has become the focus of ideological conflict between the interests of women and men, as defined by feminist and 'fathers-rights' groups. Despite the generally favourable findings about co-parenting in this study and others, feminists must carefully evaluate the legal and political implications of this form of custody arrangement for the status of women.

NOVAK, MARK. Soc, U of Winnipeg. "Caregivers of the Confused Elderly: A Comparison of Children and Spouses."

Studies of the family in later life show that the amount of social support available to people differs at different points in the life cycle. So does the type of support people need. This study asked 60 caregivers of confused older people (30 spouses and 30 adult children) about their social supports and their feelings of burden. The analysis shows that needs, resources and responses to caregiving differ for each generation. This suggests that child and spouse caregivers need different kinds of help in coping

with caregiving stress. The paper concludes with a discussion of the policy implications of these findings.

OSTROW, ROBERT. Soc, York U "Self-Perceptions of Immediate Family Support by Manic-Depressive Ex-patients."

The purpose of this research was to understand the self-perception of immediate family support by manic depressive ex-patients. Utilizing a qualitative method with the concepts of: Physical Security, Expression of Love, Hostility, Spontaneity and Membership in a Human Group with respect to Family Social Integration, Social Interaction and Instrumental Performance (the ability to function). These processes were also evaluated by the strategic behaviours of: Normalization, Passing and Dissociation. The present research determined that the majority of respondents indicated moderate to high levels of social integration and interaction with respect to their immediate family social environments and instrumental performance was considered to be moderate to high also. Dual support from both the family and manic depressive support group were very important in improving the overall environment of the ex-patient and outside associations were also beneficial to the ex-patient's reintegration. Finally, most respondents said that they used the strategies of Normalization and Passing as a way to improve their situations; those respondents who indicated that they used Normalization demonstrated higher levels of social integration and social interaction with their immediate families. With respect to these three strategic behaviours, all of the respondents including family members said that they used the strategies in different combinations depending on the severity of the disorder while in the social readjustment stage.

RIVERA, MARGO. OISE "A History of Community Psychology."

Community psychology is a reform movement within the larger field of applied psychology. It emerged out of a challenge to the usual psychiatric definition of mental health problems as almost totally intro-psychic and emphasizes environmental factors as contributing to both problems and solutions in living. This paper traces the history of community psychology from its roots in the applied traditions of medicine, psychology, social work and education, through its commitment to community mental health programs. The discipline is presently in a state of disequilibrium, as many community psychologists treat and study individuals and small groups in their social settings, and others push at the boundaries of existing paradigms of psychology and move into areas of critical research and practice previously defined as sociology, social and political theory and social change.

WELLMAN, BARRY, CLAYTON MOSHER, CYNDI ROTTENBERG & VICENTE ESPINOZA. Soc, Toronto. "The Tie Basis of Support."

We test several different theories about what types of interpersonal relationships produce what types of support: social closeness, contact, multiplexity, kinship, personal resources, homophily. Social closeness is associated with all types of support studied: companionship, emotional aid, services, financial aid. A particular kind of kinship, the parent/adult child bond, is associated with all kinds of support except for companionship. Contact is only important for the amount of small services provided by neighbours. Women give more emotional aid and less financial aid. Neither homophily nor personal resources (other than gender) are substantially associated with the provision of any types of support. The analysis uses both quantitative and qualitative data from the second East York study.

PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS

ABSTRACTS FROM THE IOWA CONFERENCE ON PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS. U OF IOWA, IOWA CITY. MAY 31-JUNE 3, 1987.

ADELMAN, MARA. Psych, Northwestern. "Love's Urban Agent: Social Support and the Matchmaker."

The term "urban agent" describes service personnel in our community (e.g. bartenders, hairdressers, taxi cab drivers), who by virtue of their context and role, aid others in distress (Kelly, 1964). In today's society, the search for a significant partner raises vulnerable and pressing issues for singles; including concerns about AIDS, involuntary spouselessness and childlessness, and confrontation with life-long singlehood. Investigation of this topic reveals that the matchmaker may function as an "urban agent" to those searching for intimacy. This paper will discuss research issues, outline a longitudinal study, and present initial findings on the social support provided by an introductory service utilizing third-party intervention in matching potential life-long partners.

ARON, ARTHUR & ELAINE ARON. Psych, Santa Clara U. "Progress on Measures of Interconnectedness in Relationships."

Progress on three approaches to measuring interpersonal interconnectedness are described: (a) Difference between money allocated to other vs. self (using Liebrandt's Decomposed Game procedure) decreases from disliked other to stranger to acquaintance to best friend (a near-zero difference), even when other won't know self's allocations; (b) collective decisions of triads or acquaintances are more accurate than for stranger triads; and (c) preliminary data show more frequent slips of the tongue (in Baars' laboratory task) between self and other pronouns (e.g., "I" vs. "you") in the presence of spouse than in the presence of a stranger.

ARON, ARTHUR, ADRIENNE IVERSON & ELAINE ARON. Psych, Santa Clara U. "Accounts of Falling in Friendship and Falling in Love."

One hundred adults' brief retrospective accounts of "falling in love" and 100 of "falling in friendship" were content analyzed for 27 variables emphasized in the attraction literature. In both, about 1/3 mentioned similarity and other's appealing personality. About 1/6 mentioned other easy to relate to and self- and other-disclosure. Love stories had a lower incidence of time spent together (27% vs. 46%) and higher incidences of other's appearance (44% vs. 7%), other likes me (29% vs. 16%), and eye contact (13% vs. 3%). Other findings, methodological issues, and implications are discussed.

CAPPELLA, JOSEPH. Psych, U of Wisconsin--Madison. "Fundamental Issues in Interpersonal Interaction and Interpersonal Relationships."

Recent history in the study of social and personal relationships has ignored the role of interpersonal communication in the formation, maintenance, and dissolution of interpersonal relationships. A minimalist definition of interpersonal interaction is put forward which emphasizes the role that observable interpersonal behaviors have in influencing functionally equivalent responses from the partner. These patterns of mutual influence may be tied to significant relational states and relational outcomes but the role of cultural values and differences complicates the relationship. Ecologically valid methods of studying interaction patterns are also discussed.

COSTANZA, ROBERT, VALERIAN DERLEGA & BARBARA WINSTEAD. Psych, Old Dominion U. "Positive and Negative Forms of Social Support: Effects of Conversational Topics on Coping with Stress Among Same-Sex Friends."

The research examined the value of various conversational topics on coping with stress among same-sex friends. Talking about one's feelings with a friend in anticipation of a stressful event (having to handle a tarantula spider) was less beneficial than talking about problem-solving or unrelated content.

Talking about one's feelings was associated with a relatively high level of negative affect (as measured by Multiple Affect Adjective Checklist Today Form scores on anxiety and depression). The results indicate that the nature of social interactions must be assessed to determine whether social support will be beneficial or not. Interaction with friends may help or hinder how well one copes with stress depending on the type of contact that occurs.

CULTRONA, CAROLYN. Psych, U of Iowa. "Social Support and Adaptation to Stress."

Recent research has supported the multidimensional nature of social support. A question that arises in this context is whether certain components of social support are more effective in promoting mental and/or physical health. Our research suggest that both the life cycle stage of the individual and the nature of the stressful circumstances with which the individual must cope affect which specific components of support are most closely linked to health. A program of research will be described in which individuals from a number of different populations have been studied with respect to the optimal "match" between circumstances and effective social support. These populations include adult and teenage mothers, the elderly, public school teachers, nurses, and college students.

DAVIES, DON. Psych, U of Utrecht. "Friendships: Stages, Roles and Interpersonal Communication."

This paper shows that friendship can be located in a developmental sequence of four stages, namely, Inclusion, Authority, Intimacy and Positive Interdependence. The friends studied here occupied specific complementary roles in the first three stages, and the acceptance of interpersonal feedback varied, not only as a function of the current stage of the friendship, but also with the interpersonal orientation, or role, of each friend in the friendship pair at that particular stage.

HOBFOLL, STEVAN. Soc, DePaul. "Enough of the Stress Buffering Effect! Other Important Aspects of Social Support."

Study of social support has focused to such a great extent on the stress-buffering effect of social support that other effects and processes have been left uninvestigated. This paper will address whether different resources may substitute for one another, the role of intimacy, the interaction of personality and social support, and the time-limited effect of social support. An ecological model will be presented which emphasizes resources, time, needs, demands, perceptions and values.

JONES, WARREN. Psych, U of Tulsa. "Loneliness, Social Support and Parenting Stress."

This study compared parenting stress, social support and psychological well-being among mothers. A stress group consisted of women with one child with a disability (e.g., cerebral palsy) whereas the children of the women in the comparison group were not disabled. Results indicated that respondents in the former group reported greater parenting stress, less social support and lower well-being, in particular, greater loneliness, depression and hopelessness. In addition, these variables were strongly intercorrelated among the stress group and less so for the comparison group. The type and severity of disability were generally related to these variables as well.

LYONS, RENEE. Psych, Dalhousie. "Issues of Exchange & Equity in the Friendships of Disabled Adults."

This study investigated the perceived effects of chronic disability on friendships and the relative presence of exchange and equity attributions for relational changes by means of structured interviews with 150 disabled adults (multiple sclerosis, C.V.A., or spinal injured). Disability was perceived as contributing to extensive relational changes. Exchange and equity concerns included: support, needs vs. demands, expected vs. actual relational commitment, desire vs. obligation in maintaining relationships and perceived resource deficiency. Exchange or equity attributions were not as frequently offered as other explanations for friendship change, e.g. activity limitations, stigma and relational competence, in both close and casual relationships.

MORGAN, DAVID. Inst of Aging, Portland State U. "Who Your Friends Really Are: Reorganizing Relationships in Widowhood."

Studies of adjustment to widowhood show that relations with friends have more positive effects than relations with family. To explore this finding, focus groups of widows discussed both positive and negative aspects of relationships with friends and family. Approximately 40% of all mentions of relationships were negative, and family members were more likely to be mentioned negatively. Family relations persist despite both problematic obligations and undesirable behavior from family members. Friendships, however, show a flexibility that allows substitution of positive relationships for negative ones. These results show the importance of studying both support and conflict in personal relationships.

SARASON, IRVWIN. Psych, U of Washington. "An Interactional View of Social Support."

Early research in social support emphasized its role as a moderator of stress and bodily status. Recent work has emphasized its assessment. This talk will deal with the neglected topic of the conceptualization of social support. Distinctions are drawn between experienced support, supportive behavior, and support provision. Implications of these distinctions are drawn for the areas of personal relationships, personality development, and psychotherapy. For all three areas, an interactional perspective focuses attention on assessing how individuals interpret situations that relate to experienced support.

TARDY, CHARLES. Psych, U of Southern Mississippi. "An Experimental Study of the Provision of Emotional and Instrumental Social Support."

This study assesses the functional characteristics of supportive messages by examining the effects of instrumental and emotional social support in an experimental study. Subjects performed a cognitive task and completed a self-report questionnaire following exposure to nonsupportive, instrumental, emotional, or a combination of instrumental and emotional support messages. Preliminary results indicate that the emotional support alone produces the most positive effect on cognitive performance. Contrary to a prior study, subjects with high levels of existing social support did not respond differently from subjects with low levels. Results are interpreted in reference to prior research.

WILKIN, DIANE. Psych, Iowa. "The Relationship of Social Support to Measures of Patient Adherence"

This paper will address the role of social support on patient adherence to a rehabilitation program for chronic low back pain. Social support was examined as a multidimensional construct based on a model of the provisions of social relationships. Adherence to treatment was determined by physician ratings, staff records of behavioral performance, and spousal ratings of patient use of skills and techniques at home. Results indicated that a positive correlation exists between social support and adherence as reported by spouses or significant others. This presentation will conclude with a description of the implications of these findings and suggestions for further research.

GENERAL

GENERAL ABSTRACTS FROM JOURNAL ARTICLES, BOOK CHAPTERS, WORKING PAPERS & MISCELLANEOUS CONFERENCES.

ADAMS, REBECCA G. Soc, North Carolina-Greensboro. April 1987. "Patterns of Network Change: A Longitudinal Study of Friendships of Elderly Women." THE GERONTOLOGIST 27, 2:222-227.

Old age is a period during which people have an opportunity to alter their friendship patterns. The data were in-depth interviews and observations of white, non-married, elderly women who lived in a middle-class suburb in 1981 and mail questionnaires and telephone interviews with 42 of the same women in 1984. Three independent dimensions of network evolution were identified. The patterns of change on these dimensions varied across middle-class status groups, but the members of each group tended to have reversed their middle-aged friendship patterns.

ALWIN, DUANE. Soc, Michigan. 1986. "Religion & Parental Child-Rearing Orientations: Evidence of a Catholic-Protestant Convergence." *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY* 92, 2:412-43.

Finds no significant differences between Catholics & Protestants on several measures of social involvement with family, neighbors & friends.

ANDERSON JAMES G., STEPHEN J. JAY. Purdue. 1985. "The Diffusion of Medical Technology: Social Network Analysis and Policy Research." *THE SOCIOLOGICAL Q* 26, 1 (Apr):49-64.

A demonstration of how social network analysis can be used to provide information for policy decisions pertaining to MDs' adoption & utilization of new medical technology. Interviews & hospital records were used to obtain data on referrals, consultations, discussions & on-call coverage; utilization of a computer-based hospital information system; & personal & practice characteristics from 24 physicians belonging to a private group practice. The results of a blockmodel analysis suggest that the MDs' relative position in the network is an important determinant of their participation in the diffusion process. A number of policy implications related to the introduction of new medical technology into practice settings are discussed.

ANDERSON, J. G. & S. J. JAY. 1985. "Computers and Clinical Judgment: The Role of Physician Networks." *SOCIAL SCIENCE & MEDICINE* 20 (10):969-79.

In order to study the relationship between physician networks and utilization of a computer-based hospital information system (HIS), blockmodel analysis and multidimensional scaling were used to analyze and spatially represent the network of professional relations among 24 physicians in a private group practice. A blockmodel analysis of patient referrals, consultations, discussions, and on-call coverage identified four groups of physicians who share common locations and perform similar roles within the network. Investigation of the shared attributes of these groups supports this relational structure. The results suggest that the center-periphery model of diffusion of new ideas among professionals may be too simplistic. Instead, the communication network may involve multiple central cohesive subgroups of physicians who differentially initiate patient referrals and consultations with physicians in other subgroups. Network location was found to have a significant effect on the adoption and utilization of the HIS independently of background and practice characteristics of physicians. The results also suggest that adoption of an innovation and its implementation or utilization may involve separate processes that need to be differentiated in future research.

ARLING, GREG. Industrial Engineering, Wisconsin-Madison. 1987. "Strain, Social Support, and Distress in Old Age." *J OF GERONTOLOGY* 42, 1:107-113.

This analysis examined the relationship between life-strain (e.g., physical health problems, economic deprivation, and ADL impairment) and psychosomatic and emotional distress in old age, while taking into account the effects of age, race, sex, education, social support, and other measures of social resources. The data were drawn from a statewide household survey of non-institutionalized older people. Using multiple regression analysis with tests for statistical interaction, the findings revealed that women, whites, those living alone, and those with less education had greater sources of strain. Individuals with greater sources of strain were also more likely to receive social support, although they tended to have smaller social networks and less social contact. Health status and ADL were the strongest predictors of distress. Social support was positively related whereas social contact was negatively related to distress. Social support had a moderating influence on the relationship between ADL impairment and psychosomatic symptoms of distress. Other measures of social resources, such as living arrangement and support network size, had neither main nor interactive effects on distress.

BARCLAY, HAROLD B. Alberta, Canada. "Segmental Acephalous Network Systems: Alternatives to Centralized Bureaucracy." *World Congress of Sociology*. New Delhi, India.

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. In this matrilineal & pastoral society, residential, kinship, age & voluntary associations, along with supernatural sanctions, tie individuals into a network of relations & obligations without centralized authority. The question of freedom & security in such an arrangement is briefly addressed. Finally, the relevance of such systems to contemporary society is considered.

BERARDO, FELIX M. Florida, Gainesville. 1985. "Social Networks and Life Preservation." *DEATH STUDIES* 9, 1:37-50.

The connections between social ties, health status & death are examined. Research provides strong evidence that social relationships & networks are life-enhancing & contribute to longevity. The "broken-heart" syndrome illustrates the increased mortality risk following the loss of a spouse & subsequent emotional & physiological consequences of severe grief. Factors associated with the higher mortality rates of males are analyzed. Remarriage among men appears to have life-extension potentials. Enduring human relationships, especially with significant others, seem to prevent illness & premature death. A lifelong effort to establish & maintain a network of intimate social ties helps preserve life.

BIENVENUE, RITA M. & BETTY HAVENS. Manitoba. 1987. "Structural Inequalities, Informal Networks: A Comparison of Native and Non-Native Elderly." *CDN J ON AGING* 5, 4:241-248.

The native population is seriously disadvantaged in terms of housing and health care services. In terms of informal networks and assistance to the elderly, native Canadians rely almost exclusively on informal networks while others receive some assistance from formal agencies as well.

BOGAT, G. ANNE, ROBERT A. CALDWELL, FRED A. ROGOSCH, & JULIE-ANN KRIEGLER. Michigan St. 1985. "Differentiating Specialists and Generalists within College Students' Social Support Networks." *J OF YOUTH & ADOLESCENCE* 14, 1 (Feb):23-35.

To examine the relationships among social network structure, types of social support & determinants of support satisfaction, an alternative method was used to score responses to the Social Support Questionnaire. Factor analysis procedures suggested that social networks of college students (number of cases = 198) 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 the networks of college students. These results are discussed from the developmental perspective with attention to the implications for interventions.

BROWN, DIANE ROBINSON & LAWRENCE E. GARY. Instit Urban Affairs & Res, Howard U, Washington DC. 1985. "Social Support Network Differentials Among Married and Nonmarried Black Females." *PSYCH OF WOMEN Q* 9, 2 (June):229-241.

Being married has generally been associated with better mental health for adult females, partly because of the social support derived from a primary network relationship. The differences in available social support & psychological adjustment for a sample of 91 married & 183 nonmarried black females in a metropolitan area are analyzed via data from structured interviews & a depression scale. Results indicate that having a spouse has little influence on the number of socially supportive relationships or sources of assistance for financial problems. A marital partner is a source of emotional support for only 33% of the sample, while family members & extended kin are major sources of support, regardless of marital status.

BURT, RONALD S. & THOMAS SCHOTT. 1985. "Relation Contents in Multiple Networks." *SOC SCI RESEARCH* 14, 4 (Dec):287-308.

Three ideas indicating how standard, well-known, network models of relationship form can be used to clarify relationship content are developed: (1) The semantic context in which a relation content occurs is cast as a network of tendencies for contents to be with one another, & the form of this network-dissected with network models of relation form-holds insights into the ways in which relation contents are understood in a study population. (2) The network concept of structural equivalence is used to define content domains composed of specific relation contents that are substitutable for one another in described relationships. (3) The network concept of network prominence is used to define

the ambiguity of contents in described relationships. The proposed perspective is analogous to the linguistic componential analysis of relationship content, network models.

CAWSON, ALAN. Social Sciences, Sussex, England. "Policy Networks and Power Dependence." World Congress of Sociology. New Delhi, India.

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. A policy network, which is understood as a set of relationships among actors who share an interest in the substantive content of public policy within a defined area, is here defined in terms of industrial sector. It is argued that it is possible to identify a consumer electronics & a telecommunications network for each country. A major 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.

CENTER FOR SURVEY RESEARCH AND METHODOLOGY. Mannheim, West Germany. 1987. "The German General Social Survey."

The purpose of this study is to test in a systematic way the power of different name generators such as Fisher's or Burt's (GSS) for the construction of social networks from the respondent's point of view as well as to test the effects of network composition on standard variables (political preferences, values, prejudices). Face-to-face interviews are being conducted with approximately 900 citizens (18+) in Mannheim, with telephone interviews used for validity checks. The first results are expected to be available in May 1987.

CHINO, NAOHITO. Psych, Aichigakuin. 1987. "A Bifurcation Model of Changes in Interdependence Structure." Unpublished.

A topological approach is proposed for the analysis of changes in interdependence structure among objects in social and behavioral sciences. Special force fields are introduced to explain the changes in the structure. These fields are presumably generated by interactions among the objects. For theoretical simplicity, these fields are supposed to be two-dimensional vector fields, which are described by a system of general nonlinear differential equations. Qualitative theories of dynamical systems such as theories of singular points of vector fields as well as bifurcations of these points and theories of structural stability of vector fields are proven to be useful for describing qualitative aspects of the force fields. A possibility is shown that these vector fields are estimated empirically from a set of longitudinal relational data matrices, each of which consists of observed dissimilarity judgments among objects at a given time. Relation to dissipative structures is discussed.

CHINO, NAOHITO & MASANORI NAKAGAWA. Aichigakuin U. "ML-Dynascal (theory)." 14th Annual Meeting of the Behaviormetric Society of Japan. 1986.

We recently have proposed a method which uncovers qualitative information about change in group structure over time. Given a set of longitudinal relational data matrices, the first step of it is to apply some appropriate MDS method to each matrix in order to obtain a set of longitudinal configurations of objects. Change in configuration structures is thought of as manifestation of the latent dynamics caused by complicated interactions among objects, and a set of nonlinear nonautonomous differential equations is assumed to describe such dynamics. We have chosen spline functions as approximating curves to data in the social and behavioral sciences, we extract only the qualitative information about the differential equations approximated. To do this, we utilize the bifurcation theory of singularity of vector field. Simulation studies, however, have indicated that our differential equation model is very sensitive to small errors. Moreover, our model has been a very restricted one in the sense that it requires configurations by some extant MDS prior to the approximation by a differential equation model.

We propose below a new algorithm based on a maximum likelihood method, which enables to incorporate repetitions of observations easily, which estimates parameters of spline functions as approximating functions to the differential equations directly from the observations, that is, entities of the relational

data matrices. We shall call this algorithm ML-DYNASCAL. Our previous algorithm may then be called LS-DYNASCAL.

CLOSE, MORDAUNT E. Vista U, South Africa. 1985. "Social Networks: An Analytical Tool." **THE SOUTH AFRICAN J OF SOC** 16, 4:121-127.

The use of the term "network" as an analytical tool in social science is relatively new. Here, its theoretical status, nature, methodological issues & application to the subject matter of social science are discussed & clarified.

CORMAN, JUNE. Soc, Carleton. "Social Isolation in Steelworker Families: An Analysis of the Constraints of the Workplace and Household on Social Ties." **The Canadian Association of Sociology and Anthropology.** Hamilton, Ontario. June 4, 1987.

Social isolation is often attributed to either psychological characteristics of the individual or individualist sociological attributes - gender, age, employment status and family phase - but as well extends the analysis to include the spouse's employment status and allocation of household obligations. Gender does not account for much variation in the number of non-nuclear ties in the sample of 169 couples representing unionized male steelworkers and their wives. Age and wife's employment status, allocation of household obligations and, to some extent, family phase do affect ties named for both wives and husbands. The most isolated women are older, employed and have co-resident children. The last isolated women are employed, under 50 with children at home. Thus, homemakers fare better than employed women over 50, and worse than employed women under 50. Old men are the most isolated, regardless of their spouse's employment status or family phase. The most social men are under 50 and married to employed women. Women, in particular, homemakers, have more ties if their husbands do a greater share of household obligations and their husband's ties also increase in proportion to his involvement in household obligations. Older couples in an empty nest are most likely to report the same number of non-nuclear ties. Young couples without children report the most divergence in the number of ties named.

DUBES, RICHARD C. & GUANGZHOU ZENG. Comp Sci, Michigan St. 1987. "A Test for Spatial Homogeneity in Cluster Analysis." **J OF CLASSIFICATION** 4:33-56.

This paper proposes a measure of spatial homogeneity for sets of d-dimensional points based on nearest neighbor distances. Tests for spatial uniformity are examined which assess the tendency of the entire data set to aggregate and evaluate the character of individual clusters. The sizes and powers of three statistical tests of uniformity against aggregation, regularity and unimodality are studied to determine robustness. The paper also studies the effects of normalization and incorrect prior information. A "percentile frame" sampling procedure is proposed that does not require a sampling window but is superior to a toroidal frame and to buffer zone sampling in particular situations. Examples tests 2 data sets for homogeneity & homogeneous clusters.

FISCHER, JUDITH L., DONNA L. SOLLIE & BRENT K. MORROW. Texas Tech U, Lubbock. 1986. "Social Networks in Male and Female Adolescents." **J OF ADOLESCENT RESEARCH** 1, 1 (Spring):1-14.

Although a number of researchers have concluded that social ties are needed to develop positive social skills & that reciprocal & stable relationships promote both mental health & personal development, the causal direction of these effects has not been examined. In a 7-month longitudinal study, personality variables, relationship quality with selected network members, & network size were measured both early (time 1) & late (time 2) in the school year. Predictors of adolescent friendships & personality varied by gender among the boys & girls. The set of time 1 variables predicted time 2 self-esteem & positive quality more strongly for boys than for girls. In contrast, time 1 variables tended to more strongly predict time 2 kin size for girls than for boys.

FONTANA, LEONARD. State U New York Coll, Plattsburgh. 1985. "Cliques Formation in a Regional Health Planning Agency." **HUMAN RELATIONS** 39, 9 (Sept):895-910.

The pattern of social relations among consumers & providers in a health planning agency in the US is examined, based on a survey of policy-making members of the agency, concerning background information about respondents, their views on a range of social & health policy issues, & sociometric

data. Analysis suggests that cliques within the organization are influenced by the organizational careers of individuals, and that policy cohesion may be a more important factor for clique formation than social ties. Interdependency may be the hallmark of health planning decision-making, & that those who act on a particular issue constitute a decision network at that time.

GLASBEY, C.A. Stats, Edinburgh. 1987. "Complete Linkage as a Multiple Stopping Rule for Single Linkage Clustering." *J OF CLASSIFICATION*. Spring, 4:204-209.

Two commonly used clustering criteria are single linkage, which maximizes the minimum distance between clusters, and complete linkages, which minimizes the maximum distance within a cluster. By synthesizing these criteria, partitions of objects are sought which maximize a combined measure of the minimum distance between clusters and the maximum distance within a cluster. Each combined measure is shown to select a partition in the single linkage hierarchy. Therefore, in effect, complete linkage is used to provide a stopping rule for single linkage. An algorithm is outlined which uses the distance between each pair of objects twice only. To illustrate the method, an example is given using 23 Glamorganshire soil profiles.

GORDON, A.D. Stats, St. Andrews, Scotland. 1987. "Parsimonious Trees." *J OF CLASSIFICATION* 4:85-101.

Dendrograms based on n objects can contain as many as $n - 1$ levels (internal nodes) and prove difficult to interpret. Two methods are described for transforming a dendrogram into a more readily interpretable parsimonious tree. These involve limiting either (i) the number of different values taken by the heights of the internal nodes, or (ii) the number of internal nodes.

GUIART, JEAN. Musee Homme, Palais de Chaillot, 75116 Paris, France. 1985. "Ethnology of Melanesia: Critiques and Autocritiques." *L'HOMME* 25 2(94), Apr-June:73-95.

An ethnographic, methodological demonstration of the relevance of the concept of network for understanding New Caledonian societies & institutions. Such networks - the systems governing exchange relationships between clans - continuously refer to the past itineraries of these units. The boundaries of the various networks, the knowledge of which requires a meticulous & patient consideration of all the available evidence, are shown to fluctuate & overlap.

HILLS, W. DANIEL. Comp Sci, MIT. 1987. "The Connection Machine." *SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN*. 256, 6:108-115.

Most computers have a single processing unit. In this new parallel computer 65,536 processors work on a problem at once. The big constraints are allocation of tasks, contort, and communication between processors. Communications uses a "Boolean n -cube" arrangement [in this case, a 12-cube] in which no processor is more than 12 links away from any other. {Ed.: If they knew about Milgram's 'small world' stuff, the might get the n down to 5 or less.}

HOLOHAN, CAROLE K. & CHARLES J. HOLAHAN. Measurement & Evaluation Centre, & Dept. of Psychology, Texas-Austin. 1987. "Self-Efficacy, Social Support, and Depression in Aging: A Longitudinal Analysis." *J OF GERONTOLOGY*, 42, 1:65-68.

Fifty-two community residents participated in an initial structured interview and a follow-up interview one year later. Measures of depression and self-efficacy relating to social support were included in the initial interview, with measures of depression and actual social support included at follow-up. Results showed that initial self-efficacy was related to social support one year later. A path analysis showed that self-efficacy functions directly as well as indirectly through its effect on social support in preventing depression. A partial correlation analysis showed that the relationships between initial self-efficacy and depression one year later and between social support and depression at follow-up hold when ongoing depression is controlled.

INSKIP, ROBIN. Library Sci, U of Alberta. 1987. "The Marigold Library System: A Case Study of Community Planning Networks and Community Development." Occasional Paper No. 41, School of Library and Information Studies, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Multidisciplinary analysis is applied to the 1978-1981 case history of the development of the Marigold Library System, the first rural public regional library system in Alberta, with particular reference to the diffusion of innovations in a rural society. Case analysis supports a new overarching theoretical framework for the interorganizational change management, which studies community planning networks and network agents. This framework presents the gradual development of an understanding of common problems and the collaborative execution of joint action programs by organizations concerned with solving shared problems in their environments. The case suggest the possibility of extending the theoretical framework by incorporation of key community development models.

JACOBSON, DAVID. Anthro, Brandeis. 1987. "The Cultural Context of Social Support and Support Networks." *MEDICAL ANTHRO Q* 1, 1:43-67.

Social support promotes mental and physical well-being. Yet research on it and on the social networks in which it occurs remains problematic. Focusing on the role that culturally based assumptions and expectations play in defining the meaning of social support and in the mobilization of support networks begins to clarify unresolved questions. Studies of support and support networks among the elderly exemplify this perspective.

JOHNSON, STEVEN L. Gustavus Adolphus College. 1985. "Kin and Casinos: Changing Family Networks in Atlantic City." *CURRENT ANTHRO* 26, 3 (June):397-399.

The operation of kinship networks is examined through a study of the casino gambling industry in Atlantic City, NJ. Structured interviews were conducted in 1981 with 42 household heads & in 1982 with a different sample of 32 household heads. Respondents indicated expansion of their kinship networks & increased intensity of interaction with them following the opening of casino gambling. The character of the economic opportunities created by this new industry makes familial assistance in finding employment useful, encouraging reliance on kinship ties.

JOHNSON, COLLEEN LEAHY, & BARBARA BARER. Medical Anthro, U of California-San Francisco. 1987. "Marital Instability and the Changing Kinship Networks of Grandparents." *THE GERONTOLOGIST* 27 (3):330-335.

The findings focus on the effects divorces of children have on the kinship networks of the older generation. In a sample of white, middle-class families, three years after a child's divorce, 48% of the kinship networks of the grandparents had expanded. A common source of expansion was among paternal grandmothers who retained relationships with their form daughters-in-law and her relatives at the same time that they added new relatives with sons' remarriages.

KIM, YOUNG YUN. 1987. "Facilitating social support and adaptation of immigrants." in *COMMUNICATING SOCIAL SUPPORT: PROCESS IN CONTEXT*, edited by Terrance L. Albrecht & Mara B. Adelman. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage.

The article discusses the critical importance of interpersonal ties of the second-culture adaptation of immigrants. Specific functions of relational ties with fellow ethnic individuals, as well as with members of the host society, are identified.

KIM, YOUNG YUN. 1986. "Understanding the social context of intergroup communication: A personal network approach." in *INTERGROUP COMMUNICATIONS*, edited by William B. Gudykunst. London, England: Edward Arnolds.

Presents a conceptual foundation for communication patterns between individuals of differing sociocultural group membership from a personal network approach. Theoretical relationships between intergroup communication competence of individuals are explicated in relation to three personal network patterns: network heterogeneity, centrality of outgroup members, & strength of ties with outgroup members.

KLING, ROB & SUZANNE IACONO. Comp Sci, Cal-Irvine. In Press. "Computerization as the Product of Social Movements." in **MICROELECTRONICS IN TRANSITION: INDUSTRIAL TRANSFORMATION AND SOCIAL CHANGE**, edited by R. Gordon. Norwood NJ: Ablex.

Describes how computerization is the byproduct of loosely organized social movements rather than simply an industry selling products to an eager market. Groups which form around a computer technology form a social movement to the extent they have mobilizing ideologies which promote an improved social order or oppose an intolerable social order; form organizations which include a diverse membership; promote the movement through communication channels and publications.

We examine five arenas of computerization as the activities of social movements: urban information systems, artificial intelligence, office automation, instructional computer and personal computing. These computer-based social movements share ideological beliefs including: computer-based technologies are central for a reformed world; the improvement of computer-based technologies will help reform society; no one loses from computerization; more computing is better than less, and there are no conceptual limits to the scope of appropriate computerization; perverse or undisciplined people are the main barriers to social reform through computing.

The main alternative normative analyses of appropriate computerization are articulated by counter movements whose interests intersect with some special form of computerization: in workplaces, to intrusions on personal privacy, to consumer rights, etc. These counter movements articulate how computing should be balanced with competing values such as good jobs, fair information practices, and consumer control. However, these specialized views do not add up to a coherent alternative humanistic vision for appropriate computerization.

KORTE, CHARLES. North Carolina St. 1984. "Individual and Social Determinants of Social Support in an Urban Setting." **J OF THE CMTY DEV SOCIETY** 15, 2:31-45.

A random sample of 117 residents of Raleigh, NC, were interviewed to determine the formal & informal help they were receiving on problems they presently had & the help they felt they could depend on if certain problems were to arise. The latter measure was treated as a measure of perceived social support. Levels of perceived social support were high relative to the traditional depiction of urban life. Relatives formed the most salient part of the social support system, though formal sources of help predominated when the problems involved stress or depression. Higher levels of perceived social support were related to closer ties with neighbors, more numerous local relatives, & race (being black), but not to the Rs' orientation to organizations for either help or affiliation. A neighborhood with a reputation for high social supportiveness was included in the study, but little evidence for this characterization was found.

KRAUSE, NEAL. Schl of Public Health, U of Michigan. 1987. "Satisfaction with Social Support and Self-Rated Health in Older Adults." **THE GERONTOLOGIST** 27 (3):301-308.

The purpose of this study was to determine whether older adults dissatisfied with the amount of social support they had received were more likely to rate their health as poorer than elderly people satisfied with the support they had received. Suggested by the findings was that satisfaction with support was an important determinant of self-perceived health and the this relationship remained significant after controlling for the effects of the amount of support that was provided.

KRAUSE, NEAL. School of Public Health, Michigan-Ann Arbor. 1987. "Stress in Racial Differences in Self-Reported Health Among the Elderly." **THE GERONTOLOGIST** 27, 1:72-76.

The purpose of this study was to determine whether the self-rated health of older blacks is worse than that of older whites and, if such differences exist, whether the life stress perspective is useful for explaining racial differences in perceived health. Blacks were found to perceive their health as worse than whites. chronic financial strain was found to be associated with ill health among whites whereas network crisis event related to poor self-reported health among blacks.

LAUMANN, EDWARD & JOHN HEINZ. Soc & Law, Chicago U & Northwestern U. 1987. "Washington Lawyers and Others: The Structure of Washington Representation." **STANFORD LAW REVIEW** 37, 2:465-467.

Apart from the formal litigation functions for which only lawyers are licensed, do lawyers perform any special roles or tasks? Are lawyers especially influential, or do they exercise any distinctive types of influence?

In this discussion of the Washington lawyer, we will not take into account the lawyers who are engaged in the conventional practice of law for personal clients - those who handle divorces, wills and other probate matters, real estate transfers, torts, commercial transactions, personal taxes or criminal charges. Neither will we concern ourselves with types of corporate legal work that are commonly handled in other cities. Instead, we will focus on those activities of D.C. lawyers, and of others who represent clients in Washington that are concerned with initiating or preventing change in federal government policies.

LEAHY JOHNSON, COLLEEN & BARBARA M. BARER. Medical Anthropology, California-S.F. June 1987. "Marital Instability and the Changing Kinship Networks of Grandparents." THE GERONTOLOGICAL SOC OF AMERICA 27, 3:330-335.

The findings focus on the effects divorces of children have on the kinship networks of the older generation. In a sample of white, middle-class families, three years after a child's divorce, 48% of the kinship networks of the grandparents had expanded. A common source of expansion was among paternal grandmothers who retained relationships with their former daughters-in-law and her relatives at the same time that they added new relatives with sons' remarriages.

LEIFER, ERIC. Soc, North Carolina. 1987. "A Structural Approach to Markets." Working Paper.

This paper offers a sociological excursion into traditionally economic terrain, presenting a structural approach to markets where atomistic information approaches have traditionally prevailed. Reproducibility, not efficiency, is the central concern in understanding the constellations of distinct role positions that characterize most modern markets. We expound a model of markets which demonstrates how guidance seeking producers come to make decisions that reproduce the role structure they use for guidance. We start from the perspective of a single producer, Tony, the frozen pizza maker, and then move a level up to the market which (voluntaristically) constrains his decisions. Finally, we show how his market is itself embedded in a topology of markets, demonstrating how position within this topology affects revenue outcome inequality within a market. The advantages of the structural approach are contrasted with the frustrations one gets from information approaches in looking at stable constellations of named actors with stable reputations and stable presences -- what most of us moderns think of as markets.

LEVITT, MARY J., TONI C. ANTONUCCI, CHERIE M. CLARK, JAMES ROTTON & GORDON E. FINLEY. Florida International, Miami. 1985-86. "Social Support and Well-Being: Preliminary Indicators Based on Two Samples of the Elderly." INTL J OF AGING & HUMAN DEV 21, 1:61-77.

The structure of social support & its relation to health, affect & life satisfaction are compared for 2 samples of the elderly, based on: a survey of a national representative sample; personal interviews with a distressed sample from South Miami Beach, Fla. Although there are similarities in the structure of social support across the 2 groups, those in the Miami Beach sample report fewer support figures, & far fewer within geographic proximity, than do those in the national sample. This comparative network impoverishment is particularly marked for male respondents & is accentuated by a high number of isolates in this group. In addition, stronger relationships are found between support network size & affect, & among affect, life satisfaction, & health in the South Miami Beach sample. Older men in poor health & without supportive relationships are targeted as a particularly high risk subgroup.

LIIK, K. & TOOMAS NIIT. 1986. "Intimacy and Family Relations." Pp 156-176. in PEOPLE, SOCIAL INTERACTION AND THE LIVING ENVIRONMENT, edited by JÜri Orn & Toomas Niit. Tallinn, Estonia, USSR: Tallinn Pedagogic Institute.

The paper describes recent approaches to intimacy and intimate relationships. Different views (e.g., Ericksonian developmental theory, self-disclosure approach) are compared, and the advantages of a relational and dynamic theory are emphasized. Several instruments for measuring intimacy are described concisely, as well as some scales for assessing various dimensions of family life. A survey was carried out in Tartu (Estonia) and its suburbs. 98 married couples & 58 couples going to be married in the next few months completed the PAIR Inventory. In addition, the questionnaire administered to the married sample contained 45 statements from the Moos Family Environment Scale and the 20-item selection from the Marital Satisfaction Scale developed by Roach et al. Couples going-to-be-married rate intimacy in their relationship considerably higher on all subscales than married couples. They also score higher on

the Conventionality scale. The connections between intimacy and other dimensions of family life show a pattern similar to the one reported by Schaeffer & Olson. However, our results show negative correlations between intimacy and independence dimensions of the FES, as well as nonsignificant correlations with Control dimension, and weak but significant positive correlations with organization.

MASSEY, DOUGLAS. Population Studies Ctr, Pennsylvania. 1987. "Understanding Mexican Migration to the United States." *AM JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY* 92 (6):1372-1403.

This article draws on prior theory and research in the fields of sociology, economics, and anthropology to specify six basic propositions about international migration. These are examined using data specially collected from migrants in four Mexican communities. The migration process is divided into four phases corresponding to different events in the migrant career -- departure, repetition, settlement, and return -- and logic probability models are estimated to study the determinants of each event. Empirical estimates show that the likelihood of out-migration to the United States rises during stages of the life cycle when household dependence is greatest and is increased by prior migrant experience and lack of access to productive resources. The probability of repeat migration increases with each US trip and is primarily affected by characteristics of the prior trip. The likelihood of settlement grows steadily with the accumulation of US migrant experience and is principally determined by variables surrounding the migrant experience itself. The likelihood of return migration declines steadily over time but is increased by owning property in Mexico and advancing age. These results support the conceptualization of migration as a dynamic social process with a strong internal momentum.

McPHERSON, J. MILLER & LYNN SMITH-LOVIN. Soc, South Carolina. 1987. "Homophily in Voluntary Organizations." *AM SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW* 52 (June):370-79.

Recent work on the organized sources of network ties and on the social structural determinants of association are synthesized to produce several hypotheses about homophily. These hypotheses are tested with data on 304 face-to-face groups from 10 communities. We find that friends are more similar on status dimensions than chance and that this homophily is produced both by the restricted opportunity structure offered by the group and by homophilious choices made within the group. Organizational heterogeneity leads to substantially greater dyadic status distance within the organization, while organization size consistently reduces dyadic status distance. At a give level of diversity, a larger group will permit more homophilious friendship pairing. However, correlated status dimensions create little reduction in dyadic social distance. In general, homogeneity within groups is the overwhelming determinant of homophily.

MEIER, RICHARD. Planning, Cal-Berkeley. 1985. "Telecommunications and Urban Development." Pp 111-21 in *THE FUTURE OF URBAN FORM*, edited by John Brotchie, Peter Newton, Peter Hall & Peter Nijkamp. London: Croom Helm.

If the planning strategy is the product of clusters of organizations of industrial estates, especially promising in activities, telephone service is as important as credit. As organizations become increasingly interdependent, the messages between them are multiplied so as to incorporate many details: these bits of evidence often take the form of data, which in turn proliferate so as to require computing. Therefore the telephone nowadays prepares the way for the computer. This heralding is most evident around the largest marketplaces, the military, insurance offices, transport scheduling, large payrolls and so forth.

MIRKIN, B.G. Central Economics-Mathematics Inst., Moscow. 1987. "Additive Clustering and Qualitative Factor Analysis Methods for Similarity Matrices." *J OF CLASSIFICATION* 4:7-31.

We review methods of qualitative factor analysis (QFA) developed by the author and his collaborators over the last decade and discuss the use of QFA methods for the additive clustering problem. The QFA method includes, first, finding a square Boolean matrix in a fixed set of Boolean matrices with "simple structures" to approximate a given similarity matrix, and, second, repeating the process again and again using residual similarity matrices. We present convergence properties for three versions of the method, provide "cluster" interpretations for results obtained from the algorithms, and give formulas for the evaluation of "factor shares" of the initial similarities variance.

MIZRUCHI, MARK (Soc, Columbia), **PETER MARIOLIS, MICHAEL SCHWARTZ, & BETH MINTZ.** 1987. Chapter in **SOCIOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY 1986.** AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

They present the basic principles of a centrality index developed during the study of corporate interlocks and based on Philip Bonacich measure. They present techniques for disaggregating centrality scores based on an eigenvector approach to calculating centrality. They discuss two partitions: first, derived and reflected centrality, which determines the amounts of centrality that a unit derives from each tie. Second, sources of change in unit's centrality between two points of time. The measures are supposed to account both for symmetric and asymmetric matrices, although examples work on symmetric matrices, differentiating strength and content of ties.

MORRIS, LYDIA. Durham, England. 1985. "Local Social Networks and Domestic Organizations: A Study of Redundant Steel Workers and Their Wives." **THE SOCGL REV 33, 2 (May):327-342.**

The local social networks & domestic organization of 40 recently laid-off steelworkers & their wives in Port Talbot, GB, are examined utilizing data collected in structured interviews. Certain methodological problems that arose during the research prompted reconsideration of particular aspects of existing work in this field, leading to a more detailed specification of the possible patterns of interaction resulting from the independent & joint activities of spouses. 3 models of social interaction that emerged from the research data are outlined, & are used to highlight certain aspects of independent male & female social activity.

NELSON, REED E. Texas, El Paso. 1986. "Social Networks and Organizational Interventions: Insights from an Area-Wide Labor-Management Committee." **THE J OF APPLIED BEH SCI 22, 1:65-76.**

To determine the effects of interorganizational network structure on the adoption of intervention strategies by key decisionmakers on an area-wide labor-management committee in NY, a mail survey was administered to 88 leaders in management, labor & local government (with a 51% response rate). Data were obtained on whether respondents had established informal, professional, or both types of ties with members of the community elite. Analysis reveals that people & organizations with "weak" (ie, professional only) or no ties were more likely to support organization development/quality-of-work-life interventions than were those reporting "strong" informal &/or professional ties; these respondents preferred programs that did not threaten current organizational norms.

OBERSCHALL, ANTHONY & ERIC M. LEIFER. Soc, North Carolina. 1986. "Efficiency and Social Institutions: Uses and Misuses fo Economic Reasoning in Sociology." **ANN REV OF SOC, 12,:233-53.**

We review recent applications of the "new institutional economics" to a variety of social institutions. The applications use the idea of efficiency to account for the emergence and persistence of institutions such as the family, sharing groups, private property, discrimination, and the norm of reciprocity. Efficiency entails eliminating costly externalities, with the least possible transaction costs (i.e. costs involved in negotiating, writing and enforcing agreements). Our critique of efficiency shows how power relations, goal ambiguity, and the institutional relativism of choice render efficiency problematic. The sociological criterion of reproducibility may be more relevant where these features hold. If efficiency analysis is used, the sociology should insist that it allow the identification of inefficiencies and that institutional participants welcome suggested improvements in efficiency.

RILEY, MATILDA WHITE. National Institute on Aging, US National Institutes of Health. 1987. "On the Significance of Age in Sociology: American Sociological Association 1986 Presidential Address." **AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW 52, 1:1-14.**

"I had worked in market research in the 1930s....Rather than simply aggregating atomized individual opinions & attitudes, market studies focused on household groups composed of individual decision makers, or on interactive systems composed of wholesalers, retailers, & consumers....These early development laid foundations for sociological theories of multilevel systems that are central to the sociology of age today....Jack & I (Riley & Riley,1959), in interpreting the diverse findings from mass communications research, outlined an interactive system model in which individual members of the audience, & the communicators themselves, are each surrounded by influential primary groups & personal networks." (p.5)

"In our attempts to measure group status (Riley, Riley & Toby 1954), it came as a considerable surprise to uncover a latent 'division of labor' in which a person achieves highest status only if he or she is regarded as an associate by certain group members, chosen as a friend by an entirely different set of members & followed as a leader by still others. (Lazarsfeld once confessed privately that he had spent 1 long night attempting to derive our social system findings thru random combinations of individual attitudes.) Similar difficulties in relating system levels appeared in the study of friendship process (Lazarsfeld & Merton 1954) in which Lazarsfeld's scheme for panel analysis could not handle Merton's detailed account of the 'patterned sequences of interaction.' The Lazarsfeld scheme (his well-known 16-fold table), designed to study individuals but here transferred to friendship groups, could show only how many members liked or agreed with others, but not which members. The effect was to reify the group by obscuring any internal 'division of labor' whereby individual-level changes in affect or attitude might affect the group-level formation or dissolution of friendships (Riley 1963)....

"In a study of social control networks (Riley & Cohn 1958) that followed the traditions of Mead, Cottrell & Moreno, his status in the adolescent peer group was found to depend upon both approval from friends & disapproval from enemies. To follow this analysis across levels from individual to dyad to network to total group, we were forced to contrive new techniques (Riley 1963; see also Riley, Cohn, Toby & Riley 1954)."(p.6)

ROSE, SUZANNA M. Missouri, St. Louis. 1985. "Professional Networks of Junior Faculty in Psychology." PSYCH OF WOMEN Q 9, 4 (Dec):533-547.

Composition & functioning of academics' professional networks were assessed in a questionnaire study of 47 women & 43 men holding tenure-track assistant professor positions in psychology at 60 universities. Women's networks had significantly more women colleagues, more higher-status women colleagues & fewer associates from their previous institutions than men's. Women also consistently rated their networks as well effective at helping them build a professional reputation. However, women were similar to men in terms of the number of "important colleagues" & higher-status associates in their networks & ratings of colleagues' effectiveness at providing professional socialization, friendship, career information & access to current research. The results suggest that by the third year at the assistant professor level, women in psychology have established a small, same-sex support network but that their larger network functioning may be beginning to diverge from men's in one important area: building a professional reputation.

RUBINSTEIN, ROBERT L. Behavioral Research Dept., Philadelphia Geriatric Center. Feb. 1987. "Never Married Elderly as a Social Type: Re-evaluating Some Images." THE GERONTOLOGICAL SOC OF AMERICA 27, 1:108-113.

The earlier view of never married elderly as a single "social type" is apparently unwarranted. Based on data gathered in two studies, some images that have appeared in the literature about never married elderly are re-evaluated. The data suggest that never married elderly are not necessarily socially isolated, may experience some loneliness, do not have a uniform attitude concerning the possibility of marriage, and do suffer from the effects of loss in late life.

SANDER, LEONARD Physics, Michigan. 1987 "Fractal Growth" SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. Jan.:94-100.

Growth in nature can produce the sprawling, tenuous patterns called fractals. 1 kind of fractal growth explains such diverse phenomena as how some solids crystallize & how air bubbles move in fluids. Imagine growing a cluster by adding 1 particle at a time so that as each particle comes in contact with the growing object, it sticks & never tries another site. Such a process is called aggregation. It is an extreme example of a nonequilibrium process because no rearrangement takes place at all. Now suppose the particles diffuse to the cluster by means of a random walk. The aggregation of particles by means of random walks is called 'diffusion-limited aggregation.' [Ed: or Abelson meets Faust & Romney.]

SCHWARTZ, JOSEPH. Soc, Columbia. 1987. "A General Reliability Model for Categorical Data Applied to Guttman Scales & Current Status Data. SOCIOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY 1986. Amer Soc Assoc

Develops a general model to estimate the distribution of measurement error in Guttman Scales, starting with the problem of inconsistent response patterns. The model determines the conditional probability of a response pattern from the position of the respondent (latent class). Thus he shows how

the distribution of errors varies by group or categorical attributes and how the distribution of persons depends on various attributes. An application of the model to three wave interview data is included. The first application shows how to introduce and test assumptions about latent class distributions, and the second compares latent class distribution with reliability parameters across subpopulations.

SHERMAN, DANIEL, HOWARD SMITH & EDWARD MANSFIELD. Alabama-Huntsville. 1986. "The Impact of Emergent Network Structure on Organizational Socialization." *J OF APPLIED BEH SCI* 22:53-63.

The effects of the level of network connections on organizational socialization were investigated for 4 types of networks: those based on information flow, affect, influence & the exchange of goods & services among members of 44 urban Protestant churches. Questionnaires distributed by mail to 25 randomly selected members of each congregation resulted in 543 responses. A stepwise multiple regression analysis was conducted to examine the effects of the 4 types of networks on knowledge, desire for growth, personal development, attendance rates, & outreach. Results indicate that informal systems greatly affect socialization, especially when network connections are based on information flow. It is suggested that future research address additional network characteristics, employ network analysis at the micro level, & examine the actual process of organizational socialization.

STEARNS, LINDA & MARK MIZRUCHI. Soc, Louisiana St. "Broken Tie Reconstitution & the Functions of Interorganizational Interlocks: A Reexamination." *ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCE Q.* [NOTE: This abstract appeared incorrectly in *CONNECTIONS* 10 (1), under the authorship of MIZRUCHI & STEARNS.]

Researchers studying the reconstitution of disrupted corporate interlock ties have argued that interlocks reflecting interorganizational coordination should be reestablished if accidentally broken by death or retirement. They have interpreted the empirical finding of low rates of reconstitution as evidence that most interlock ties are not a result of organizational attempts to manage their environments. Instead, these researchers have argued that most interlocks are the result of attempts by business elites to coordinate overall business policy, independent of interests of particular organizations. We argue that because the resource dependence model does not necessarily predict that broken ties will be reconstituted, broken tie research is incapable of resolving the debate between the interorganizational & intraclass approaches. We argue that ties are most likely to be reconstituted if one partner exercises power over another. We propose the concept of "functional reconstitution" in which a firm establishes a tie with another firm in the same industry as the previous tie, as distinct from "direct reconstitution," the standard concept. Employing financial interlocks to illustrate this concept, we find that including functionally reconstituted interlocks increases the rate of reconstitution by nearly one-half. However, we argue that the determinants of direct & functional reconstitution differ. Our findings support this argument.

TINDALL, DAVID. Sociology, Victoria. 1987. "Network Analysis and Social Evaluation Theory: A Review and Application to the Problem of Collective Dilemmas." Working Paper.

A description and review of network approaches to social evaluation theories is undertaken. A review of theory and research on collective dilemmas is undertaken. The possibilities entailed in an integration of a network analysis and social evaluation perspective with collective dilemma research is explored.

VAN-DER-AUWERA, F. 1985. "Working in a Network: Convergences and Divergences in the Labor Market." *TJDSCHRIFT VOOR SOCIOLOGIE* 6, 1-2:103-123.

Interviews were conducted with 90 terminal operators at a financial institution to evaluate the main attributes of their jobs & the possible sources of job stress. Results indicate that the "homogeneous character" of technological impact is not a tenable assumption; while there exists a unanimous & negative perception of promotion opportunities & use of skills, divergences average out on other aspects (eg, autonomy). No evidence is found to indicate an antitechnology attitudes. Rs' high job security may be an important factor in this regard.

WANG, YUCHANG J. & GEORGE Y. WONG. Mathematical Sciences, Rutgers. 1987. "Stochastic Blockmodels for Directed Graphs." *J OF THE AM STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION*, 82, 397:8-19.

Holland and Leinhardt (1981) proposed the p_1 model for the analysis of binary directed graph data in network studies. Such a model provides information about the "attractiveness" and "expansiveness" of the individual nodes in the network, as well as the tendency of a pair of nodes to reciprocate relational ties. When the nodes are a priori partitioned into subgroups based on attributes such as race and sex, the density of ties from one subgroup to another can differ considerably from that relating another pair of subgroups, thus creating a situation call blocking in social networks. The p_1 model completely ignores the extra piece of information and is, therefore, unable to explain the block structure. Blockmodels that are simple extensions of the p_1 model are proposed specifically for such data. An iterative scaling algorithm is presented for fitting the model parameters by maximum likelihood. The methodology is illustrated in detail on two empirical examples.

WANG, YUCHUNG & GEORGE WONG. Biostats, Sloan-Kettering Cancer Ctr. 1987. "Statistical Models for Polytomous Networks." *Joint Statistical Meetings*. San Francisco, CA.

The p_1 model proposed by Holland and Leinhardt has provided a useful tool for analyzing network data defined by a single binary relationship. In general, however, the relational tie from one node in a network to another can take on one of more than two possible outcomes. For example, a friendship tie can be a strong tie, a weak tie or a no tie. Statistical models that are generalizations of the p_1 model are proposed for such polytomous networks. Iterative scaling algorithms are presented for fitting these models by maximum likelihood method. The new methodology is illustrated in detail on an empirical example with the three possible choice outcomes.

WARD, RUSSELL A., MARK LaGORY & SUSAN R. SHERMAN. Kentucky. 1986. "Extra-Network Linkages, Dependence, and Power." *SOCIAL FORCES* 64, 3 (Mar):702-713.

Prior research has investigated the direct impact of a firm's environmental linkages on power in an interorganizational network, generally focusing on the power/dependence relations among members of human service agency networks. Examined here are the relationships among power, resource dependence & extra-network linkages in a manufacturer-dealer network, based on a mail survey of a farm supply manufacturer & 116 affiliated dealers, utilizing a methodology that analyzes both direct & indirect effects. Results suggest that dependence has a direct effect on power, & linkages to the task environment have an indirect effect, through their relationships with dependence.

WARLAND, REX H., MARIANNE GOODFELLOW & CHARLES O. CRAWFORD. Pennsylvania St. "Helping Network Failure and Elderly Well-Being." annual meeting of Rural Sociological Society. 1986.

Recent studies have shown that most older Americans have supportive networks that provide help & care in time of need, but it is not clear how well these networks actually work. Elderly who have difficulty doing daily tasks alone & have no help are compared to those elderly who have similar difficulty but have help, & to those who have no difficulty, on the basis of demographic composition, degree of access to helpers, & well-being. The results shows that elderly who have problems but inadequate help are primarily unmarried women who live alone, have relatively low incomes & low levels of education, have limited access to family help, depend more on formal help, have relatively high levels of stress & distress, & have the poorest health.

WASSERMAN, STANLEY & CAROLYN ANDERSON. Illinois-Urbana. 1987. "Stochastic A Posteriori Blockmodels: Construction and Assessment." *SOCIAL NETWORKS* 9:1-36.

In 1983, Holland, Laskey and Leinhardt, using the ideas of Holland and Leinhardt, and Fienberg and Wasserman, introduced the notions of a stochastic blockmodel. The mathematics for stochastic a priori blockmodels, in which exogenous actor attribute data are used to partition actors independently of any statistical analysis of the available relational data, have been refined by several researchers and the resulting models used by many. Attempts to simultaneously partition actors and to perform relational data analyses using statistical methods that yield stochastic a posteriori blockmodels are still quite rare. In this paper, we discuss some old suggestions for producing such posterior blockmodels, and comment on other new suggestions based on multiple comparisons of model parameters, log-linear models for ordinal categorical data, and correspondence analysis. We also review measures for goodness-of-fit of a

blockmodel, and we describe a natural approach to this problem using likelihood-ratio statistics generated from a popular model for relational data.

WISTER, ANDREW V. & LAUREL STRAIN. Waterloo & Toronto. 1987. "Social Support and Well-Being: A Comparison of Older Widows and Widowers." *CDN J ON AGING* 5, 3:205-220.

Using subsets of two random samples of older people living in Winnipeg, Manitoba collected in 1980, one group who were using home care services and another who were not, widowed men and women are contrasted on a number of support network variables, three indicators of well-being, and several socio-demographic and health-related variables. While significant differences arise in length of widowhood, functional ability and some components of the support network, no gender differences are found for the measures of well-being for either sample, even after introducing control variables.

WONG, GEORGE Y. Biostatistics, Sloane-Kettering Cancer Center. 1987. "Bayesian Models for Directed Graphs." *JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION* 82, 397:140-9.

Holland and Leinhardt (1981) proposed a simple exponential model called the p_1 model for analyzing digraphs that arise in studies of networks. A digraph consists of a set of g nodes and a $g \times g$ adjacency matrix (X_{ij}) , where $X_{ij} = 1$ if node i relates to node j and $X_{ij} = 0$ otherwise. The underlying cell probabilities $p_{ij} = \Pr(X_{ij} = 1)$ are to be estimated from these dichotomous responses. The p_1 model imposes an additive structure on a log-odds version of the p_{ij} . It provides information about the abilities of an individual node to attract and to produce relational ties, as well as the tendency of a pair of nodes to reciprocate ties. For digraphs of realistic sizes, the maximum likelihood estimates (MLE's) of the p_1 exponential parameters are often unsatisfactory, particularly when some of the row and column marginal totals of the adjacency matrix are small. A Bayesian approach, using an exchangeable normal prior on the parameters representing the attractiveness and expansiveness characteristics of the nodes, is proposed. The Bayesian p_1 model explicitly recognizes the association between these two characteristics of a node, an important feature ignored by its fixed effects counterpart. An algorithm for finding the MLE's of the covariance components based on a marginal likelihood is presented. An approximate posterior estimation procedure for the exponential parameters is proposed. Using an empirical example, it is shown that the Bayesian p_1 model can yield answers quite different from those of the fixed effects model.

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THESIS SUMMARIES

ALCORN, SANDRA SEELAND. Social Work, Illinois-Chicago. 1984. "The Support Networks of Battered Women Before and After Shelter Residence."

The study explores the support networks of forty battered women at three points in time: the time of initial abuse; the week before entry into one of three shelters; and approximately three months after shelter residence. In a shelter and follow-up interview, Barrera's Arizona Social Support Inventory Schedule measures their support networks.

80% of the women did not return to the abuser, and 78% did not experience further acts of violence. The greatest change in support was the introduction of advice and information from service providers who supplemented the natural helping networks in interpreting their rights under a newly enacted domestic violence law.

Women who reported a changed perception of the abusive situation when they entered the shelter tended not to return to the abuser or experience further acts of violence. Two significant network factors supporting change were the presence of a key significant figure providing multidimensional support and more radial networks. A three phase process of adaptation to battering, with related support needs is identified. The study reveals the interdependence of natural helping networks, service providers and enforced laws supporting battered women's attempts to prevent further incidents of violence.

MARSHALL, JOANNE GARD. School of Graduate Studies, Toronto. "The Adoption and Implementation of Online Information Technology by Health Professionals."

The purpose of this research was to explore the relationship between: 1) the extent to which online information technology was implemented by health professionals in Canada and 2) perceived attributes or characteristics of the innovation derived from classical diffusion of innovation theory. Implementation was viewed as a stage in a dynamic social process in which the characteristics of the innovation, the context of the individual adopter, and the perceived attributes of the innovation were potentially related to variations in implementation behaviour.

A case study of the Canadian Medical Association/Telecom Canada Net 2000 trial was used as a basis for constructing a mailed questionnaire that was sent to 150 health professionals who had been identified as end-users of online biomedical information systems. A response rate of 83% (n=124) was achieved and the data were used to prepare a group profile of early adopters of the innovation.

Results of the regression analyses indicated that the adopters' perceptions of the attributes of the innovation predicted up to 48% of the variance in implementation behaviour. Three of the perceived attributes, relative advantage, compatibility, and complexity, were found to be the strongest predictors of implementation level. Further correlational analyses showed that a variety of characteristics of the adopters and their work situations were related to both implementation and perceived attributes. Positive correlations with implementation level were found for the following variables: amount of time spent in research activities, specialty practice, amount of system training received, and use of a medical thesaurus. There was a negative association between the amount of time spent in patient care and implementation. Successful implementors were more likely to be computer literate and to highly value formal information sources such as books, journals, and libraries. Early adopters who made independent decisions to adopt the innovation had higher implementation levels than participants in special pilot projects. Health professionals using so-called "user-friendly" or menu-based software had lower levels of personal commitment to the innovation, as measured by a combination of continuance of the innovation, willingness to pay personally, type of recommendations made to colleagues, and hardware ownership.

NETWORKS IN SCIENCE

[Not only social scientists care about networks. The network approach is vital to the biological and physical sciences. Here are some examples.]

NEURAL NETWORKS

"At every point, (Jean-Pierre) Changeux counterposes the evidence for specific localization of particular function with evidence for diffuse control and interaction of parts. His message is that organization is everything, but that the organization of the brain is not simple...

"A good deal of NEURONAL MAN is taken up with the problems of the development of the sets of nerve connections that underlie our memories and perceptions.

Changeux makes a convincing ... case for the selectional theory now fashionable. Turning Lamarck's principle of use and disuse on its head, Changeux argues that an unstimulated nervous system makes very large numbers of random multiple connections which remain labile for various periods of time. Experience, i.e., stimulation of the nervous system ... causes differential elimination of various of these multiple connections, leaving in place only those that form a coherent structure. In the absence of stimulation, random death of cells and rupture of connections will leave the pathways in a permanent state of disarray. That is why we can only learn to speak if we hear others speak, and why after a certain age such learning is impossible ... In fact, however, the development of the brain cannot be purely selectional, since new neuronal connections are being made all thru life, and their formation is, in part, stimulated by sensory experience." (from R.C. Lewontin's review in NEW YORK REVIEW OF BOOKS, 10 Oct. 85).

BRAIN AS NETWORK

"It is too simple to see a given place in the brain as where a mental act occurs,' says Stephen Kosslyn, a cognitive psychologist at Harvard. 'The new understanding is that specific networks of cells distributed throughout the brain are highly involved in each component of a mental act.'

"These scientists prefer to look at ever smaller connections between the brain and its thought, perception and behavior. 'The everyday, commonsense categories are the wrong way to describe what happens at the level of brain activity, said David Rumelhart, a cognitive psychologist at the U of Cal., San Diego. 'We've had to ask an entirely new question: How can mental events grow out of a system like the brain. It forces us to come up with biologically plausible models of the mind.

"In PARALLEL DISTRIBUTED PROCESS (MIT Press), Rumelhart and John McClelland propose that what is stored in memory is not specific facts of events, but rather the relationships between the various aspects of those facts or events as they are encoded in groupings of neuronal cells or patterns of cell activity. For instance, a painting may be evoked in the mind as a collection of its parts -- its colors and shapes -- or as part of a genre rather than its details.

"Memory, then, is not so much a copy of experience as the storage of the connections between aspects of experience. And, in this view, learning involves mastering the proper strengths of the connections between them. Knowledge accumulates by the progressive association of these connections, not by isolated impressions." [Edited from Daniel Goleman, "Investigations of the Brain Finding Clues to the Mind," NEW YORK TIMES, 22 April 86.]

NEURAL NETWORK: TEACHING COMPUTER TO THINK

"A new type of computer that processes data much more like the human brain than conventional digital systems is promising to revolutionize the info. industry & teach researchers more about the

brain's mechanisms for learning & memory. The US military is also very interested in applying it to the 'Star Wars' program.

"Called neural networks, the machines can 'learn' by themselves after human prompting, & they can generalize using a process psychologists call pattern recognition. They make simple brain-cell-type connections, & this makes neuroscientists excited, because it is the 1st time scientists have had any kind of non-biological model of the human brain's 10 billion neurons.

"Neural networks promise to be good at tasks where it is hard to write down any definite rules on how to complete a task," says U of Toronto computer architect Geoffrey Hinton. It is the sort of tasks digital computers, with their unforgiving, right-or-wrong logic, are not good at.

Johns Hopkins biophysicist Terry Sejnowski's NETTALK system (running on a Ridge 32 digital mainframe) 'learns' English by example & repetition. It generalizes into words & is able to convey intelligible meaning. 'In a network, the memory is not passive, (active data) are busy affecting & influencing each other all the time, so there is much more interaction,' said Prof. Hinton.

"In the foreseeable future, the neural networks should be able to solve some speech-recognition problems, or tasks where there is a lot of data & some structure is needed, such as finding efficient, optimum shipping or communication routes, when there are a lot of choices.

"1 of the biggest problems is upscaling. You cannot build a network 1K times bigger & necessarily make it 1K times smarter. Provided upscaling problems can be overcome, networks might 1 day avoid most programming. This hardware could be shown a lot of examples & then generalize for itself." [Edited from Martin Stuart-Harle's article in the TORONTO GLOBE & MAIL, 16 May 87].

NEUROLOGY & COMPUTER MEET NETWORK ANALYSIS

"A [brain] neuron...is able to sense the states of its neighbors thru its connections. During the course of cerebral 'computation' each neuron independently examines the states of its neighbors &, based on the info, determines its own future state. Such a network of neurons is robust; if some neurons malfunction, the overall function of the network is not affected...Computation in neural networks is done in a collective manner: the simple, simultaneous operation of individual neurons results in the sophisticated function of the neural network as a whole.

"This form of organization enables thousands of neurons to collectively & simultaneously influence the state of an individual neuron according to the application of simple rules. More important, it allows info to be encoded in the neural connections rather than in separate memory elements. Each distinct piece of stored info can be represented by a unique pattern of connections among neurons.

"Computers whose processing elements are arranged in much the same ways as neurons are arranged in the brain would exhibit several features making them remarkably suitable for the solution of random problems." [from Yaser Abu-Mostafa & Demetri Psaltis (Cal Tech), "Optical Neural Computers," SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 3/87:93].

FROM STRUCTURE TO PROCESS

"Both experimentalists & theoreticians are engaged in identifying these phenomena & characterizing their roles in info. processing. It may someday be possible to infer from the cellular morphology of any given neuronal circuit the operations it can perform." [from Tomaso Poggio & Christof Koch, "Synapses That Compute Motion," SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, May, 1987:52]

[Or as Harrison White suggested in the '60s to his grad. students: "Pattern equals quality."]

"STUDY FOREST, NOT TREES": NOBELIST

"Neurobiologists assume that if they can obtain a comprehensive description of all of the neural connections & their chemical signals in the brain, we will have a complete description of thought &

behavior. In other words, it is assumed the mind is simply the expression of the sum of the brain's components &, in principle, understandable thru the elucidation of its parts...

"That belief struck [Nobel prizewinner Roger] Sperry [Caltech] as a basic contradiction of what we know at the level of matter itself. There must be, at every level of increasing complexity, emergent properties that are the result of the interaction of the constituent parts, he reasoned. Based on physical principles, there is no need to suggest some vital force.

"But this obvious insight has not penetrated biology. Biochemists assume that by determining all of the properties of subcellular components & giant molecules we will understand whole cells. Geneticists believe that a complete description of human DNA will yield the comprehensive picture of what we are. Neurobiologists have faith that human thought, imagination & emotion reside in the wiring diagrams of the brain's neurocircuits. And ecologists operate on the assumption that by dissecting ecosystems into their components & modelling their interaction, we will understand the entire system. However, as Dr. Sperry points out, this faith simply flies in the face of what we know at the atomic level of matter....So long as scientists look at nature in isolated bits & pieces, they can never describe the whole. Physicists have long understood that but, by & large, biologists have not." [TORONTO GLOBE & MAIL, 14 March 1987].

SOCIOLOGICAL VS PSYCHOLOGICAL REACTIONS IN CHEMISTRY

"It was if chemists were sociologists, dealing with the behavior of societies, & the physicists were psychologists recognizing only the rules of behavior for individuals." That's how John Polanyi, Toronto's Nobel prizewinner in chemistry, describes the 1950s beginning of his work. He wanted to understand how the movement of individual molecules--their vibrations, their rotations & other changes--affected chemical reactions. "You picture a chemist taking a boiling vat & things reacting. Well, this how things were before in the sociological days. But if you can start the motion in the molecule, you can cause the excitation only in that part of the vat which you want to have react." [from Stephen Strauss's story in the Toronto GLOBE & MAIL, 1986].

ARE PHYSICISTS KNOW-IT-ALLS OR KNOWERS OF SIMPLER THINGS?

"Physicists understand the universe better when it was seconds & minutes old than later times because when it was seconds old the universe was a uniform, rather simple gas of quantum particles, whose properties are known." [Heinz Pagels, PERFECT SYMMETRY, NY: Simon & Schuster, 1985].

AND YOU THOUGHT ALL HE DID WAS WRITE PRINCIPIA MATHEMATICA

"Bergson, rather than Hegel, seems to have influenced the working out of Whitehead's holism. More important still was the effect of the resolution of matter into energy by the physics of Whitehead's epoch. This is the basis of his attack on the conception of the world that was infused into common sense by Locke from the physics of the 17th century, with Locke working in his professed role of "underlabourer to the incomparable Mr. Newton." In that conception the world consists of an array of precisely demarcated individual things or substances, which preserve their identity through time, occupy definite positions in space, have their own essential natures independently of their relations to anything else, and fall into clearly distinct natural kinds. Such a world resembles a warehouse of automobile parts. Each item is standard in character, independent of all the other items, in its own place, and ordinarily unchanging in its intrinsic nature.

"For Whitehead the world is a continuous process of active change, in which there are temporary and localized manifestations of clusters of characteristics, like the waves of the sea, that are not sharply marked off from their environments, in some way creatively surmounting the constraints of the pasts they carry with them as they develop into the future. The human body is 1 such localized turmoil of activity, only vaguely distinguishable from its surroundings in 1 direction and involved inextricably with its directing mind in the other."

(From Anthony Quinton's review of Victor Lowe, ALFRED NORTH WHITEHEAD: THE MAN AND HIS WORK. I: 1861-1910. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Pr. 1985. 351p. \$27.50)

COMPUTER STUFF

UCINET VERSION 2

Like STRUCTURE & NEGOPY, UCINET is a 5-disk collection of IBM-PC programs to analyze social network data. The creators claim the programs "are simple & easy to use or to modify." Sample datasets (on 2 disks) come with the programs, both for teaching purposes & to provide clean coded datasets that are generally well known as a basis for testing new models or algorithms.

Programs are written in BASIC, TURBO PASCAL & FORTRAN for MS-DOS machines. They require at least 256K & DOS 2.0. More memory is better; it will handle larger datasets. All programs are provided in compiled form & run "reasonably quickly". A faster compiled version is available for micros with an 8087 arithmetic coprocessor. For the most part the programs use the dynamic array facility of the new IBM BASIC compiler.

SELECTED PROGRAMS DISK 1--UTILITIES: Data entry & transform, normalization, Conversion of person by trait data into person by person or trait by trait matrices, Labelled MDS & principal components plots.

DISK II--STRUCTURAL SIMILARITY I: Structural equivalence by Concor, Euclidian distances, Regular equivalence, Sailer's index of substitutability among points, Everett's cyclic measure, Pearson's r.

DISK III--STRUCTURAL SIMILARITY II & SUBGROUPS: Centrality, Hubell's input-output index of clique-like structures, K-Plex, NClique.

DISK IV--STATISTICS & DATA REDUCTION TECHNIQUES I: Densities within & between categories of actors, Fit between frequencies of interaction & partition into subgroups, QAP, Order-based measures of matrix similarity.

DISK V--STATISTICS & DATA REDUCTION TECHNIQUES II: Johnson's hierarchical clustering, Hierarchical clustering on the basis of comparisons among all pairs, Principal components & optimal dual scaling or singular valued decomposition.

DATA SETS include: Bernard, Killworth & Sailer's data on the office, hams, fraternity & technical groups.

(Jim?) Davis' data on social behavior among Southern clubwomen.
 Kapferer's data on conflict in a mine and on strike in an African tailor shop.
 The data analyzed in Knoke & Kuklinski's book.
 Ziegler et al.'s Dutch & German corporate interlock data.
 Newcomb's data on 15 weeks of ties in a university (Bennington?) dorm.
 Gagnon/MacRae's prison data.
 Roethlisberger & Dixon's bank wiring room data on 6 relations.
 Samson's data on 8 relations among monks in a monastery.
 Schwimer's data on Papuan taro exchange.
 Thurman's data on conflict in an office.
 Wolfe's data on togetherness in a monkey colony.
 Zachary's data on a karate club.

The UCINET collection can be ordered for \$40.00 from Linton Freeman, School of Social Sciences, U of California, Irvine CA 92717. 714-856-6698. Checks payable to "Regents, University of California." Specify whether you want the 8087 or non-8087 version.

Data on Aggregate American Markets During the 1960s and 1970s

These data describe the boundaries and parameters of American markets during the 1960s and 1970s. There are four panels of data describing 77 broadly defined markets. The markets correspond to commodities distinguished in the aggregate input-output tables published by the Department of Commerce in 1963, 1967, 1972, and 1977. The data are briefly described here with references to an analytical paper for further explanation of variables.¹ The data are contained in several files on two microcomputer diskettes. Unless otherwise specified, the diskettes are in DOS 360K format for an IBM microcomputer. The diskettes, complete codebook, and analytical paper are available by requesting Technical Report #TR4 from the Center for the Social Sciences (811 International Affairs, Columbia University, NY, NY 10027; 212-280-3093). State the machine for which you would like to have the disks formatted and accompany your request with a \$10 check made out to the "Research Program in Structural Analysis" to help pay for mailing and duplication costs. Four classes of data are contained on the diskettes; input-output tables, market constraints, network analysis input, and market indices.

INPUT-OUTPUT TABLES

There are four files on the SOURCE DATA disk that contain the aggregate input-output tables published by the Department of Commerce's Bureau of Economic Analysis to describe the American economy during the 1960s and 1970s. IOTABLE.63 contains the 1963 transactions table (*Survey of Current Business*, 1969:30-35). This is the one year in which components of value added were not published with the input-output table. The components are taken from a later publication (*Survey of Current Business*, 1973:36). IOTABLE.67 contains the 1967 transactions table (*Survey of Current Business*, 1974:38-43). IOTABLE.72 contains the 1972 use table (*Survey of Current Business*, 1979:62-67) and IOTABLE.77 contains the 1977 use table (*Survey of Current Business*, 1984:52-57). There are 77 nongovernment production sectors distinguished in these tables and each has been treated as a separate market here

¹The analytical paper is available from the Center for the Social Sciences as Preprint #P112, "The stability of American markets."

Each of the IOTABLE files contains 77 cases corresponding to columns of the published input-output tables. The data are millions of dollars of purchases between markets. Also included are data on value added, labor costs, profits, personal consumption, and various government purchases.

MARKET CONSTRAINTS

The file named CIK.DAT on the MARKET DATA disk contains variables measuring market constraint at the level of transactions between pairs of markets. The variables are described in the analytical paper as raw constraint c_{jk} varying from zero to one measuring the extent to which transactions between markets j and k pose a constraint for profits in j (see pages 16-17). Constraint data are provided for 1963, 1967, 1972, and 1977.

There are 5,929 card images in this file, one for each market constraint between each pair of the 77 markets. Dummy records have been filled with values of "9.9999" where j and k refer to the same market. Also, "9.9999" fills in the 152 missing observations on the restaurant market which is undefined in the 1963 and 1967 input-output tables. When multiplied by the appropriate weights (contained in columns 73-80 of MARKET.DAT below), these raw market constraints can be keyed to market profits as a_{jk} measuring the amount by which the market j profit margin is decreased by constrained transactions with suppliers or consumers in market k (see pages 30-31, especially page 31n of the analytical paper).

MODIFYING THE DEFINITION OF MARKET CONSTRAINT

Five files are provided for individuals interested in computing market constraint under alternative assumptions or with different concentration data. The files STRUC.63, STRUC.67, and STRUC.72 on the SOURCE DATA diskette contain the input data for the computer runs that generated the aggregate and transaction-specific market constraint data for the analytical paper. STRUC.77 is on the MARKET DATA diskette. Each file contains input-output table data and concentration data ready to be processed by the general network analysis program STRUCTURE, copies of which can be obtained from the Center for the Social Sciences (Technical Report #TR2). Ample explanation of input data is provided in the program manual. New constraint measures can be obtained by modifying the concentration data or changing the program options and then running the STRUC files. The FORTRAN code in file AJK.FOR on the MARKET DATA diskette shows how the raw constraints generated by these runs were transformed to market constraints (as given on page 31n of the analytical paper).

MARKET INDICES

Finally, the file MARKET.DAT on the MARKET DATA diskette contains various indices on each market at each of the four points in time. Variables are keyed to pages in the analytical paper where they are discussed.

NEW JOURNAL -- COMPUTERS AND THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

Social Network researchers' attention is called to a new international journal, **COMPUTERS AND THE SOCIAL SCIENCES**. The editor is Ron Anderson at the University of Minnesota. (Subs \$75/year, Paradigm Press, Inc., Box 1057, Osprey, FL 33559-9990). Some recent articles of potential interest are:

"Computing and the Political World," James Danziger

"Technological Determinism in Social Data Analysis," Martin L. Levin

"Acceptance of Computer-Based Models in Local Government: Information Adequacy and Implementation," Susan H. Komsky

"Contributions of Relational Data Base Structures to Soc Sci Concept Formation," Ed Brent.

There is a book review section and a section devoted to software reviews.

The entire issue (Vol 2, Numbers 1/2, Jan-Jun 1986) was devoted to reviews of four "full-featured" microcomputer statistical packages, SYSTAT 2.0, BMDPC 1985, P-STAT-8 1.18, and SPSS/PC 1.1. (The PC version of SAS was not yet available at the time the reviews were undertaken.) According to Grant Blank's abstract in the lead article for the issue:

"Two themes characterize this introduction and, indeed, this entire issue. The first is a new methodology for comparative software reviews. Focused on the data analysis needs of working social scientists, this methodology enhances both the depth and breadth of software reviews. Second, carried through this introduction and the reviews, is a vision of better statistical software, a critical standard against which both current and future statistical software can be evaluated. In this introduction, in the reviews, in the vendors' responses, and in the commentaries, this special issue brings together a variety of perspectives on this vision and is part of an ongoing dialogue in which social scientists clarify their software needs for effective data analysis."

The strategy employed was to assign four reviewers each a topic and to have them compare all four packages from the standpoint of their topic. The topics were: Program facilities for regression and time series. Scaling and classification. File handling and data management. Potential usefulness for instruction. Vendors were invited to comment on the reviews of their products, and other authorities were invited to submit comments on issues related to quality statistical software. The reviewers did a thorough and careful job, and the result is a very informative and instructive volume.

STATA CAN NOW USE IBM PC EXPANDED MEMORY [by John Sonquist]

Of interest to researchers in the social network area is the newly announced version 1.5 of the STATA statistical package for the IBM PC developed by Computing Resources Center, Inc. (CRC) in Los Angeles. The new version provides full support for both the Lotus/Intel/Microsoft and AST/Ashton-Tate/Quadram extended memory (EMM) standards. STATA gets its outstanding speed of execution by performing its analyses with the data set entirely in memory instead of repeatedly reading from a disk file. The design strategy was to trade data-set size for execution speed and program flexibility. Now, EMM support (up to 2 megabytes) makes possible using the program to analyze relatively large datasets, (up to about 30,000 cases each with data on 250 variables). Thus, it provides an additional microcomputer option for people with these larger-sized data sets.

The program, written in C, will run on an IBM PC or compatible with a minimum of 256K bytes of memory. The expanded memory card is not required; the program will use the board if it is in the computer. The absolutely outstanding graphics capabilities now support both the Hercules monochrome board and the IBM Enhanced Graphics Adapter (EGA) color board. STATA supports the 8087 math chip, but will run without it. A variety of printers are supported.

The graphic displays available include histograms drawn either as bar charts or as density traces connected with lines or cubic splines, quantile plots, symmetry plots, quantile normal plots, partial regression leverage plots, error bar charts, pie charts, two-way scatter plot matrices, one-way scatter plots, variable width box plots, jitter applied to plotted points, and overlays of various types of plots.

The STATA control language is of relatively recent design and neither it nor the program architecture suffers (as do those of some other packages) from being tied to previous mainframe implementa-

tions. The designers sought to produce a "user-friendly" program without the clutter of menus which either sacrifice power or penalize the experienced user. Their choice was a command-driven language with a great many common commands and options across program modules together with good on-line help. The commands make sense and operate the way one would expect them to. One can, however, opt to use a "menu" mode to help you construct a statement, a facility good for occasional users.

STATA Version 1.5 also provides new statistical capabilities: flexible analysis of variance and covariance routines, and logit and probit modules. The program has a powerful general linear model routine and various other statistical capabilities such as Kruskal-Wallis one-way analysis of variance of ranks, computation of geometric and harmonic as well as arithmetic means, t-tests on paired observations, Mann-Whitney U-statistic, Wilcoxon Matched-Pairs Signed Ranks test, sign tests, Spearman Rank Correlation Coefficients, and a variety of different kinds of tables. The system does not have cluster analysis or multidimensional scaling modules in it as yet.

The system is extensible. STATA commands can be batched for execution by writing them with your own text editor and storing them in a file. IF-THEN capabilities (but not IF-THEN-ELSE) are provided. GOTO or other looping constructs are not explicitly provided (but repetition over cases can be accomplished through use of available functions and program variables). In addition, variable generation statements and powerful statements like generation of predicted values and residuals for a whole data set together make for a powerful, if slightly unusual data management language.

Files can be appended and merged, and a good aggregation command is provided which produces a file of summary statistics for the sub-groups comprising a sorted data set. The former capability provides the logical equivalent of the SELECT, PROJECT, INTERSECTION, UNION, JOIN repertoire needed by the network researcher for combining clique or structural equivalence group membership data with individual attributes for analysis. One can aggregate individuals "upward" over sub-groups to obtain summary attributes for each of the groups, and one can then classify individuals ("downward" inheritance) according to attributes of the group of which they are a part.

Good conversion routines into and out of STATA "system" data files make combining the program with a good database management system like R:Base 5000 or dBase III+ relatively straightforward. Alternatively, it could be used together with another statistical package, like SYSTAT which has clustering routines. An initial review indicates that moving files between STATA and UCINET, NEGOPY, STRUCTURE or other network analysis or clustering programs is somewhat more complex.

The combination of batch capabilities, rapid execution speed and excellent graphics make STATA an ideal tool for demonstrating statistical concepts in the classroom. Present experimentation with the program indicates that many network analysts would find it an extremely useful research tool. A more detailed review is underway. STATA is available from Computing Resource Center, Inc., at 10801 National Blvd. 3rd Fl., Los Angeles, CA 90064. A demonstration disk is available.

SYSTAT VERSION 3 NOW AVAILABLE FOR THE "MAC" [by John Sonquist]

Many Social Network researchers who use IBM PC's are probably familiar with SYSTAT, Leland Wilkinson's fine statistical package for the IBM PC. Those of us who have been using the IBM version have been very impressed with its statistical capabilities, its file handling and data management resources, and its documentation. Now SYSTAT Version 3 with all of its updates is available for the MAC, including a full Macintosh interface. SYSTAT users can use the clipboard and all of the desk accessories. Pull-down menus are included for help, file management and frequently used SYSTAT commands. SYSTAT screen output can be edited with the mouse. Moving between modules has been simplified. Version 3 operates on the MAC Plus, the Hyperdrive, Hard Disk 20 and other hard disk systems.

SYSTAT Version 3 additions include a logistic regression module, reliability tests and test summary statistics modules, a simple t-test command for independent and dependent t-tests, extensive revisions to the manual, a full discriminant analysis program, additional statistics in the TABLES module, the ability to save residuals and fitted values with log linear models in TABLES, additional non-parametric statistics, repeated measures additions to the general linear hypothesis module, additional clustering methods, and, for network researchers especially, the ability to save cluster memberships for JOIN or KMEANS.

In addition, the NONLIN module has been fully incorporated into the standard SYSTAT set of routines. A SYSTAT Executive Module facilitates moving back and forth between routines.

The capabilities of Version 3 can be illustrated by a brief overview of the topics in the revised users' manual: PART I INTRODUCTION: Tutorial. General Reference -- an overview of the entire SYSTAT system. PART II THE DATA MODULE: The SYSTAT Full Screen Data Editor (works a lot like a spread-sheet, except that one doesn't put formulas into any of the cells). Collecting Data from Various Sources (e.g. keyboard, external files). SYSTAT BASIC -- programming language for data manipulation. DATA Module Command Reference. Advanced Topics (DATA module extended capabilities). PART III BASIC STATISTICS: Graphical Displays. Statistics -- the basic univariate kind. Tables--one-way and multi-way, log linear modeling. Non-Parametric Statistics. Correlations. PART IV ADVANCED STATISTICS: Multivariate General Linear Hypothesis. Factor Analysis. Multidimensional Scaling. Cluster Analysis. Time Series Analysis. Nonlinear Estimation.

Version 3 is available in both 256K and 512K memory sizes. Other programs available from SYSTAT, Inc. include a Report Writer, a Probit module, a Logit module, a module providing test summary statistics, an inexpensive and fast full screen editor, and an extremely useful file transfer program which converts data to and from SYSTAT, LOTUS, SPSS/PC+ and STATA formats. A Kermit file transfer program is distributed with the latter. Kermit is a public domain program used to transmit files over modems with error checking so that no data is lost. For interested IBM users: SYSTAT can also be run on an 80286 MS-DOS machine with 640K of memory using Microsoft Windows. This way, one can run several modules concurrently!

Several social network researchers are interested in exchanging classroom materials used in teaching SYSTAT. Please write if you either have developed and will share, or would like to acquire SYSTAT teaching aids (or both!). If you are on the "would like" side, please tell us in some detail what you need most. [Write John Sonquist, Sociology, U of California, Santa Barbara CA 93106]. SYSTAT itself is available from SYSTAT, Inc., 2902 Central Street, Evanston, IL 60201.

AN OUTLINE PROCESSOR AS A NETWORK DIAGRAM

DESIGN, a (512K) Macintosh Outline Processor, can draw arcs between nodes (e.g., words, sentences, network members). "The connectors are automatically redrawn whenever changes are made in a diagram. The program 'remembers' even hierarchical relationships established between nodes appearing on different screens of a chart. It also checks such multilayered diagrams for consistency." The Coarsen command takes a whole diagram & reduces it to a single box. "A box so telescoped can be transferred to another screen to join, say, 6 other microboxes, each of which might have pages & pages of diagrams and data hidden beneath it." The program "works particularly well with Petri Nets."

However, "the connectors that are now available do not allow for differentiating between single & double bonding as a function of strength. On a more generalized level, the program lends itself to utilization in process control, project management & similar disciplines involving state transition diagrams, the visual organization of asynchronous & concurrent events." [\$200, Meta Software, Cambridge MA 02138; 617-576-6920; story from Erik Sandberg-Diment, NY Times, 3 March 87.]

"HOUDINI"--COGNITIVE NETWORKS

HOUDINI is a relational text editor, designed to build cognitive networks. "Every word, line, sentence, or paragraph can link to (affect or be affected by) as many other units of text as desired, creating spider webs of connections." In addition to basic word processing commands, it includes many commands to create, edit, analyze, modify or remove links. Apparently it has the ability to add cross-linked notes to original text, and then organize by cross-linkages. Can handle > 1K nodes & 8K links. The VIEW command allows the tracing of paths thru these links, while searching allows the retrieval of all nodes linked together. (All this from blurb--haven't used it yet.) \$89 (money-back guarantee) from MaxThink, 230 Crocker, Piedmont Calif. 94610 (800-227-1590--ask for Neil Larson).

Ronald S. Burt (Sociology, Columbia U)

STRUCTURE, Version 3.2

For mainframes to micros, the new version of **STRUCTURE** extends earlier code to provide a program more broadly implementing basic principles of network analysis for teaching and empirical research. **MONTE CARLO NETWORK ANALYSIS** -- Random response and sociometric choice data in replicate analyses make it possible to conduct Monte Carlo studies of the clique, structural equivalence, contagion, autonomy, prominence and equilibrium models in the program (as well as whatever new models are defined through the open ports into the network and distance subroutines). **RELATIONS** -- Square tables of any numerical data can be analyzed as networks, or path distances can be derived from sociometric choice data and transformed into relations. **NETWORK INDICES** -- Various indices describe the form of the relations defining each individual's network position (including size, density, multiplexity, range, connectivity, aggregate prominence, reflected prominence, primary form, secondary form). **CLIQUES and STRUCTURAL EQUIVALENCE** -- Hierarchical cluster analyses and a spatial map of distances based on raw or transformed relations reveal cliques and structurally equivalent positions. **DENSITY TABLES** -- Multiple network density tables describe structure at the level of network subgroups. Each position in the density table is reported with a summary measure of the structural equivalence of the position's occupants and the reliability with which each occupant indicates the aggregate position relation pattern. Alternative image matrices are printed for each network density table, providing blockmodels of the system. **SOCIAL CONTAGION** -- Interpersonal influence can be studied under principles of cohesion or structural equivalence. Given observed response variables, the normative responses expected of each individual are derived with a detailed breakdown of interpersonal influence from each other individual in the system. Missing responses can be imputed from the available data and network structure. Statistical inference is provided by resampling procedures that generate jackknife results on each contagion effect. **STRUCTURAL AUTONOMY** -- Models of individual network positions as markets describe aggregate constraint on entrepreneurial opportunities in the market with a breakdown of the extent to which specific relationships limit those opportunities. **EQUILIBRIA** -- The equilibrium structure of observed networks can be generated under alternative exchange and system stratification assumptions determining the power of individuals across multiple networks. In addition to printed output, eleven options are provided to write network analysis results to an output data file to be merged with other data, so that general purpose data analysis packages can be used to study connections between network structure and nonnetwork data on attitudes, attributes, and behaviors.

The program package includes a manual, reference sheet, and microcomputer diskettes (in DOS 360K format) containing the program source code, example data files, and three configurations of the program ready to run in DOS 2.0 or later on an IBM or compatible microcomputer with a least one 5.25 inch floppy disk (with memory requirements from 275K to study 25 positions in a 9 network system through 602K to study 145 positions within a single network). Machine resources allowing, the program source code can be compiled to study up to 150 positions in a 9 network system. You can obtain a copy of the program by requesting Technical Report #TR2 from the Reprint Librarian, Center for the Social Sciences, Columbia University, New York, NY 10027 (212-280-3093). Accompany a program request with a check for \$25.00 made out to the "Research Program in Structural Analysis" to help pay for mailing and duplication costs.

TRANS_NET

A.S. KLOVDAHL AND J. BRINDLE
THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY
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TRANS_NET is a program for transforming network data into a format that allows display and manipulation on a real-time interactive graphics system using VIEW_NET (Klov Dahl, 1986). The program is written in Fortran 77 and the current version (2.0) runs on a VAX under VMS.

Different inputs can produce different kinds of outputs but a basic use of TRANS_NET involves the input of a Connections file and a Coordinates file to produce an output file formatted for VIEW_NET, which allows the network representation so created to be rotated in real time, individual nodes (and associated bonds) to be picked and moved, and so on.

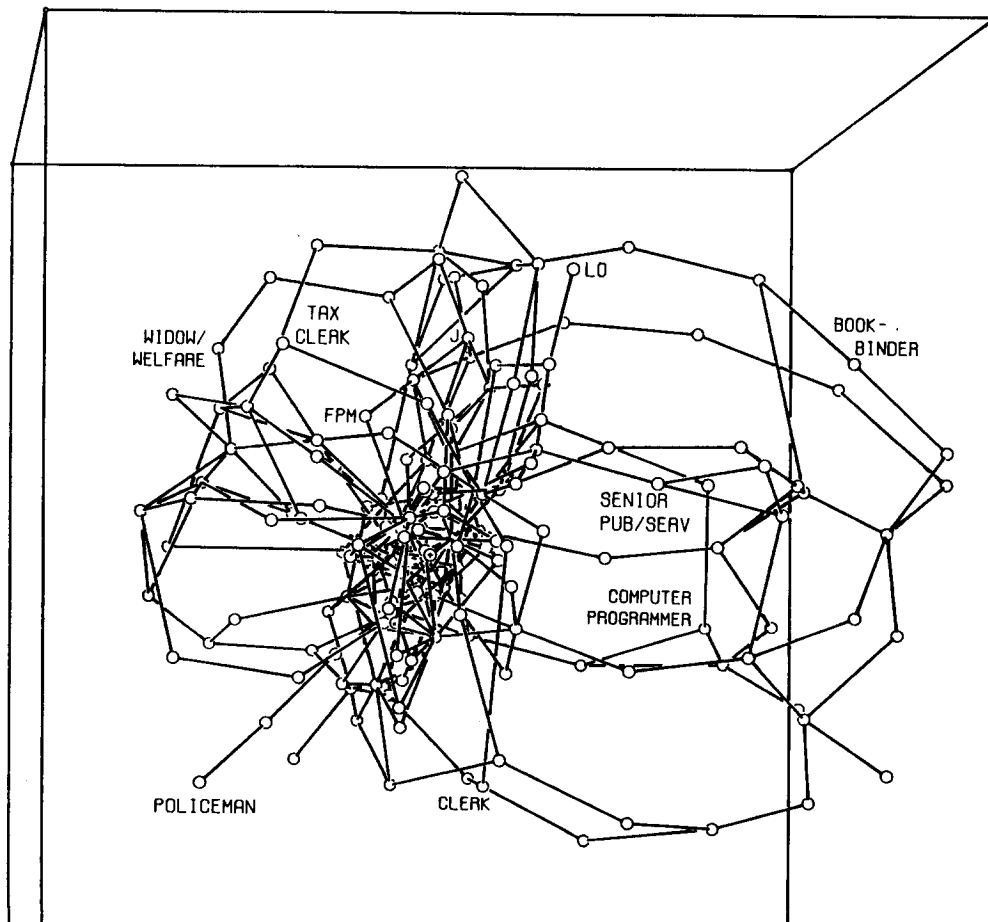
In the present version linked list format is required for the Connections file and the Coordinates file requires an ID number and three coordinates for each node in a network dataset.

Once input into TRANS_NET network data can be partitioned into any number of regions or levels, which can be viewed selectively when the data are later examined using VIEW_NET, in order to facilitate the analysis of large, complex social networks.

The Figure that follows contains a visual representation - created with the assistance of TRANS_NET and VIEW_NET - of a large urban social network. Shown are approximately 200 nodes (and associated bonds) in or near the dense central core of a network of roughly 5000 urban residents. The positions of the nodes were determined using a classical three-dimensional multidimensional scaling solution on the relevant matrix of network distances (cf. Kruskal and Seery, n.d.). The occupations of the initial nodes on each of eight random walks carried out on this large network are indicated (e.g. computer programmer, policeman, senior public servant, journalist(J), widow on welfare, and so on). Also shown are some of the persons in this urban network who were in more publically visible positions, such as a Leader of the Opposition Party (LO), a former Prime Minister (FPM), a Deputy Leader of the Opposition (.), and a Prime Minister (+). More information describing the manner in which the observations on this large urban social network were made can be found elsewhere (Klov Dahl, forthcoming).

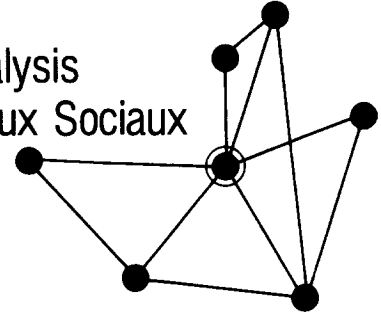
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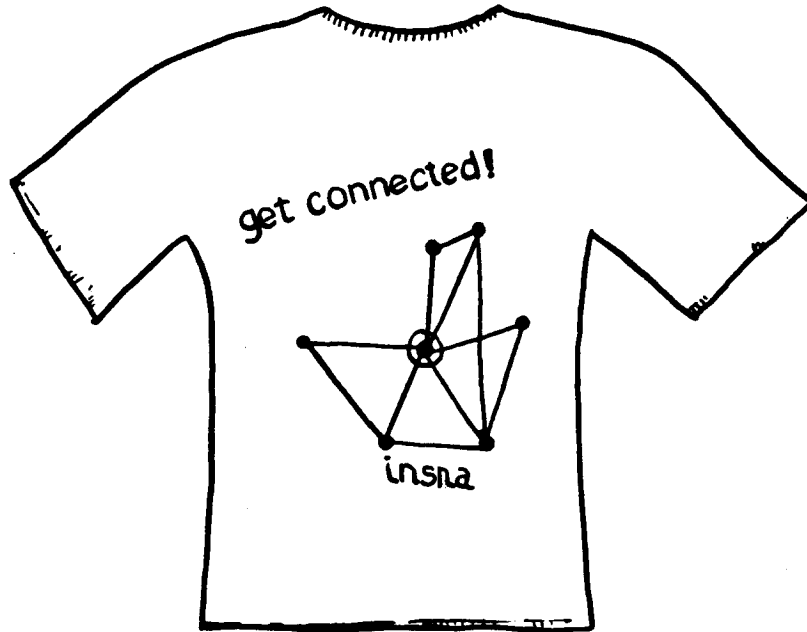
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