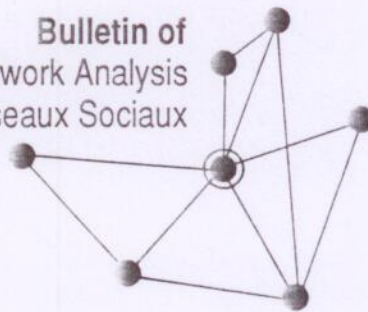


CONNECTIONS

Volume XIV Number 1,2 Spring/Summer, 1991

Bulletin of
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Le Réseau International pour l'Analyse des Réseaux Sociaux



C O N N E C T I O N S

Volume XIV

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Spring/Summer, 1991

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CONNECTIONS

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FROM THE EDITOR

This double issue (Numbers 1 and 2 of Volume 14) is heavily loaded with valuable information even though we are not publishing even one article this time. We have lots of abstracts and the 1991 directory as well.

This issue contains the abstracts from the 1991 International Sunbelt Social Network Conference, which we feel we should publish because, surprisingly, less than half the INSNA members (and therefore CONNECTIONS subscribers) attended that conference. Those for whom this publication is intended will see, upon reading them, that they should have attended, and perhaps they will attend the 1992 International Sunbelt Social Network Conference in San Diego on February 13-17.

Other abstracts in this issue include those for books, journal articles, chapters in books, and miscellaneous papers presented in various contexts. As we have said before, finding and editing the abstracts for CONNECTIONS is a most tedious part of the editorial function, and we encourage you to send us abstracts of articles, papers or books you have published recently.

The directory makes up the last part of this double issue. As usual, we include as a final page a membership form which we ask you to copy and pass to friends and colleagues who would benefit from joining INSNA, receiving future issues of CONNECTIONS, and being in the next directory.

*Alvin W. Wolfe Editor
CONNECTIONS, and
Coordinator, INSNA*

TIES & BONDS

Barry Wellman
University of Toronto

INFO FLOWS

John Skvoretz Chair, Soc, S. Carolina.... Peter Marsden (Soc, Harvard) new ed. of Sociological Methodology. Says he's especially interested in studying data collection & measurement for nets between individuals, corporations & national states; & the interplay between micro & macro social orders.... John Logan (SUNY- Albany) Chair-Elect of Community section, Am Soc Assoc.... Claude Fischer (Cal- Berkeley) is current Chair of this section and Barry Wellman (Toronto) is on its "Park" prize committee.... Mike Useem (Penn) chair of the ASA's Organizations & Occupations section, with Neil Fligstein (Arizona) & Joanne Miller (Queens, CUNY) on the council, and Judith Blau (N. Carolina), Bill Bielby (Cal-Santa Barbara) & Karen Cook (U Washington) 3/4 of the nominating committee.... Bernice Pescosolido (Indiana) running for Chair-elect of ASA Medical Soc section.... Blair Wheaton (Toronto) running for Chair-elect of ASA Medical Soc's nominations committee. He's also been promoted to Full Prof.... Wayne Baker promoted to Assoc Prof of Business Policy & Soc at the U Chicago Business School.... Kathleen Carley promoted to Assoc Prof @ Carnegie Mellon.... Former INSNA editor Susan Greenbaum elected Chair of Anthro @ U South Florida.... Alvin Wolfe (South Florida) was awarded an NSF grant for "a network approach to levels of integration."....

Peggy Thoits to Vanderbilt.... Brian Sherman now at Southern Regional Council, Atlanta.... (Mr & Ms) Scot Feld & Jill Suitor to Soc, Louisiana St, 9/ 91.... In another move towards conjugal coresidence, June Corman moving to Brock Univ (St. Catherine's Ont.).... Leonard Pearlin wins the Am Soc Assoc's 1991 Leo Reeder Award for Distinguished Service to Medical Sociology.... Barry Wellman (Toronto) has received a 3-year, \$100K research grant from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada to study "Using Personal Community Networks: Comparative Analyses." He & Scot Wortley have also received \$15K from Health & Welfare Canada to study "the impact of social networks on alcohol & drug use.".... Bonnie Erickson received \$54K from SSHRCC to study education, skills & culture, using the private contract security industry as a case study.... Nancy Howell received a 3-year, \$120K grant from SSHRCC to study ethnicity and family demography. Nancy is off to the University of Botswana (Gaberone) for 2 years, starting 7/91 to head the Soc dept.... Laurel Strain returning to U Manitoba.... John Sonquist is retiring at Cal-Santa Barbara.... Philip Blumstein (Soc, U Washington) died from AIDS complications, 15 March 91.

SHORT SHTICKS

Recreational Reading: The 10 finalists for the Am Soc Assoc's Distinguished Scholarly Publication Award include: Janet Abu-Lughod (New School) Before European Hegemony (Oxford U Pr), Andrew Abbott (Rutgers), The System of the Professions (U Chicago Pr), James Coleman (Chicago), Foundations of Social Theory (Harvard U Pr), Neil Fligstein (Arizona), The Transformation of Corporate Control (Harvard U Pr), Maurice Zeitlin (UCLA) & Richard Ratcliff (Syracuse), Landlords & Capitalists (Princeton U Pr). Abu-Lughod's book has already won the award from the ASA's Political Economy of World Systems section.

Structuralisme Francaise: "Maybe the real mal entendu between the French & the Americans right now is that Americans believe they have either friends or enemies in the 3d world while the French know they have complicated family relations." Jane Kramer, "Letter from Europe," The New Yorker, 18 March 91, p. 88.

"Why do America and Kuwait need each other? Kuwait is a banking system without a country, and America is a country without a banking system." Wall Street Journal, 1/91.

Cat Nets: The Sheba Selectacat asks 10 questions of prospective owners, & then proposes 3 likely breeds best able to fit "the human feline bond".

What's new (& old) in Bulgaria? "The system did not succeed in protecting itself. Even if we called in the greatest anti-communist economists and commissioned them with working out a system for the demolition of socialism, they would not be able to do it better than we." (Former Bulgarian communist leader Georgi Atanassov, *Sofia News*, 15 March 91.)

"Six Degrees of Separation" is the title of John Guare's 1990 Broadway play. The name comes directly from Stan Milgram's "small world" network study (the play was less interesting).

"Schmucks with typewriters" is how 1 producer described Hollywood screenwriters. (*New York Review of Books*, 7 March 91).

Allegedly, Karl Marx was only 18 months late with a volume of *Das Kapital* when he received a letter from his publisher saying that if he didn't send the manuscript soon, another author would be hired to do the work.... If this happens to you, you can try the retort used by Dorothy Parker who was in bed when her editor at *The New Yorker* called for her manuscript. "Too fucking busy," Parker replied, "and vice versa." (Susan Musgrave in *Toronto Star*, 17 Nov 90).

Perhaps Marx is featured in the world's only literary brothel. In "The Reading Room" (St. Louis, USA), a customer pays \$20 for 20 minutes with someone who does nothing but read erotic literature to him. (same source).

From Medieval Trade Networks to Suburban Geraniums: Stone garden gnomes have been traced back to 14th century Cappadocia (central Turkey). They were made by Central African pygmies, who were slaves in Turkish mines. Merchants had brought the statues to Italy in the 14th century & to Germany by 1420. There are an estimated 35 million garden gnomes in the world; half in Germany gardens. (*The Deutsche Press*, English Edition, 1 May 91).

Connections is a Survivor: Only 19% of the U.S. magazines started in the early 1980s were still publishing 4 years later. (*New York Times*, 24 Feb 91).

Social Networks is a Winner: The latest study of sociology journals found that *Social Networks* ranked 19th in "impact" out of 58 journals measured. No other young journal appears to rank so high. (Footnotes, 11/90).

Sunbelters Have More Fun: 1 of the biggest convictions in the US Savings & Loan fraud cases has been of Edwin McBurney, "whose 4-year romp as chairman of the Sunbelt Savings Assoc (Texas) created losses of \$3 billion for American taxpayers." McBurney financed the purchase of 84 Rolls-Royce limos from the Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh, & he took people on gambling trips to Las Vegas in 1 of Sunbelt's 7 private planes. His parties featured a live elephant & a live bear. (*NY Times*, 17 March 91).

Networkers are Survivors: A survey of 620 patients by the Ontario division of the Canadian Cancer Society found that patients & their families urgently need information about emotional problems, the impact of cancer on social & work lives, & possible financial effects. Responding to these findings, the society is shifting emphasis (& \$2M annually) away from medical needs to concentrate on providing social support & information. (*Toronto Globe & Mail*, 27 April 91).

Caregivers May Risk their own Health: A study by San Francisco's Family Survival Project (Lynn Friss, P.I.) found that 68% of those caring for victims of such disorders as Alzheimer's disease, strokes, & Parkinson's disease exhibited clinical levels of depression. (*Toronto Star*, 20 Nov 90).

"Don't ever trust car jacks to hold up your car when you are working under it.... The fact that a physics professor I had in college died when a car fell on him shows that common sense has nothing to do with intelligence." (Rob Siegel, *Roundel*, 3/91).

Are Networks Namier's Bones? "(Lewis) Namier revealed 18th century politics to have been shaped not simply by party labels, but by a complex pattern of kinship, affinity, patronage, & local interest. 'The political life of the period could be fully described without ever using a party denomination.' He regarded this proposition as a 'non-Euclidian system,' requiring 'a fundamental readjustment of ideas, & what is more, of mental habits.'" (Keith Thomas, "The Brilliant Misfit," *NY Review of Books*, 14 June 90, p. 47).

Memories of Community Saved: (In 19th century Prussia), "relations between the proprietor & his tenants and servants ... to be paternalistic, or even feudal.... At the same time, they were 'closer & more personal, & there was greater interdependence. The parallel age groups of the upper & lower levels knew each other fairly well; this made for a peculiar amalgam of formality & familiarity' - ... a spirit of mutual dependence & solidarity when the pressures of the outside world obtruded into their existence." (Gordon Craig, "Witness," quoting in part Marion Donhoff, *Before the Storm: Memoires of My Youth in Old Prussia* {Knopf}; *NY Review of Books*, 6 Dec 90, p.3).

"(Among historians, a "consensus" has) emerged that slaves (in 19th century USA) made as much of a life of their own as their masters would allow, that slaves often built satisfying relations with each other in a relatively cohesive slave community, and that slave culture helped slaves to preserve their dignity & humanity under difficult circumstances." (Michael Johnson, *NY Review of Books*, 21 Dec 89, p. 51).

Community Lost as Original Sin: "(Joseph De) Maistre saw society as an inextricable network of weak, sinful, helpless human beings, torn by contradictory passions & desires, driven hither & thither by forces too violent for their control, too destructive to be justified by any comfortable rationalist formula." (Isaiah Berlin, "Joseph De-Maistre and the Origins of Fascism III," NY Review of Books, 25 Oct 90, p. 65.)

Kinship & the Cash Nexus: New York City is now licensing & paying relatives \$225M/year to act as foster parents to abused & neglected children. But this has caused problems.. Grandmothers, knowing they can have paid support to care for their grandchildren, may be more willing to report a daughter's abuse than to intervene on their own. Caseworkers may be quicker to remove children from homes when they know they can give them to a relative. And abusive parents are more likely to give up their children to a (paid) relative rather than change their own ways. Before the development of this paid program, kin were an unlicensed, but widely available, source of child care. (Suzanne Daley, NY Times, 23 Oct 89).

Losing Kin: With the new Kodak development of storing photographs on programmable & erasable CD-ROM, "you will be able to replace or delete absentee or divorced spouses from the family album. Like the picture but can't stand the person? Zap — he's (sic) gone." Drew Harris; PC Magazine, 26 March 91, p. 15.

"Claims based upon what 1 individual owes to another define what human beings are about more than territorial & political & material claims." (Morley Torgov, Toronto Star, 9 Feb 91, p. G12).

Ties for Old Masters: Several art collectors felt more wanted at the National Gallery of Art than at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. "You can call Carter Brown or Andrew Robison & they call right back. The Met is so huge & so hard to connect with," said Peter Josten who donated a 16th century Barocci drawing to the National Gallery. Grace Brandt donated drawings by Marsden Hartley & Andre Derain. "You get invited to a dinner, your gift is hanging there.... No one else has made such a fuss." (from NY Times, 11 March 91).

Brokering Ties: "(Stock trader John) Mulherin was known as someone who would extend himself for others in the business. If a floor broker made an error on an order, causing a loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars, Mulherin might take the loss himself rather than charge him. If someone called to ask about a trade that Mulherin had just made, he would often share whatever information or perspective he had. If another trade needed to unload a stock, Mulherin would buy it if he could. 'I routinely did favors for people but not because I was a charitable institution. I had an ulterior motive — because in the long term you do better if people trust you. People in this business are generally very shortsighted — they want to think about this trade. But if I did those favors for them, they would give me their business, they'd tell me everything. No other arbitrageur had a relationship like that with most of the big institutional houses. We all like to think we want to help other people. But it's the nicest thing in the world if you can build a business, make money, & help people at the same time.'" ("The World of Business: 'No One Like Me'", New Yorker, 11 March 91, p. 45).

Career Choices: Marilyn Rinzler, owner of a Berkeley (CA) yuppie charcuterie on why she started her business: "I went to social welfare school to change the world & after my brief experience in the social welfare industry, I realized that would be impossible, so why not do chicken. Feed myself. Get into the direct service of helping people alleviate their hunger." (The Monthly, Berkley, 8/89, p. 31).

Law Networks: Small law firms are forming loose regional, national & international networks to compete with larger ones. The nets refer clients to member firms & share expertise, but remain autonomous, unlike firms that merge. "It may not be what you know that is important but who you know," says Stephen McGarry, president of the large Lex Mundi network. "The network is even better than the old-boy system because of its institutional quality," says lawyer Robert Horner. However, some firms may resent it if referrals are not evenly shared. "A lot of time & energy will be spent keeping book on who did the last favor for whom," says W Taylor Reveley 3d. And the network may be held liable for the misdeeds of a member. (Lia Wiehl, NY Times, 10 Nov 89).

ON THE CIRCUIT

(To make it in science is to be)"on the circuit, the endless round of meetings & seminars in which competitive scientists receive publicity & established their pecking order. Much of being competitive in science involves being where a small club of the elite discuss the newest ideas & data long before they are published in journals. Virtually all scientists confess they know who is on the circuit & who is off, who is clambering to get on & who has been dropped, & the best ways to get on in the 1st place. 'Let's say that I published papers but I never went anywhere, never gave a talk & never went to meetings,' said immunologist Hugh McDevitt. I would be out of it within 3 years.' By the time results are published in the scientific literature, they are already old news."

"Scientists on the circuit are deluged with paperwork. They spend their time writing grant proposals to finance their labs, reviewing papers for scientific journals, & serving on committees to plan meetings. As a result, although they suggest experiments, they virtually never do the experiments themselves. Instead, they rely on grad

students & postdoctoral fellows to do the work that will bring them continued prestige & keep them on the circuit. And they are constantly struggling to spur these students to produce striking results that they can use on the circuit." (Gina Kolata, NY Times, 2 Jan 90).

COLLAPSING BOUNDARIES AND BUILDING NETWORKS

"The breaking down of boundaries will be 1 of the significant organizational factors of the 1990s. Within manufacturing, total quality systems have led customers to completely intrude on their suppliers' autonomy. Just-in-time systems dictate the supplier's shipment schedule & when the customer is on-line to the supplier via a computer & communication network, that schedule may be revised frequently. In a similar trend across the marketing-department-to-customer boundary, the producing firm increasingly involves the customer in the design of the product via focus groups.

"At the smaller firm level, network organizations have begun to arise. Small organizations band together in network arrangements built on trust & confidence in each other to bid as if they were larger than they are. For the next bid, the arrangement may be different.

"Within the organization, boundaries are collapsing in de-layering, de-massing, flattening out. The entire middle is disappearing. The pressure to break the vertical boundaries is not just from the top down. With the increasing use of teams, sometimes without supervisors, traditional vertical roles are assumed within the team. Horizontal boundaries have also been collapsing, (such as) the traditional wall between engineering and manufacturing. 'Design-to-manufacture' is increasingly popular. To accomplish this, a variety of horizontal teams & task forces have arisen in manufacturing organizations & lateral communication has become more frequent than ever." (Condensed from Harvey Kolodny, "Collapsing Boundaries – Within and Across Organizations," Inside Guide, Winter, 1990, p. 66).

MEETINGS

- June 2-6, 1991. International Sociological Association. University of Missouri, Columbia, MO. Theme: The Globalization of Agriculture and Food Order. Dept of Rural Sociology, UM-C, Columbia, MO 65211.
- June 20-22, 1991. European Network Conference. Sorbonne, Paris. Send 400 francs (200 for students) to Secretariat de la Conference sur l'Analyse des Reseaux Sociaux, LASMAS, IRESKO, 59 = 61 rue Pouchet, 75849 Paris Cedex 17. Tel: 33-1-40.25.10.03; Fax: 33-1-42.28.95.44
- August 23-27, 1991. American Sociological Association Annual Meeting. Cincinnati, Ohio. Contact ASA Executive Office, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036.
- November 20-24, 1991. American Anthropological Association Annual Meeting. Chicago Marriott Hotel, Chicago, Illinois. Contact AAA Executive Office, 1703 New Hampshire Ave NW, Washington, DC 20009.
- February 13-17, 1992. Sunbelt XII: International Sunbelt Social Network Conference. San Diego, California. Arrangements: Phillip Bonacich, Dept of Sociology, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90024.
- March 25-29, 1992. Society for Applied Anthropology Annual Meeting. Memphis, Tennessee. Arrangements: SfAA Business Office, Box 24083, Oklahoma City, OK 73124. (405)232-4902.
- April 23-26, 1992. Southern Anthropological Society Annual Meeting. Ponce de Leon Resort and Convention Center, St. Augustine, Florida. Contact Thomas Collins, Memphis State University, Memphis TN 38152. (901)678-2080.

ABSTRACTS: BOOKS

Abu-Lughod, Janet L. (1989) *Before European Hegemony: The World System A.D. 1250-1350*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Abu-Lughod looks at the thirteenth- and fourteenth- century world system which somewhat shaped the European world system which conquered the globe after 1500. The author's thesis is that a global trading network emerged during this period which included Western Europe, the Islamic Near East, India, Southeast Asia, and China. China was the leading mercantile, technological, and military power. China's economy was strongly affected by the plagues of the period, and the forces of the collapse of the Mongol Empire blocked Asian trade routes, and led to the eventual abandonment of sea trade. Ultimately what accounts for the success of Western capitalism was its greater ferocity and ability to loot the riches and labor of the rest of the world.

Alba, R.D. (1990) *Ethnic Identity: the Transformation of White America*. New Haven, Connecticut: Yale University Press.

The author examines the changing role of ethnicity in the lives of Americans from European backgrounds. Differences in white ethnic groups are shown as decreasing in importance in educational, occupational and social achievement while remaining significant in other ways. Interview data from over five hundred informants is used in supporting this hypothesis. The book includes discussion of the impact of ethnicity on food, friendships, organizational memberships, encounters with prejudice, and children's sense of identity. Ethnicity among European Americans is portrayed as an increasingly symbolic experience with little actual cost to participants.

Back-Wiklund, Margareta and Hans Lindfors (1990) *Countryside, Way of Life and Social Change*. Publishing House Daidalos AB: Goteborg, Sweden.

An update on a twenty year old study conducted in a local community in Koppom, west of Varmland. The local process of change, including the expansion of the state as a major employer and the transformation of rural industry into a workplace for women rather than men, is described as bringing forth new lifeways as traditional and modern structures collide.

Barnes, J. A. (1990) *Models and Interpretations: Selected Essays*. New York: Cambridge University Press.

These essays, published over the last forty years, cover a variety of topics in sociology and anthropology, including lineage systems, social networks, colonialism, underlying assumptions of social science, and the significance of time in social analysis. Together they identify the author's particular view of social science as being primarily about what really happens. Introductory notes to each chapter explain the context in which the piece was originally written and draw attention to later publications and events that bear on it.

Belle, D. (1989) *Children's Social Networks and Social Supports*. New York: John Wiley and Sons.

The book addresses the topic of social networks of children. Age-related trends and gender differences are viewed within the context of the diverse social networks and experiences of social support in different historical periods and cultures. Highlights of the book include: the methodological issues regarding informant reliability; the influence of parents on the development of social networks among young adolescents; and the impact of social involvement on children's well-being.

Biersteker, Thomas J. (1987) *Multinationals, the State and Control of the Nigerian Economy*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

Biersteker analyzes the 1972 and 1977 indigenization decrees which institutionalized the process as the state-centered industrialization strategy. Biersteker moves from theoretical models to comparisons with Latin American efforts and to the conscious intention of key actors whom he interviewed over the decade. Using the natural history of state policy making, implementation, and the response of indigenous and multinational capital, Biersteker shows how state policy was frustrated by the lack of an articulated alliance between technocrats and local capitalists and how multinationals avoided the intent of the decrees by ignoring the law, reorganizing companies, altering voting

rules for directors and simply paying off front men. After the indigenization decrees, Nigerians were in greater control of their economy, but not significantly.

Boswell, Terry (ed.) (1989) *Revolution in the World-System*. New York: Greenwood Press.

The contributors to this volume focus on the study of revolution through the through world-system and dependency theories. The 1988 conference of the Political Economy of the World-System Section of the American Sociological Association provided the material for this text which is arranged into four sections, on world revolutions, social revolution in Iran and Nicaragua, and revolutionary situations in Poland, Chile, and South Africa. The rising number of revolts throughout the world is tied to declining U.S. hegemony contributed to by the weakening of the Soviet power in Eastern Europe and the reduced dependence on U.S. military.

Bryant, W. Keith. (1991) *The Economic Organization of the Household*. New York: Cambridge University Press.

Microeconomic principles at work in the institution of the family are addressed beginning with analysis of household demand for and expenditures on goods and services, proceeding to consideration of saving behavior. In separate chapters, the author treats household time allocation and production, human capital investment, fertility and, finally, marriage and divorce.

Calhoun, Craig, Marshall W. Meyer and W. Richard Scott, eds. (1990). *Structures of Power and Constraint*. New York: Cambridge University Press.

This book presents papers by many of today's leading sociologists, addressing topics defined or shaped by core enduring issues in the work of Peter Blau.

Carrier, James G. and Achsah H. Carrier. (1989) *Wage, Trade, and Exchange in Melanesia: A Manus Society in the Modern State*. Berkeley: University of California Press.

Carrier and Carrier, through participant observation on the Ponam island in Papua New Guinea, focus on the problem of persistence in the postcolonial era, exploring the ways in which Ponam people have embraced changes that have eroded patterns of economic interdependence within the region while constructing new relationships that enable them to retain or adapt local structures of production and exchange. Through the changing nature of kinship exchange, the authors illustrate the ways in which Ponam islanders have constructed ideals of identity, property rights, and mutual obligation that enable them to respond to economic changes while maintaining strong links with those who leave the island. The final chapters deal with the integration of migrants and their remittances into the internal exchange system.

Chartier, Robert, ed. (1989) *A History of Private Life: Volume 3: Passions of the Renaissance*. Cambridge, MA: Belknap Press of Harvard University Press.

The book traces the roots of contemporary definitions of the distinct public and private spheres that emerge more fully in the nineteenth century. It focuses on the decline of group control over behavior and the withdrawal of people into more restricted family activities. The volume is in three parts, covering the growth of a political bureaucracy and religious transformation from passive to active, the forms of privatization, and the family in context of neighbors, peers, and community.

Chirot, Daniel (ed.) (1989) *The Origins of Backwardness in Eastern Europe: Economics and Politics from the Middle Ages Until the Early Twentieth Century*. Berkeley: University of California Press.

A collection of essays arguing that the economic woes of Eastern Europe have historical roots predating the Soviet takeover of the 1950s. All the countries under discussion display characteristics of feudalism up to the time of communist takeover with economies dependent on a weak agricultural sector, little political freedom or respect for the individual. One essay asserts that the jump from feudalism to communism did not promote the development of a work ethic in countries like Poland. This book presents new ideas to replace obsolete cold war dogmas.

Chisolm, D. (1989) *Coordination Without Hierarchy*. Berkeley: U. of California Press.

This is a case study of how various independent transportation organizations within the San Francisco Bay area coordinate their activities on an informal basis. The author's thesis is that formal attempts to coordinate and centralize public organizations should be resisted in favor of allowing individuals to establish their own inter-organizational coordination. The book utilizes field work grounded in political science, public administration, sociology and organization theory. The book charts the ways in which informal structures materialize to compensate for the failures of formal systems requiring organizational interdependence.

Cochran, Moncrieff, et al. (1990) *Extending Families: The Social Networks of Parents and Their Children*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

The book studies the nature, variety, and function of the social ties that bind human beings together within and across formal organizational structures. The authors regard the family as the principal beneficiary and master builder of network structures. Further, the writings share a common theoretical basis developed by the author, Cochran. Utilizing longitudinal studies, the authors examine culture, ethnicity, social class, neighborhood, and family structure of families and their children. Stable and changing relationships between families and social networks are described in an effort to obtain a workable multicultural perspective. Topics include: the myth of static social networks; involvement of fathers in family life and child rearing; social networks of small children; non-kin family support structures; and the development and integration of public policy.

Cooper, R., Kuniaki Mukai, and J. Perry. (1991) *Situation Theory and its Applications, Volume 1*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Situations have properties and stand in relations defined semantically. A theory of semantics would allow the study of various types of situations or situation-like entities such as facts, events, and scenes. The book develops a framework for studying the interrelation of perception, communication and thought. The authors work includes: mathematical issues that arise within situation theory; situation theory as it relates to other logical issues; and, application of situation theory to linguistic topics.

Domhoff, William G. (1990) *The Power Elite and the State, How Policy is Made in America*. New York: Aldine de Gruyter.

Domhoff presents a network theory of social power which, along with new empirical findings on key policy issues, support theories of power in the United States that were inspired by C. Wright Mills. The author illustrates how and why various coalitions within the power elite shape key policy decisions and influenced the post World War II world economic order.

Duck, Steve, ed. (1990). *Personal Relationships and Social Support*. London: Sage Publications.

Focus is on social support as a phenomenon embedded in the everyday transactions and dynamics of people's interpersonal relationships. The authors consider such issues as the importance of the day-to-day talk of social support within interpersonal relationships, the strategies that people use to mobilize support within particular relationship contexts and the impact of people's daily life and work patterns on the need for, and ability to mobilize, support. The book brings together two strands of work, on social support and the nature of interpersonal relationships, which have tended to develop in isolation from each other.

Feldman, Martha S. (1989) *Order Without Design: Information Production and Policy Making*. Stanford: Stanford University Press.

This book focuses on how organizations develop cognitive understandings of issues and problems in their environments, and through their understanding of these issues and problems, how they come to an understanding of themselves. Feldman focuses on the bureaucratic process, motivation, and consequence in interpretation of information. In the process of the creating bureaucratic reports, the nature of the bureaucracy generating such reports determines the starting point, the inputs and focus of the reports. Motivational aspects of the bureaucracy's information processing derives from loose coupling. Information gathering and report writing are poorly integrated with decision making, if at all. The consequences of this process is that ideas are usually stockpiled on the shelf, until macro events force their use, sometimes with potentially great, even if unanticipated, policy and/or institutional effect. This intra-organizational study finds that organizational interpretations are more like syncretist mosaics, with little or no internal coherence.

Goldstone, Jack A. (1990) *Revolution and Rebellion in the Early Modern World*. Berkeley: University of California Press.

Charles Tilly calls this book a "bold, sweeping, iconoclastic, yet rigorous and deeply knowledgeable." A comparative synthesis intended to cause students of revolutions to rethink the whole problem. GRADAP, (1988) Release 2.0, 5.25" disks and manual. Distributed by iec ProGAMMA, Kraneweg 8, 9718 JP, Groningen, The Netherlands, \$500.

The Personal Computer version of the mainframe program for network analysis with the major procedures of graph theory. The program requires at least 512K of free memory and is supplied on five disks. It claims to run on any IBM compatible computer, but a mathematical coprocessor must be fitted. The program was designed to be

compatible with SPSS data files and command language, and it operated in very much the same way as SPSS. The manual is hard-going, but it is comprehensive.

Gudykunst, William B. (ed.) (1993) *Communication and Human Behavior: International and Interdisciplinary Perspectives*. Newbury, CA: Sage Publications.

A new annual book series intended to provide a forum for the exchange of scholarly ideas across disciplines and national boundaries for use as a text in graduate courses. The series will contain integrated essays on the theoretical approaches used to study specific areas such as personal relationships, organizational behavior, or mass media. The series will also contain major research findings in those areas and across disciplines within specific countries or regions. Contributing scholars are from Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America, the Middle East, North America, and South America.

Haeberle, Steven H. (1989) *Planting the Grassroots: Structuring Citizen Participation*. New York: Praeger.

This is a study of Birmingham's neighborhood-based citizen participation program developed in 1974 by the city government and relying on 86 separate neighborhood associations. Haeberle's research is based on interviews with the neighborhood association presidents, voter turnout for neighborhood association elections, neighborhood demographics, neighborhood association records, and city council files. Haeberle finds that the participation program legitimates official policies and moderates demands from the grassroots level while increasing the access of otherwise less influential citizens to local policy makers and providing an arena for citizens to prove themselves before running for city and county offices.

Hagan, John (1989) *Structural Criminology*. New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press.

A collection of empirical essays that illustrate the application of Hagan's explanation of crime as found in structural relations organized along hierarchical lines of power and authority. The book covers societal reaction to crime such as the corporate involvement and advantage in criminal activity. Also, Hagan discussed the causes of delinquency which, in power-control theory is rooted in gender-based power and control relation within the family. The final chapter gives an overview of the key issues confronting future research.

Keeley, Michael (1988) *A Social-Contract Theory of Organizations*. Notre Dame: University of Notre Dame Press.

Keeley argues that the traditional view of organizations is premised on the value-assumptions of those in management. Keeley refutes the organismic analogies of organizational theory by asserting that the organization does not have a life independent of the individuals that make it up and that labor is always accompanied by a division of power. In this context, personal goals or organizational goals are "instrumental values" in respect to the organizations. Keeley uses a refurbished version of historic "social contract" argument to illustrate that organizations can be studied in terms of value implications.

Koch, C. and I. Segev. (1989) *Methods in Neuronal Modeling: From Synapses to Networks*. Cambridge, Massachusetts: M.I.T. Press.

The book discusses computational neurosciences technically, outlining methods and techniques used for computer simulation of the functional properties of single neurons. Synapses, dendrites, single cells, and small invertebrate networks are studied as well as large scale neural networks in the mammalian nervous system.

Peshkin, Alan (1991) *The Color of Strangers, the Color of Friends: The Play of Ethnicity in School and Community*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Through interviews with both young and old residents of a town Peshkin calls "Riverview," Peshkin explores the town's period of ethnic conflict of the 1960s and 70s and the resulting redefinition of social interaction. As a result of the ethnic strife, communication and friendships began to transverse ethnic boundaries. While ethnicity is still the lens through which many of the community's adults view the world, Peshkin finds that for the town's high-schoolers ethnicity play a surprisingly small role. Peshkin insists that the students, and not any special curriculum, deserve the credit.

Mann, Susan Archer. *Agrarian Capitalism in Theory and Practice*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press.

The author adopts an interdisciplinary approach to explain why agriculture has been traditionally resistant to wage labor. Said to be a provocative theoretical and empirical synthesis of scholarship on the southern plantation economy.

Marchak, Patricia, Neil Guppy and John McMullan (eds.) (1987) *Uncommon Property: The Fishing and Fish-Processing Industries in British Columbia*. Toronto: Methuen.

This book deals with many aspects of the fishing and fish-processing industries in British Columbia among which are: historical growth, sociotechnical organization, market position, labor issues, state involvement, international environment and local communities. The project leader, Patricia Marchak, introduces the primary concepts relevant to the study. Among the familiar concepts of capital, labor, and dependence, Marchak proposes that the management of the rights to fish should be state controlled. Thus the issue of 'mismanaged state property' and not the 'tragedy of the commons' becomes an additional concept for subsequent chapters.

Martin, Michael T. and Terry R. Kandal (eds.) (1989) *Studies of Social Development and Change in the Modern World*. New York: Oxford University Press.

This is a collection of essays concerning the "uneven" and "dependent" development of societies from the perspective of an internationally stratified world and an interdependent global economy. The essays grouped into theoretical and methodological issues, the Caribbean/Latin American periphery, the semiperiphery and core of the Caribbean/Latin American community, and the reformulation of models and the future. The goal of this work is to stimulate discussion and provide critiques on the models of socio-economic development, political transformation, and revolutionary change.

Meyer, Marshal W. and Lynne G. Zucker. (1989) *Permanently Failing Organizations*. Newbury Park, CA: Sage Publications.

The authors argue that the reasons that older organizations are less likely to go out of business, while also suffering from declining productivity is because of the constituencies which develop around such organizations which are concerned more with the organizations survival than its performance. Constituencies dependent on the organization, workers, customers, communities can force companies to persist under unfavorable conditions, leading to sustained levels of low performance before organizational death. The authors argue that corporations attempt to avoid public pressure to change by adopting the multidivisional form, privatizing government services, and using a doctrine of strategic management to move decision making out of local sites vulnerable to political and social action and into distant corporate headquarters.

Pope, Jacqueline (1989) *Biting the Hand That Feeds Them: Organizing Women on Welfare at the Grass Roots Level*. New York: Praeger.

Pope's study of a welfare mother's organizations in New York in the 1970s is based on interviews Pope conducted with participants in the Brooklyn Welfare Action Council (B-WAC) and her own participation in welfare rights organizing in the late 1960s. Pope deals with the ongoing debate about the relative merits of grass roots organizations pressuring for incremental reforms versus withdrawing their consent and standing in protest and opposition to the status quo. Pope examines the direct and indirect successes of the group, importance of support form outside groups, how members established goals believing that smaller reforms would be more easily attained.

Popenoe, David (1988) *Disturbing the Nest: Family Change and Decline in Modern Societies*. New York: Aldine de Gruyter.

Popenoe uses ethnographic sources on the Swedish family to discuss what he sees as a global trend of family deinstitutionalization in advanced societies. In Popenoe's view, the traditional family has been undermined by 1) the greater number of women working outside the home, which leaves a void in the functional division of labor in the family, and 2) the welfare states usurping of family functions, which undermines the authority of the family and decreases volunteerism. Two chapters discuss Switzerland, New Zealand and the United States, societies the author considers to retain a strong sense of familialism based on rates of divorce, birth, and marriage.

Portes, Alejandro, Manuel Castells, and Lauren A. Benton (eds.) (1989) *The Informal Economy: Studies in Advanced and Less Developed Countries*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press.

A set of case studies on "informal" economic activity organized into four sections: "Urban Labor Markets," "Black Money, Black Markets," "Industrial Restructuring and the Informal Sector," and the "Informal sector and the State." The editors define informal economy as "a common-sense notion whose moving boundaries cannot be captured by a strict definition without closing the debated prematurely" (11). The editors' definition of informal economy allows for a diverse collection of material in which the contextual elements influencing the informal economy are different in every case.

Qureshi, Hazel, and Alan Walker. (1989) *The Caring Relationship: Elderly People and Their Families*. Philadelphia: Temple University Press.

The authors are interested in the experience of the elderly as they become more dependent, their interactions with their families and community, and the way in which government and community programs promote or impede support for their independent living. Some findings: The number of elderly surviving into old age without children or relatives is increasing. The pool of potential family carers is shrinking because of declining fertility. Most carers are daughters or daughters-in-law. The old are increasingly becoming carefivers for the very old. More than half the of the elderly over the age of sixty-five have no disabilities. The authors suggest an agenda for care shared between the state and the family, a policy that would support activities of the family and others but would not exploit their willingness to care. The book attempts to link the micro and macro levels of analysis.

Runciman, W. Garry (1989) *A Treatise on Social Theory: Vol. 2: Substantive Social Theory*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Runciman develops a general theory of human society in which he establishes different stages of social development, the types of societies existing at each stage, and the transitions between various stages and types of societies. The author uses a great deal of evidence from the historical record to illustrate his ideas. This volume can be read independently of Runciman's earlier volume on the methodology of social theory, although arguments from the earlier volume are continued in the second.

Russell, James W. (1989) *Modes of Production in World History*. London & New York: Routledge.

An introduction to the debate over the concept "mode of production" and its applicability to societies past and present. In the first chapter, the Marxist approach to social change is relayed through Russell's interpretation of Marx. The following nine chapters are essays on the nine separate modes of production. Precapitalist modes of production are discussed through historical literature. Chapters on capitalism are summaries of theoretical literature on political economy and class structure in capitalist societies. Overviews of existing socialist societies and speculations of Marx and Engels on the nature of communism make up the last two chapters.

Salzinger, S., J.S. Antrobus, and M. Hammer. (1988) *Social Network of Children, Adolescents, and College Students*. Hillsdale, N.J.: Lawrence Erlbaum.

The aim of social network analysis is to bring under a single conceptual umbrella the distinct and various "social worlds" of the child, adolescent, or college student. The book includes 12 studies which demonstrate that the search for the cumulative effects of multiple social contacts on the child can considerably enhance our theoretical, methodological, and clinical understanding of social behavior in general and children's behavior in particular. The authors provide a general introduction to the issues involved. Topics include: how to conduct complex research projects and report methods and results; clinical issues about the structure and function of the social networks of inner city children and their parents; and, differential status of adolescent social networks and the impact this may have on perceived levels of self-esteem.

Sarason, Barbara R., Irwin G. Sarason and Gregory R. Pierce. (1991) *Social Support: An Interactional View*. New York: John Wiley and Sons.

The book reviews current research and theory, covering especially issues such as: the assessment of social support for children and adults; personality development, cultural contexts, coping with stress; the immune system, the elderly, and community and clinical processes. It contains integrative surveys of clinical and field studies, experimental investigations, and life-span explorations.

Saris, Willem E. and Irmtraud N. Gallhofer (eds.) (1988) *Sociometric Research: Vol. 1: Data Collection and Scaling. and Sociometric Research: Vol. 2: Data Analysis*. New York: St. Martin's Press.

These two volumes are a collection of papers on social measurement written for the first methodology conference of the International Sociological Association which met in Amsterdam in 1984. Papers examine formal issues in quantitative data collection and analysis and the refinement of methodological technique across such disciplines as marketing, public opinion, education, mathematics, economics, mass communications, population, psychology, statistics, and sociology.

Schwartz, Mildred A. (1990) *The Party Network: The Robust Organization of Illinois Republicans*. Madison: University of Wisconsin Press.

Schwartz's ethnography draws on organizational theory to explain how a modern political party survives complex environmental changes, maintaining boundaries as a cultural system through a distinctive ideology.

Schwartz uses her years of interviews with interviews with some 200 informants to present and elaborate dissection of the network of multiplex relationships among 23 key actors or positions. The author's analysis illustrates how linkages are established and maintained and how different party actors manipulate their access and control over the different media to maintain their dominant positions. From Schwartz's analysis, loosely coupled networks of extensive dependency relations among functional positions, which must cope with both internal and external environmental uncertainties, characterize the modern political party.

Shetty, B. (ed.) (1989) Network Optimization and Applications. Annals of Operations Research. Vol. 20, (1-4). J.G. Baltzer AG, Basel.

This volume contains twelve papers covering some of the recent research in network optimization. Most authors are leading researchers in the field and address a wide range of network problems such as shortest paths, stochastic networks, multi-objective networks, constrained networks and generalized networks.

Smith, Gavin (1989) Livelihood and Resistance: Peasants and the Politics of Land in Peru. Berkeley: University of California Press.

Based on Smith's field work conducted nearly twenty years ago, this book examines the political economy of the Andean village of Huasicancha, including its out-migrants who have maintained closed links with their home community. Access to land is the ongoing struggle described by Smith and shown in relation to the broader economic and political forces of modern Peru. The author presents an overview of cross-disciplinary literature dealing with the peasantry, the villages relations with neighboring villages, the changes in the village economy over time, and the relationship between culture, class and commodification.

Star, Susan Leigh (1989) Regions of the Mind: Brain Research and the Quest for Scientific Certainty. Stanford: Stanford University Press.

In the late 1800s, two theories developed in the search for the relationship between brain structure and mental function. The localizationists believed that specific areas of the brain corresponded with specific mental functions. The diffusionists believed that multiple brain regions were responsible for the same mental functions. The question asked by Star, self-identified as a symbolic interactionist, is "if the two models are structurally and logically so similar, why the conflict? Why did the localization of function succeed as distinct form more diffusionist models?" (p 7). The answer to this question lies in the degree to which the localization model was already embedded in a wide array of scientific practices and professions.

STRUCTURE, Basic Edition, Release 4.1, 5.25" or 3.5" disks and manuals. Distributed by Professor R. Burt, Research Program in Structural Analysis, Center for the Social Sciences, 420 West 118th Street, 8th Floor, Columbia University, NY 10027, USA.

A network analysis application specifically developed for the Personal Computer. In comparison with the GRADAP package, STRUCTURE includes a more restricted range of measures, but goes beyond the confines of graph theory. The accompanying manual is extensive and includes background on social network analysis as well as instructions on the program.

Tarrow, Sidney (1989) Struggle, Politics, and Reform: Collective Action, Social Movements and Cycles of Protest. Ithaca: Cornell University Press.

Although this book is based on Tarrow's 1983 *Struggling to Reform*, it contains much new material including research on protests in Italy, and recent European and American scholarship on social movements. General discussions on theories of collective action, social movements, politics, and reform are expanded and reorganized. Tarrow's contribution to the tradition of such books on social movements, synthesizes, clarifies, and builds on previous works.

Unger, D.G. and D.R. Powell. (1990) Families as Nurturing Systems. Binghamton, New York: The Haworth Press.

The authors examine the new and emerging directions in the design and implementation of family resources and support programs. The book describes and analyzes a wide range of program models in the areas of prevention, social support, family resource, and empowerment that have been implemented in many schools, churches, workplaces, and public policy areas. Topics in the book include: new directions for family resource and support programs; services for children with special needs; family support across lifespan and within different settings; social network intervention in intensive family based preventive services; the Black church and family support programs.

Unger, D.G. and M.B. Sussman. (1990) Families in Community Settings. Binghamton, New York: The Haworth Press.

The book focuses on the interrelation of families and the programs and policies that influence them, including those developed by schools, employers, community health and mental health organizations. The issues are approached from a multidisciplinary standpoint. Topics include: corporate responses to families; homelessness; the elderly; early childhood programs; ethnic families; families and schools; child abuse and social neglect; and the place of kinfolk in personal community networks and social networks in general.

Weitzen, H.S. (1991) Infopreneurs: Turning Data into Dollars. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

The book shows methods for marketing and generating information for personal gain. Topics discussed include: how to leverage database information; customizing information for customers; locating hard-to-find information; speeding information flow; repackaging information to create new products and services; and improving access to information.

Wright, Erik Olin (ed.) (1990) The Debate on Classes. New York: Verso.

Wright attempts to solve problems in contemporary class theory through Analytical Marxism. Wright includes his major critics of different theoretical perspectives, backed up by a range of empirical data and studies from a number of different countries, and concludes with responses to the criticisms and reformulations of the original theory.

ABSTRACTS: JOURNAL ARTICLES

Alexander, Michael C. and Danowski, James A. (1990) Analysis of an Ancient Network: Personal Communication and the Study of Social Structure in a Past Society. *Social Networks*. vol. 12. 313-335.

Ancient historians generally understand that confidence in our reconstruction of Roman social structure must be limited by the recognition that we rely, at least in part, on biased statements about it by the Romans themselves. Communication research offers a method of analyzing interactions between individuals on a quantitative and comprehensive basis which allows achievement of a more reliable picture of the Roman social structure. This paper tests an hypothesis about the position of Roman senators and knights in the social structure of the Roman society. A corpus of ancient texts is analyzed, coding who-to-whom relations in 280 letters written by Cicero from 68 B.C. to 43 B.C. Network analysis is performed. This study produces two kinds of benefit. In terms of the historical question at hand, the results show that senators and knights occupied structurally similar positions in Cicero's network of relations. These results cast doubt on a traditional view of a sharp division between senators and knights, and lend support to a more recent approach. In terms of communication methodology, this research shows that the value of applying relational content-network analysis of messages to test hypotheses about social systems when questioning the actual participants about their social relations is not feasible.

Anas, Alex and Ikki Kim (1988) Network Loading Versus Equilibrium Estimation of the Stochastic Route Choice Model: Maximum Likelihood and Least Squares Revisited. *Journal of Regional Science*. Vol. 30 (1). pp. 89-103.

Daganzo (1977,1979), Daganzo and Sheffi(1977), Sheffi(1985), and Sheffi and Daganzo(1980) have used one assumption about traveler behavior in developing estimation techniques for the stochastic route-choice problem and another assumption in predicting flows in networks by using the same model. In estimation, they calculate the congested travel costs of the network links from observed flows in the network, and the network is loaded based on these costs. In prediction, they follow their stochastic user-equilibrium assumption by which travelers evaluate costs using the mean of the observed flows (or equilibrium flows). The travel-cost coefficient from which the observed flow data (which must be used in loading) is generated. The estimates of the same coefficient, obtained in this paper, by constraining the estimation results to conform to the equilibrium conditions are unbiased, and only marginally less efficient (have larger standard deviations). The average percentage error and inefficiency of the link flow predictions based on the loading method increases as the level of congestion on the network rises.

Anderson, Ake, Christer Anderstig and Bjorn Harsman. (1990) Knowledge and Communications Infrastructure and Regional Economic Change. *Regional Science and Urban Economics*. Vol. 20. pp. 359-376.

This study is concerned with an analysis of the relations between infrastructure and productivity. It is based on a production function approach, permitting variable returns to a scalar with respect to the quantity and quality of labor. The infrastructural capacity of a region is represented by a geometric aggregate of air, road, rail, building capital and R&D capacities. A non-linear econometric procedure is used to estimate the influence of infrastructure upon gross productivity of regions.

Anderstig, Christer & Harsman Bjorn. (1990) Knowledge and Communications Infrastructure and Regional Economic Change. *Regional Science and Urban Economics*. pp. 359-376.

The paper aims at looking further into the regional consequences of the logistic revolution. Including are discussions of the regional production pattern, its affects and factors.

Antonucci, Toni C., Rebecca Fuhrer, and James S. Jackson (1990) Social support and reciprocity: A cross-ethnic and cross-national perspective. In Stevan E. Hobfoll (ed.). *Journal of Social and Personal Relationships*. Special Issue 7(4):519-530.

This cross national study examined the perception of reciprocity in support relationships and the degree to which reciprocity predicts life satisfaction. Comparisons of white and black American elderly with elderly from Southwestern France indicate cultural differences. The French are much more likely to perceive their support relationships as reciprocal and very unlikely to report receiving less support than they provide. Among elderly white

Americans, age, lower educational levels and functional limitations are associated with not perceiving support relationships as reciprocal. The pattern is similar but not significant among black Americans. French elderly with more functional limitations report that they receive less than they provide where as those who are married are more likely to report that their relations are reciprocal. Comparisons of white and black Americans over the full adult age range reveal that for white Americans, age, education, functional limitations, and marital status are important factors prediction reciprocity in social relations; for black Americans again the pattern is similar but only functional limitation and marital status significantly predict reciprocity. Generally, reciprocal relationships are most positively related to life satisfaction in comparison to both receiving more or receiving less support in white and black American adults and American and French elderly.

Arabie, Phillips, Laurance J. Hubert and Sylvia Schleutermann. (1990) Blockmodels from the Block Energy Approach. *Social Networks*. Vol. 12. pp. 99-126.

This paper considers the use of the Bond Energy approach of McCormick, Schweitzer, and White as an alternative to CONCOR and the other methods for producing blockmodels, and to Baker's approach to three way blockmodels. Results of analyses using artificial data and the Roethlisberger-Dickson Bank Wiring Room data are presented, where algorithms alternative to the one of McCormick et al. (including versions of simulated annealing) are considered.

Barbee, Anita P., Mary R. Gulley, and Michael R. Cunningham (1990) Support seeking in personal relationships. In Stevan E. Hobfoll (ed.). *Journal of Social and Personal Relationships*. Special Issue 7(4):531-540.

This paper introduces a new model of Interactive Support Seeking and describes a study derived from it. Task versus relationship type of problem and gender of support seeker were examined for their effect on the selection of same-sex versus opposite-sex versus opposite-sex friends to provide social support. Male and female undergraduates were asked to vividly imagine each of 2 task and 2 relationship problems and to indicate for each problem the friend to whom they would prefer to talk. Participants were also asked to anticipate the specific interactive coping behaviors that their same and opposite-sex friends would offer in response to each problem. We found that both males and females preferred to talk to their same-sex friends and expected the male friends to use more Dismiss behaviors in response to a relationship problem. Females expected their female friends to use more Solve and Support behaviors in response to relationship than task problems, and for their male friends to use more Dismiss and Escape behaviors in response to problems. Directions for future research on Interactive Support Seeking are suggested.

Barley, Stephen R. (1990) The Alignment of Technology and Structure through Roles and Networks. *Administrative Science Quarterly*. Vol. 35. pp. 61-103.

This paper outlines a role-based approach of conceptualizing and investigating the conception in some previous research that technologies change organizational and occupational structures by transforming pattern of action and interaction. Building on Nadel's theory of social structure, the paper argues that the microsocial dynamics occasioned by new technologies reverberate up levels of analysis in an orderly manner. Specifically, a technology's material attributes are said to have an immediate impact on the nonrelational elements of one or more work roles. These changes, in turn, influence the role's relational elements, which eventually affect the structure of an organization's social networks. Consequently, roles and social networks are held to mediate a technology's structural effects. The theory is illustrated by ethnographic and sociometric data drawn from a comparative field study of the use of traditional and computerized imaging devices in two radiology departments.

Baron, Robert S., Carolyn E. Cutrona, Daniel W. Russell, Daniel Hicklin, and David M. Lubaroff. (1990) Social Support and Immune Function Among Spouses of Cancer Patients. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*. Vol. 59 (2). pp. 344-352.

This study investigated whether social support was related to immune function among spouses of cancer patients. Effect of depression and negative life events were examined as potential mediators. Results show evidence of greater immunocompetence on 2 of 3 dynamic measures: natural killer cytotoxicity and proliferation response to phytohemagglutinin among spouses who reported high levels of social support. All six components of social support assessed by the Social Provisions Scale (Cutrona and Russell, 1987) were strongly related to these indices of immune function. No evidence was found for mediation by either life events or depression.

Barrera, Manuel, Jr. and Louise M. Baca (1990) Contributions of enacted support, conflicted support, and network orientation. In Stevan E. Hobfoll (ed.). Journal of Social and Personal Relationships. Special Issue 7(4):541-555.

There is a need for a greater understanding of factors that influence individuals' satisfaction with social support. Theory and research on recipient reactions to aid guided the selection of variables for this study and its hypotheses. Results for 78 mental health outpatients indicated that network orientation, conflicted support, and enacted support had significant unique effects on support satisfaction. When psychological distress was the criterion, network orientation was a significant predictor, but its effect was not mediated by support satisfaction. The discussion focused on how network orientation, conflicted support, and enacted support add to our understanding of recipient reactions to support.

Batton, David and Gunnar Tornqvist. (1990) Multilevel Network Barriers. The Methodological Challenge. The Annals of Regional Science. Vol. 24. Pp. 271-287.

This paper induces the notion of network barriers and discusses some methodologies that might be applicable in the context of multilevel networks. The Oresund Region in Scandinavia provides an illustrative study area for examining contact behavior in a network context under the combined influence of geographical and political barriers. Resulting contact patterns suggest that the classic methods of spatial interaction analysis (such as the gravity model) may have rather limited relevance if we wish to measure network accessibility on a multilevel or hierarchical basis. To facilitate this type of analysis, a multidimensional measure of contact frequency called interactivity is defined and its analytical potential is assessed. Some ideas for future research are also mentioned in order to test the proposed hypotheses and methodologies in a more rigorous manner.

Bear, Mary. (1990) Social Networks and Health: Impact on Returning Home After Entry into Residential Care Homes. Gerontologist. The Gerontological Society of America. Vol. 30. No. 1 Feb. pp. 30-34.

This research extends the study of social network analysis and labeling theories into the context of residential care homes (RCH). Findings suggest that: (1) when members of intense social networks decide to move elderly persons into RCHs, placement is truly needed and (2) although the likelihood of returning home from RCHs is affected by sociocultural characteristics, the functional and cognitive status of the resident are of primary importance.

Bercovitch, Fred B. and Manuel R. Lebron. (1991) Impact of Artificial Fissioning and Social Network on Levels of Aggression and Affiliation in Primates. Wiley-Liss, Inc. Aggressive Behavior. Vol. 17. pp. 17-25.

Levels of aggression may be affected by stability of social relationships or by population density. A number of studies of nonhuman primates have indicated that spatial density influences agonistic activity levels less than does social density. Artificial fissioning of a captive troop of rhesus macaques was undertaken and the resultant differences in patterns of aggression and affiliation were examined. If population density has a major effect on levels of aggression, then fissioning will result in a decrease in aggression; if social stability has a major effect on levels of aggression, then fissioning is likely to be accompanied by an increase in aggression. An increase in rates of both aggression and affiliative behavior resulted from artificial troop fissioning. These findings occur with other studies that have concluded that social stability is a more important determinant of primate aggression than is population density. Nonhuman primates use affiliative mechanisms to adjust their behavior when population density increases such that potentially adverse consequences of crowding are avoided.

Bienenstock, Elisa J., Phillip Bonacich and Melvin Oliver. (1990). The Effect of Network Density and Homogeneity on a Attitude Polarization. Social Networks. Vol. 12. pp. 153-172.

This paper analyzes data from the 1985 General Social Survey to determine if network homogeneity and density magnify social and political attitude differences between racial, gender, educational and religious categories. Network heterogeneity and density both have the predicted effect on attitude differences. The results vindicate the continued interests of social scientists in the role of social networks in the development and transmission of political attitudes.

Bonacich, Phillip (1990) Communication Dilemmas in Social Networks: An experimental study.

Included are the supportive data that the structure of the network affects social dilemmas.

Borgatti, Stephen P., Martin G. Everett and Paul R. Shirey. (1990). LS Sets, Lambda Sets and Other Cohesive subjects. *Social Networks*. Vol. 12. pp. 337-357.

Seidman (1983a) has suggested that the engineering concept of LS sets provides a good formalization of the intuitive network notion of a cohesive subset. Some desirable features that LS sets exhibit are that they are difficult to disconnect by removing edges, they are relatively dense within and isolated without, they have limited diameter, and individual members have more direct links to other members than to non-members. Unfortunately, this plethora of features means that LS sets occur only rarely in real data. It also means that they do not make good independent variables for structural analyses in which greater-than-expected in-group homogeneity is hypothesized with respect to some substantive dependent variable, because it is unclear which aspect of the LS set was responsible for the first homogeneity. We discuss a variety of generalizations and relations of LS sets based on just a few of the properties possessed by LS sets. Some of these simpler models are drawn from the literature while others are introduced in this paper. One of the generalizations we introduced, called a lambda set, is based on the property that members of the set have greater edge connectivity with other members than non-members. This property is shared by LS sets. Edge connectivity satisfies the axioms of an ultrametric similarity measure, and so LS sets and lambda sets are shown to correspond to a particular hierarchical clustering of the nodes in a network. Lambda sets are straightforward to compute, and we have made use of this fact to introduce a new algorithm for computing LS sets which runs an order of magnitude faster than the previous alternative.

Brookes, Christine. (1990) *The Third Aspect. An Investigation of U.K. Business Networks*. *Women's Studies Int. Forum* Vol. 13, No. 6. Pergamon Press pp. 577-585.

The research was a study of 16 women's networks in the United Kingdom. Information was mainly collected via self-completion postal questionnaire in Summer 1987. The purpose of this paper is to develop concepts which might be used to understand the characteristics and activities of such networks and to test out the hypothesis that a network's political stance is predictive of some of its main features. It seeks to demonstrate that Tomlinson's dichotomous political classification of networks (*Women in Management Review*, 2(4), 238-247, 1987) can usefully be extended to encompass a third category. The hypothesis that the political stance of a network will be predictive of its orientation—discussed in terms of the relative importance of training and lobbying to a given group—and the inclusivity/exclusivity of its membership policy is supported. Conversely, it is shown that attitudes to men as potential members, organizational structures, and sources and levels of funding cannot be predicted purely by references to a network's political position.

Burawoy, Michael. (1990). *Marxism as Science: Historical Challenges and Theoretical Growth*. *American Sociological Review*. Vol. 55. pp. 775-793.

This paper examines Marxism's claim to be a science. The first part considers possible models of science and argues that the most coherent is Imre Lakatos's Methodology of scientific research programs. In his conception scientific knowledge grows on the basis of a hard core of postulates which are protected from refutation by the development of a series of auxiliary theories. Such a research program is progressive rather than degenerating if successive theories are consistent with the core, explain anomalies and make predictions, some of which are realized. In the second part I argue that with some qualifications the history of Marxism — from Marx and Engels, to German Marxism, to Russian Marxism, and finally to Western Marxism — conforms to the model of a progressive research program. In the third part I claim that deviations from the model, such as Soviet Marxism, are due to the breakdown of the reciprocal interaction between Marxism's heuristics and historical challenges.

Burstein, Paul (1991) *Legal Mobilization as a Social Movement Tactic: The Struggle for Equal Employment Opportunity*. *AJS* Vol. 96 (5). pp. 1201-25.

This article attempts to link social movements and work in the mobilization of law by analyzing the mobilization of law as a tactic to facilitate the social movement's goals through "proper channels." The author focuses on the movement for equal employment opportunity (EEO). The fight for equal treatment in the market place, the article discusses how often women and minorities mobilized the EEO laws, how often they win their cases, and how victory is related to their ability to organize and to get help from the federal government. Conclusions are similar to other recent work on social movements but the relationship between grievances and mobilization is problematic concerning issues of resources and government intervention.

Cammack, Paul (1990) *A critical assessment of the new elite paradigm*. *American Sociological Review*. Vol. 55. pp. 415-420.

The article deals with the problems of the new elite paradigm, its stability, role and settlements.

Campbell, Karen E. (1990) Networks in the Past: A 1939 Bloomington Neighborhood. *Social Forces*. Vol. 69 (1). pp. 139-155.

One difficulty with couching questions about community in network terms is the dearth of historical data on networks. This research begins to fill the gap by analyzing data collected in 1939 from residents of a square block in Bloomington, Indiana. Relatively weak relationships were more common than close friendships; residents knew about two-thirds of their neighbors by name, and about 13 friends on the block; the densities of friendship networks in this neighborhood are similar to those reported in recent studies of unbounded networks. These findings cast some doubt on the presumption that past neighborhood networks were significantly more sociable than contemporary networks.

Cauce, Ana Mari and Debra S. Srebnik. (1990) Returning to Social Support Systems: A Morphological Analysis of Social Networks. *American Journal of Community Psychology*. Vol 18 (4). pp. 609-616.

In order to examine the characteristics of support providers which form separate "support systems" college students rated 12 potential sources of social support according to their similarity in supportiveness. Multidimensional scaling and hierarchical cluster analysis was used to explore the global and local structure underlying similarities. Multiple regression analysis of adjective rating by an independent sample aided interpretation of results. Analysis suggested that separate support system consisting of either nuclear family, kin, friends, or formal providers could be distinguished based on their "Intimacy" and "Relevance to Daily Life." The unclear family support system was characterized of intimacy and lower levels of relevance. The kin system was moderately high in intimacy and relatively low in relevance. Friends were high in both respects and formal providers were low in intimacy and high in relevance to daily life.

Cerulo, Karen A. (1990) To Err is Social: Network Prominence and Its Effects on Self-Estimation. *Sociological Forum*. Vol. 5 pp. 619-634.

In studying professional productivity, researchers find that actors do not always accurately perceive their productivity levels. Yet the literature does not provide an adequate explanation as to why these errors occur. This study examines the effects of networks prominence on the self-estimation of productivity. I contend that network prominence is indicated through a variety of dimensions-visibility, connectedness, and professional affiliation-each of which has varying influence on the self-estimation process. This influence is best understood by exploring actors' internal vs. external attributions of prominence. Specifically, when actors attribute their prominence to internal effort, they will tend to overestimate their productivity. Conversely, when actors attribute their network prominence external circumstances, they will underestimate their productivity. The distinction between internal and external attributions of prominence relies, in large part on the process of social comparison.

Chappell, Neena, Alexander Segall, and Doris G. Lewis (1990) Gender and Helping Networks among Day Hospital and Senior Centre Participants. *Canadian Journal on Aging*. Vol. 9 (3). pp. 220-233.

This paper examines gender differences in helping networks for three different illness situations (common ailments, hypothetical short-term health emergencies, and functional disability) among participants attending day hospitals and senior centres in Winnipeg, Manitoba. The findings show that women are more likely than men to receive assistance from family members other than a spouse and to receive assistance from friends as well. Gender emerged as a significant correlate of who helped, even when controlling for availability of that person, extent of the illness, other health factors, and social network characteristics.

Connidis, Ingrid Arnet and Lorraine Davies. (1990) Confidants and Companions in Later Life: The Place of Family and Friends. *Journal of Gerontology*. Vol. 45 (4). pp. 141-149.

Responses from a sample of 400 older persons were used to determine the relative importance of various family members (spouse, children, siblings, other relatives) and friends in the confidant and companion networks of later life. Significant differences exist among older persons (based on gender, marital status, and availability of children) in the salience of these ties as confidants and companions. There are also major differences in the configuration of the confidant-vs-companion networks. These variations are discussed in the context of the hierarchical-compensation, task specificity, and functional specificity of relationships models of support. The findings demonstrate that a distinction regarding availability of kin must be made among those who never had a particular tie (e.g. the childless and single), those who have lost a previous tie (e.g. the widowed), and those whose tie lives far away.

Contarello, Alberta and Chiara Volpato (1991) *Images of Friendship: Literary Depictions Through the Ages. Journal of Social and Personal Relationships*. Vol. 8. pp. 49-75.

The present work aims to study friendship in historical literary texts to examine the basic structure and various modalities of this relationship as depicted through the ages. Five masterpieces of European literature chosen for their availability, relevance and popularity – criteria required in comparative studies – were content analyzed and then submitted to cluster and correspondence analyses. The works span a wide period, from the end to the twelfth century to the mid-twentieth century. All of them were written by women. The results highlight both common and diverse aspects of the relationship in the course of time. As regards common aspects the central core of friendship appears to consist of intimacy, respect, mutual help, confrontation. The results of correspondence analyses illustrate factors with tie up with the basic dimensions encountered in cross-cultural research: 'affect', 'intimacy', and to a lesser extent, 'status'. Major differences over time regard the varying form of the relationship. An important change in friendship occurred in the passage from the sixteenth to the seventeenth century, with conflict increasingly emerging as a possible element. The results are discussed in connection with the literature on personal relationships and the topic of literature as a source of social knowledge is briefly discussed.

Corman, Steven R. (1990) *Computerized vs Pencil and Paper Collection of Network Data. Social Networks*. Vol. 12. pp. 375-384.

Computerized data collection is gaining favor among social scientists because it facilitates easy data management. Computerization is especially attractive to network researchers because of the large amount of data their studies require. This study sought to validate a computerized data collection technique by comparing it with a traditional pencil and paper survey. Results showed that the two produce comparable data, and that the computerized data shows somewhat higher criterion validity and test-retest reliability.

Crane, Jonathan (1991) *The Epidemic Theory of Ghettos and Neighborhood Effects on Dropping Out and Teenage Childbearing. AJS* Vol. 96 (5). pp. 1226- 59.

This article proposes that ghettos are communities that have experienced epidemics of social problems. This theory suggests that the pattern of neighborhood effects on social problems is nonlinear with a sharp increase in the probability that an individual will develop a social problem if they reside in a neighborhood near the bottom of the distribution of neighborhood quality. This theory is supported by an analysis of the pattern of neighborhood effects on dropping out and teenage childbearing.

Cutrona, Carolyn E., B. Beth Cohen, and Surria Igram (1990) *Contextual determinants of the perceived supportiveness of helping behaviors. In Stevan E. Hobfoll (ed.). Journal of Social and Personal Relationships. Special Issue 7(4):553-562.*

We tested the effect of contextual variables on the perceived supportiveness of help-intended behaviors. These variables included relationship closeness, spontaneity of support behavior, degree of correspondence between type of support desired and type obtained, and gender of the help-provider. Subjects read descriptions of help-intended interactions, in which the contextual variables were systematically varied, then rated their helpfulness and supportiveness. Results showed significant effects for all contextual variables except gender of the support provider. Results suggest that not only the content of support-intended behaviors, but the context in which they occur are important determinants of perceived supportiveness.

Dakof, Gayle A. and Shelley E. Taylor (1990) *Victim's Perceptions of Social Support: What Is Helpful From Whom? Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*. Vol 58 (1). pp. 80-89.

Although research has demonstrated that social interactions influence psychological well-being, little is known about what specific actions victims of stressful life events experience as helpful or unhelpful. Wortman and Dunkel-Schetter (1979) previously suggested that victims frequently experience rejection, withdrawal, and communication problems with those close to them. To address these issues, 55 cancer patients were interviewed concerning the specific actions they found helpful or unhelpful from several potential support providers: spouse, other family members, friends acquaintances, others with cancer, physicians, and nurses. The data indicated that the Wortman and Dunkel-Schetter victimization model applied better with friends and acquaintances than to interactions with close family members. In addition, support was found to be partially dependent on the source: Particular actions were perceived to be helpful from some but not other network members. Implications for theory and research on social support are discussed.

DeFour, Darlene C. and Barton J. Hirsch (1990) The Adaption of Black Graduate Students: A Social Network Approach. *American Journal of Community Psychology*. Vol. 18 (3). pp. 487-503.

Despite the importance of increasing the number of graduate degrees awarded to members of minority groups, there has been little research on how minority students adapt to the graduate school environment. The present study examined how social integration and social support were related to academic performance and psychological well-being among 89 black graduate and professional students. Findings indicate that black graduate students were not well integrated into their academic environment. Students in relatively more integrated departments were better adjusted, had higher grades and perceived themselves to be making good progress in their graduate work. These students were also less likely to have considered dropping out of school. Frequency of out-of-school contact with black faculty and the number of black students in the department were important social integration and social support variables. The implications of these findings for minority student retention are discussed.

Denton, Toni C. (1990) Bonding and Supportive Relationships among Black Professional Women: Rituals of Restoration. *Journal of Organizational Behavior* Vol. 11 pp. 447-457.

In two-day assessment workshops 71 black professional women explored the kinds of supportive relationships they have formed with significant black women friends and the consequences of these supportive relationships for their growth and development. Findings show two major types of supportive relationships: (1) other-oriented relationships, in which participants' bonds with other black women emphasize the provision of support to other, and (2) self-enhancing relationships, in which participants' bonds with other black women are reciprocal in nature or are oriented toward self. Within these two types of relationships, three main functions of support were found: (1) social companionship, (2) task help, and (3) supportiveness. Of these three functions, the receipt of supportiveness consisting of emotional support, high commitment to one another, and encouragement to tackle life's obstacles resulted in the highest levels of growth and development among the participants, thus most effectively validating and addressing their experience of bicultural stress.

Dreier, Peter, and Bruce Ehrlich. (1991) Downtown Development and Urban Reform: The Politics of Boston's Linkage Policy. *Urban Affairs Quarterly* 26(3):354-375.

A widely held belief is that cities cannot implement redistributive social and developmental policies without harming their economic and fiscal base. A different view is taken in this article. Both the constraints and the potential for local government to carry out progressive economic and social policies are analyzed. Boston's innovative linkage program is used as a case study to examine the social and economic and political forces that shaped the origins and the evolution of the city's development policies.

Dunkel-Schetter, Christine and Laurie A. Skokan. (1990) Determinants of social support provision in personal relationships. In Stevan E. Hobfoll (ed.). *Journal of Social and Personal Relationships* 7(4):437-450.

The authors discuss four sets of variables from social psychology and social support research which effect the success of a dyadic interactions in which one person is experiencing distress and the other person attempts to provide support. Partial results of a pilot study are presented that suggest that the extent of past experience with major stressful conditions is significantly and positively associated with an individual's willingness to provide support to peers experiencing stress problems.

Environment and Planning, Editor. (1990) Intelligent cities: Using information networks to gain competitive advantage. *Environment and Planning B*. Vol 17 pp. 247-256.

This editorial is an introduction to a series of articles intended as an informed discussion on the development of the "intelligent city" through information infrastructures. The author begins by discussing the network paradigm and how it has become increasingly popular in city planning as a way of explaining the interconnections of a city's various parts. The effect of the automobile, organizational structure, and more physical components of the urban system are commonly explained in a network paradigm, but the effects of information technology which eliminates the need for physical proximity has not. The author compares the strategies of Singapore and Hong Kong in implementing extensive networks of information technology and the relationship of these strategies to aspects of city planning and city infrastructure. The author suggests that cultural differences account for the "enthusiastic" response of Pacific Rim cities such as Hong Kong and Singapore to the new technologies in comparison to the response of Western communities, such as Britain, who often respond "with a mixture of admiration, cynicism, and disbelief" (p 255). The success of these Far Eastern cities calls into question the Western view that the most intelligent approach to city planning is the most risk-averse.

Erickson, H. Bonnie and T.A. Nosanchuk (1990) How an apolitical association politicizes. Canadian Review of Sociology and Anthropology/Rev. canad. Soc.& Anth. pp. 27-32.

The article discusses participation in politics and the modes of interaction associated with participating groups.

Everett, Martin G. and Stephen P. Borgatti (1990) A Note on Juncture Homomorphisms. Social Networks 12:385-389.

Demonstrates that a juncture homomorphism does not imply that the associated semigroups of a network and its image are isomorphic.

Faber, Jan. (1990) On Bounded Rationality and the Framing of Decisions in International Relations: Towards a Dynamic Network Model of World Politics. Journal of Peace Research. Vol. 27 (3). pp. 307-319.

This article reflects the feedback of research on theorizing about international relations. The empirical results obtained by both Faber (1987a) and Houweling & Siccama (1988) can be explained by the theory of risky prospects developed by Tversky & Kahneman (1981). As this theory is easily integrated into Simon's concept of bounded rationality in decision-taking, a theoretical framework for the explanation of international relations based on the resulting theoretical notions concerning human decision-taking is developed. Accordingly, decision-taking by governments concerning international relations is conceived to be steered by their bounded rationality with respect to their behavioral options and interaction opportunities and the goal minimizing losses in their relative power positions with respect to foreign as well as domestic contenders. Because military power capabilities are not equally distributed across the member states of the international system, the relative power positions of nations result in group-formation among them due to either actual domination or fear of domination. The dynamics of group-formation is argued to give rise to global stability in international relations. When the power position of a nation deteriorates and the dynamics of group-interactions is absent the probability of an outbreak of war rises sharply.

Fik, Timothy J. and Gordon F. Mulligan. (1991) Spatial Price Competition: A Network Approach. Geographical Analysis. Vol. 23 (1). pp. 79-89.

This paper was prepared for the Western Regional Science Association (WRSA) meeting in Molokai, 1990. In this paper we outline a topological or network model that explicitly deals with the end firm phenomenon yet does not have the properties of interior firms largely determined by the properties of boundary firms. This model extends our earlier research on spatial competition where we have argued that price ration functions must be established in order to appreciate fully the complexity of short-run price competition (and long-run price-location competition) in spatial markets (Fik 1988; Mulligan and Fik 1989a, 1989b, 1989c). The model developed in this paper retains the methodologies of these earlier papers but provides a conceptual and operational framework for establishing firms' equilibrium process in spatial markets that are much more rich, geographically speaking, than one-dimensional lines and circles (for example, price competition among firms in a network). Related developments in this area have appeared in the operations research (OR) literature (Hakimi 1983). However, the modeling framework presented in this paper portrays demand on network links as opposed to the OR models with demand on the nodes of the network.

Fossett, Mark A. (1989) The relative Size of Minority Populations and White Racial Attitudes. Social Science Quarterly. Vol. 70(4):820-835.

Analysis of data from the General Social Survey and the National Election Studies shows that percent black significantly affects white sense of status threat from blacks and white support for racial integration in both the South and the non-South. This confirms important, long-standing assumptions that figure prominently in many comparative studies of racial inequality. It is also found that regional differences in structural and individual characteristics are at least as important as a "southern subculture" in explaining regional differences in racial attitudes.

Friedkin, Noah E. (1990) Social Networks in Structural Equation Models. Social Psychology Quarterly 53(4):316-328.

Structural equation models of individual action typically do not take into account the network of interpersonal influence that appears, in virtually all of the fields of social psychology, as an important determinant of individuals' actions. It is not sufficiently appreciated that a proper test of a causal model is placed in jeopardy when this network is ignored. Some research has dealt with methods of estimating the causal impact of a network of interpersonal influences, once such a network has been made a part of a causal model. Hardly any attention, however, has been given to the theoretical foundations and implications of extending the general linear model to

encompass a network of interpersonal influences. This paper is concerned with these foundation and implications; its goal is to make the network approach to individual action accessible to a larger audience of sociologists.

Grant, Don Sherman, II and Michael Wallace (1991) Why Do Strikes Turn Violent? *AJS*. Vol. 96 (5). pp. 1117-50.

Past Research on violence in collective movements using the resource-mobilization perspective has focused almost exclusively on the instrumental role violence plays for "outsider" groups seeking political recognition. Little is known about the causes of violence among groups such as labor unions that are at least marginally incorporated into the polity. There have been no empirical studies of the determinants of strike violence in advanced countries during the post- World War II period when workers' interests have become "institutionalized." This article uses strike-level data from Ontario from 1958 to 1967 to examine the causes of strike violence. Strike violence is related to features of the sociopolitical context within which strikes occur, the legislative environment, the skill mix of striking workers, and of great importance, the strategies utilized by striking workers and the counterstrategies used by employers. In sum, violence is shown to be employed as a defensive measure after challenger groups have gained access to the polity.

Greenwood, Dan. (1991) An Overview of Neural Networks. *Behavioral Science*. Vol. 36 *Journal of the International Society for the Systems Sciences*. pp. 1-33.

Some of the world's leading researchers in neural networks submitted their most recent results concerning their research in neural networks to the author for inclusion in this survey. Descriptive accounts of their collective papers are presented as well as a list of sources of information concerning neural networks, such as journals, books, and technical reports. The material is broken into categories related to established areas in computer science, robotics, neural modeling and engineering.

Golding, Jacqueline M. and Kenneth B. Wells (1990) Social Support and use of Mental Health Services by Mexican Americans and Non-Hispanic Whites. *Basic and Applied Social Psychology* pp. 443-458.

It has been hypothesized that lack of social resources is associated with use of professional mental health services. Social resources may also have different relationships to mental health service use in cultural groups whose attitudes about use differ. This study tested these hypotheses using survey data from 1,149 non-Hispanic Whites and 1,244 Mexican Americans. The unmarried were more likely than the married to seek help from informal sources. People with little social support from their spouses or relatives were more likely to consult professional providers. Associations of social resources with help seeking did not decrease substantially when psychiatric disorder was controlled, suggesting that these relationships are direct, rather than being mediated by effects of social support on mental health status. Social resources had similar associations with help seeking among Mexican Americans and non-Hispanic Whites.

Hagan, John. (1990) The structuration of gender and deviance: a power control theory of vulnerability to crime and the search for deviant role exits. *Canad. Rev. Soc & Anth./Rev. canad. Soc. & Anth.* pp. 27-32.

The paper combines the structuration theory and the power-control theory to explain differences of individual gender and the search for deviant role exits.

Hallinan, Maureen T. and Warren Kubitscek (1990) The Formation of Intransitive Friendships. *Social Forces*. Vol. 69 (2). pp. 505-519.

This article examines the individual and structural factors that promote transition from stable, transitive friendships to unstable, intransitive ones. Arguing that inequalities in social relationships govern this transition, we identify ascribed and achieved characteristics of individuals as well as dyadic and triadic features of their friendships that lead to intransitive ties. Analyses of the friendship choices of 335 elementary school students over a school year reveal important race differences as well as significant effects of network structure on the formation of intransitive ties. Following these intransitive relationships over time confirms their instability. Implications of the findings for the structure of larger social networks are discussed.

Hansson, Robert O., Warren H. Jones, and Wesla L. Fletcher (1990) Troubled relationships in later life: Implications for support. In Stevan E. Hobfoll (ed.). *Journal of Social and Personal Relationships*. Special Issue 7(4):451-463.

The personal relationships on which social support depends can become strained, problematic and antagonistic in later life. This paper explores how older support-recipients themselves influence that social process, for better or worse. New data are presented regarding the nature and extent of interpersonal betrayal in the social networks of older adults that could destabilize family relationships and their social support functions. Respondents reported

having betrayed 14%, and having been betrayed by 19% of the persons in their immediate support networks. In many cases, the event had occurred much earlier in one's life, but had retained its symbolic impact across a lifetime.

Hartman, Rosanne L. and J. David Johnson (199) Formal and Informal Group Communication Structures: An Examination of Their Relationship to Role Ambiguity. *Social Networks*. Vol. 12. pp. 127-151.

This study systematically explores the relative impacts of formal and emergent group communication structures on social contagion processes related to role ambiguity. This study was conducted in an eastern, state-wide, non-profit lobbying organization. The results suggest that communication network groupings have a clearer association with role ambiguity than an entire network of relationships. However, contrary to our hypothesis, no clear distinction could be made concerning the relative impact of formal and informal groups on these processes.

Heckathorn, D. Douglas (1990) Collective Sanctions and Compliance Norms: A formal theory of group-mediated social control. *American Sociological Review*. Vol. 55. pp. 366-384.

The link between external sanctions and intragroup normative control is examined. Analysis of social control is included, including national and local networks as well as gateways.

Ho, Thomas I.M. and Kai Sung (1990) Role of infrastructure networks in supporting social values to sustain economic success in newly-industrialized nations. *International Journal of Psychology*. Vol. 25. pp. 887-900.

Organizations are evolving into a flatter structure with fewer intermediate organizational levels. Especially, fewer middle managers are needed to relay communications up and down the hierarchy. As information technology is deployed for competitive advantage, fulfilling internal communication becomes as crucial as fulfilling external communications with suppliers and customers. Fulfilling internal communications is especially crucial because incorporation of social (organizational) values and corporate culture requires communication. As the role of communication expands, the role of information technology in promoting communication is fostering experimentation in organizing work and in management practices. For example, electronic mail promotes equality and consensus in a manner that enables participatory rather than authoritarian management. An infrastructure network is distinguished from any ordinary communications facility because it is both pervasive and comprehensive to promote group participation. An infrastructure network is further distinguished by its robustness that allows sufficient bandwidth for substantial resource sharing. Infrastructure networks represent a vital opportunity for newly-industrialized nations in Asia. In these nations, through effective communication, social values related to the 'group' will produce a better payoff. This payoff would result from the momentum and partnership experience generated by recent economic success. Also, the relatively smaller size of these nations would enable easier networking. Finally, as demonstrated by their success and as a result of their smaller scale, the ability of these nations to focus on what needs to be done will ensure the wise investment of funds earned from economic success in projects that will guarantee future success. This paper recommends the development of infrastructure networks including national and local networks as well as gateways (to other national networks) and other network, e.g. data bases, resources. The involvement of all constituencies, government and education as well as the private sector, will encourage experiments with information technology in organizing work and in management practices that incorporate social values.

Hobfoll, Stevan E., John Freedy, Carol Lane, and Pamela Geller (1990) Conservation of social resources: Social support resource theory. In Stevan E. Hobfoll (ed.). *Journal of Social and Personal Relationships*. Special Issue 7(4):465-478.

A motivational model of social support was developed, based on a general stress model termed Conservation of Resources Theory (COR). COR suggests that individuals have as a primary goal to preserve and protect those resources that they value. This resource conservation is made possible, in turn, by possessing a strong resource pool such that resource strength preserves further resource development and resource security. Resources, in other words, are both valued directly and valued indirectly as they serve to protect other resource. Social support provides a major reservoir for resources outside those endowed to the self (e.g., high self-esteem, sense of mastery). Examining our model and those proposed recently by others, we suggest that social support may be central building block of health and well-being because together with personal resources it is related to overall sense of identity. Corollaries of this theory were also developed and supporting research was presented. Implications of our social support resource theory for social support intervention were considered.

Hollander, Heinz. (1990) A Social Exchange Approach to Voluntary Cooperation. *American Economic Review*. Vol. 80(5):1157-1167.

This approach to voluntary cooperation is developed on the assumption that voluntary cooperation behavior is motivated by social approval, which is conceptualized as an emotional activity. The associated unique Nash equilibrium may have attractive welfare properties and provides an understanding of spontaneous norm emergence. Furthermore, the opening of a market or government intervention for the collective good is shown to affect voluntary cooperation negatively. (JEL 024, 025)

Hummon, Norman P. and Patrick Doreian. (1990) Computational Methods for Social Network Analysis. *Social Networks*. Vol. 12. pp. 273-288.

Search algorithms that have been developed in the discipline computer science can be applied to the analysis of social networks. These algorithms generally provide two capabilities useful for network analysis: very efficient means of "visiting" every node in a network, and a method of generating all possible paths through a network. The basic search of algorithm is called the depth first search algorithm. To implement this algorithm efficiently requires the use of data structures not commonly used in social network analysis at the present time, the singly linked list, and the doubly linked list (sparse matrix). This paper describes how to use depth first search based algorithms and linked list data structure for analyzing the connectivity of social networks. We also propose new measures of connectivity, and use these measures to identify structural properties of networks that capture the connectivity of the network.

Iacobucci, Dawn and Stanley Wasserman. (1990) Social Networks with Two Sets of Actors. *Psychometrika*. Vol. 55 (4). pp. 707-720.

Traditional network research analysis relational ties within a single group of actors; the models presented in this paper involve relational ties that exist between two distinct sets of actors. Statistical models for traditional networks in which relations are measured within a group simplify when modeling unidirectional relations measured between groups. The traditional paradigm results in one-mode sociomatrix; the network paradigm considered in this paper results in a two-mode sociomatrix. A statistical model is presented, illustrated on a sample data set, and compared to its traditional counterpart. Extensions are discussed, including those that model multivariate relations simultaneously, and those that allow for the inclusion of attributes of the individuals in the group.

Jenkins, J. Craig and Augustine J. Kposowa. (1990) Explaining Military Coups D'Etat: Black Africa, 1957-1984. *American Sociological Review*. Vol. 55. pp. 861-875.

Military coups and related problems of political control in Third World countries present a major obstacle to economic and social development. We evaluate a synthetic theory of military coups derived from political development theory, military centrality arguments, several theories of ethnic antagonism, and economic dependency theory. Using data on military interventions in 33 Black African states between 1957 and 1984, we carry out a LISREL analysis of the structural propensity for military coups. We find strong support for modernization and competition theories of ethnic antagonisms, military centrality theory and aspects of dependency theory. Political development theory is not supported. Ethnic diversity and competition, military centrality, dept dependence, and political factionalism are major predictors of coup activity. Military centrality is, in turn, rooted in the same underlying structures. Ethnic dominance is a stabilizing force creating social integration and weakening opposition. Intractable conflicts rooted in ethnic competition and economic dependence appear to create a structural context for military coups and related instabilities.

Killworth, Peter D., Eugene C. Johnsen, H. Russell Bernard, Gene Ann Shelley and Chistopher McCarty. (1990) Estimating the Size of Personal Networks. *Social Networks*. Vol. 12. pp. 289-312.

Some methods for estimating the total size of personal communication networks are presented. All involve the scaling-up or a reported network size by a factor proportional to the number of people who informants can recall when they are presented with a representative list of last names from a telephone directory. Estimates from Jacksonville, Florida give network sizes of 1700 ± 400 ; reevaluations of an estimated made for Orange County give 2025; and estimates from Mexico City give network sizes of about 600. The difficulties, the sources of error, in these estimates, are discussed. The estimates are compared with independent estimates based on the likelihood of informants knowing members of a small, countable subpopulation, which suggests for U.S. informants a network size of 1526. Thus consistent numbers are beginning to emerge, at least for U.S. informants.

Lachmann, Richard (1990) Class formation without class struggle: An elite conflict theory of the transition to capitalism. *American Sociological Review*. Vol. 55 pp. 398-414.

The central topic of the article deals with the effects of elite and class conflicts.

Lehman, Darrin R., Kenneth J. Hemphill (1990) Recipients' perceptions of support attempts and attributions for support attempts that fail. In Stevan E. Hobfoll (ed.). *Journal of Social and Personal Relationships*. Special Issue 7(4):563-574.

151 persons with MS were asked to describe support attempts that they found especially helpful and unhelpful. These data were compared with findings from prior investigations of bereaved individuals and cancer patients. Across the three samples, expressions of concern, love, and understanding were regarded as most helpful. The chronically ill identified two categories as unhelpful: minimization (e.g., challenging the seriousness or existence of the disease) and maximization (e.g., catastrophizing the disease or being overly protective). We propose that support providers assess disease state in a simplistic manner, via physical appearances. The MS respondents were also asked to make attributions for the unhelpful support attempts offered to them. Although many of these actions seemed harsh and unsettling, recipients interpreted them benignly. These benign attributions seem to indicate that patients feel vulnerable and, hence, are loath to criticize members of their support network.

London, Bruce and Bruce A. Williams.(1990) National Politics, International Dependency, and Basic Needs Provision: A Cross-National Analysis. *Social Forces*. Vol. 69 (2). pp. 565-584.

In this article we investigate the impact of selected political and economic processes on the well-being of domestic populations in samples of 41 to 110 nations. More specifically, we assess the impact on basic needs provision of regime ideology, state strength, multinational corporate investments, trade dependency, and position in the world economy. Our analysis synthesizes a literature that has focused on either international economic or international political processes but has not explored the relationship between them. In particular, we extend the work of Moon and Dixon (1985) by examining the impact on basic needs provision of both regime characteristics and state strength, which they did investigate, and the penetration of multinational corporations, trade dependency, and position in the world economy, which they did not.

Maeda, Nobuhiko, and Yoriko Meguro. (1990). Social Class and Social Networks of Urban Families. *Japanese Journal of Family Sociology* 1990(2).

Social network studies in family sociology have mainly been in the areas of kin network and family support. This paper attempts to analyze patterns of urban families by using the concept of 'ties strength.' Attention is given to two specific points: 1) social class comparison, and 2) the pattern of activation of social network as resources. From a set of family network data collected in 1976, it is found that 1) the component of family network on the basis of tie strength differs by social class, and that 2) the resource mobilization pattern also differs by social class. Above findings seem to suggest positive directions leading toward more general theory building in social network studies.

Marcoux, Beth C., Leslie L. Trenkner, and Irwin M. Roesenstock (1990) Social Networks and Social Support in Weight Loss. *Patient Education and Counseling*. Vol. 15. pp. 229-238.

In the research on weight control, there is currently a move away from artificial support groups to the use of more naturally occurring support systems such as families and friends. While clients who are attempting to control their weight are often encouraged to seek support from families, friends, and co-workers, there is little information available which describes what kinds of support has been found to be more helpful and who are the best providers of this support. The purpose of this pilot project was to examine and describe the influence of different types of support and sources of support on weight control using a social networks analysis approach. Results of this pilot study suggest that social support is important in weight control with appraisal support, both general and specific to weight control, being most strongly correlated with weight loss. The precise influence of spouses and families needs further clarification. Results of this pilot project showed that over 40% of the sample identified family members as both the most and least helpful in attempts to control weight.

Marsden, Peter V. (1990) Network Data and Measurement. *Annual Review of Sociology*. Vol. 16. pp. 435-463.

√√ Data on social networks may be gathered for all ties linking elements of a closed population ("complete" network data) or for the sets of ties surrounding sampled individual units ("egocentric" network data). Network data have been obtained via surveys and questionnaires, archives, observation, diaries, electronic traces, and experiments. Most methodological research on data quality concerns surveys and questionnaires. The question of the accuracy with which informants can provide data on their network ties is nontrivial, but survey methods can make

some claim to reliability. Unresolved issues include whether to measure perceived social ties or actual exchanges, how to treat temporal elements in the definition of relationships, and whether to seek accurate descriptions or reliable indicators. Continued research on data quality is needed; beyond improved samples and further investigation of the informant accuracy/reliability issue, this should cover common indices of network structure, address the consequences of sampling portions of a network, and examine the robustness of indicators of network structure and position to both random and nonrandom errors of measurement.

Marshall, Joanne Gard (1990) Diffusion of Innovation Theory and End-User Searching. *Library and Information Science Research* 12(1):55-69.

Predictions of the innovation theory are discussed as well as the topic of end-user searching.

Molm, Linda (1990) Structure, Action, and Outcomes: The dynamics of power in social exchange. *American Sociological Review* Vol. 55. pp. 427-447.

The article discusses the two levels of power, the structure of power and also the strategic use of this power. Alternative hypotheses to these two relatedness are mentioned.

Morgan, David L.; Tonya L. Schuster and Edgar W. Butler. (Forthcoming) Role Reversals in the Exchange of Social Support. *Journal of Gerontology*. pp. xx-xx.

We test the assumption that there is a role reversal in the exchange of social support such that the older ones become, the less likely ones to send support and more likely ones to receive it. Using data from a community study in Southern California with 513 middle-aged and older respondents, the results showed that both support sending and support receiving decline with age. The respondents report giving more support than they receive until age 85+. Controls for income and activities of daily living extend the age at which role reversal occurs, and further controls for the number of people in the social network eliminate it. Examining different types of support and different sources of support shows that similar results apply to both affective and instrumental support, but that this pattern applies more to exchanges with family members, as all forms of role reversal are less likely in exchanges with non-family.

Morrow-Howell, Nancy, Lianne Lott, and Martha Ozawa (1990) The Impact of Race on Volunteer Helping Relationships among the elderly. *National Associations of Social Workers, Inc.* pp. 395-402.

As programs solicit their help in providing transportation, shopping assistance, telephone reassurance, counseling, and information and referral to needy elderly people, older adults are going to fill increasingly important roles as volunteers in the social service system for this aging society. Little empirical work has been done on effective volunteer behavior. This article aims to increase understanding of exploring how race influences relationships between volunteers and the people they serve. This analysis reveals that race by itself does not affect volunteer helping behavior; black and white older adults perform similarly in volunteer roles on measures of time committed to service and satisfaction levels of clients. However, the racial composition of dyads does have significant effects on the helping relationship; higher levels of contact and client satisfaction are reported when the volunteer and the client are of the same race. Professional training and support are necessary to overcome problems associated with racial differences between volunteers and their clients.

Mufune, Pempelani. (1991). Some problems in the Use of Network Analysis for Comparative Enquiry. *International Sociology* 6(1):97-110.

In recent times there has been a boom in the use of networks both as a set of techniques and as a body of theory. This paper suggests that its popularity will soon extend to cross-cultural studies from where it came. The potential problems considered are mostly at the level of technique and include those of sampling, measurement error, field problems and data analysis. It is argued that many of these problems are unique to network methodology and many have no ready answers. We conclude that before we embrace the network approach, there is a need to clarify the issues raised.

Muhsam, Helmut. (1990) Social Distance and Asymmetry in Inter-marriage Patterns. *Journal of Comparative Family Studies*. Vol. 21 (3). pp. 307-324.

In view of the unabated debate on the controversy of the melting pot v. multiculturalism, mixed marriages are attracting the attention of sociologists, demographers and political scientists. In deed, this seems to be no better than the actual situation, past trends and the prospects for the future. In spite of this interest in intermarriages, one of its most significant aspects is being widely neglected: the comparison between the frequencies of the two types of intermarriages between two groups, mainly marriages where the groom belongs to one group and the bride to the

other and those where the bride belongs to the one and the groom to the other. This is most surprising, because the study of this difference seems to shed light on numerous aspects, not only of intermarriage, but of the structure of the society such as socio-economic stratification, social distance, status of women, discrimination and prejudice, norm conformance, etc.

Neustadtl, Alan. Interest-Group PACsmanship: An Analysis of Campaign Contributions, Issue Visibility, and Legislative Impact. *Social Forces*. Vol. 69 (2). pp. 549-564.

In this article the effects of special-interest campaign contributions, party and constituency (mediated by issue visibility on pro-labor and pro-business legislative outcome) are examined for the 99th Congress. Labor contributions have marginally greater impact than business contributions on legislative outcomes, although labor money "counts" less for high-visibility labor issues. Labor money has also more of an impact against probusiness voting. Party is the most important predictor of legislative outcomes and is not conditioned by issue visibility. One interpretation of the findings is that labor is marginally better than business in achieving its goals. An alternate interpretation is that business has less of a stake than labor in legislative outcomes because of its greater involvements in politics outside of the electoral process, which partly explains labor's success on some issues of marginal importance and its failure in more significant ones.

Newcomb, Michael D. (1990) Social support by many other names: Toward a unified conceptualization. In Stevan E. Hobfoll (ed.). *Journal of Social and Personal Relationships*. Special Issue 7(4):479-494.

Social support is a provision of the social environment, and one important aspect of exchange between a person and the social world. This perspective may enhance appreciation for the common features shared by diverse types of interpersonal connectedness, such as bonding, attachment, friendship, intimacy, and companionship. At least three hypotheses follow: 1) social support should be moderately stable across time and developmental periods; 2) social support changes as a result of transactions between a person and the social environment; 3) amount of perceived social support should be reasonably consistent across various areas of life. Empirical support for the first two propositions is reviewed and new data on the final point are presented. The findings support the conceptual commonality of social support and personal contact, but also emphasize their unique differences.

Newell, Sue and Peter Clark. (1990) The Importance of Extra-Organizational Networks in the Diffusion and Appropriation of New Technologies.

Excellence in developing networks that are able to detect and appropriate the new best-practice methodologies in manufacturing capabilities will determine the survival of national manufacturing industries (Abernathy et al., 1983; Hayes & Wheelwright, 1984). The number of boundary spanners (Tushman & Scanlan, 1981) within a firm who are active in professional/technical/scientific networks should therefore strengthen the external integration of an organization so that it gains in the amount of outside information available to it. The firm should therefore be earlier and more successful in appropriating technological innovations that help it to maintain its competitive advantage (Hage, 1980). Professional associations are an important element in this context, their aim being to create networks of professionals through which information about innovations in a particular field are disseminated to those working in industry/service. This article reports on a study on one particular professional association in the U.S. and U.K., the American Production and Inventory Control Society and its U.K. licensed equivalent British Production and Inventory Control Society and uses this data to compare the extent organizational external integration in the U.K., compared to that in the U.S. This analysis suggests that an important reason why many British firms have been found to be less than fully successful in appropriating relevant technological innovations is that they lack direct access to these important extra-organizational networks. In Britain these knowledge networks are often accessed through the mediating role of consultants. The limitations of not having knowledge possessed internally are illustrated by data showing a relationship between professional society involvement and innovativeness.

Olzak, Susan. (1990) The Political Context of Competition: Lynching and Urban Racial Violence, 1882-1914. *Social Forces*. Vol. 69 (2). pp. 395-421.

This research tests arguments that political challenges and economic competition shaped regional and temporal variation in lynching and urban violence against blacks during the volatile period 1882 through 1914. The fundamental hypothesis is that rates of racial violence rose when interracial competition intensified because of immigration, urbanization of blacks, economic contractions, and political challenges to white supremacy in the South. Event-history and time-series analysis show that economic slumps, particularly those that affected the least-skilled workers, increased rate of both lynching and urban racial violence, as did rising competition from immigration. Lynching also appears to have been sensitive to factors affecting the Southern region directly. In particular,

lynching was affected by Populist challenges to one-party rule as well as by changing fortunes of the cotton economy. Results suggest that theories that take both political and economic dimensions of competition into account at the same hold promise for explaining diverse forms of racial violence.

Opp, Karl-Dieter and Roehl, Wolfgang. (1990) Repression, Micromobilization, and Political Protest. *Social Forces*. Vol. 69 (2). pp. 521-547.

Several major theories — deprivation theory, resource mobilization theory, and the theory of collective action — make different predictions about the effects of repression on political protest. The result of empirical research have been inconclusive as well: some studies have found that repression deters protest, whereas others have found a positive (radicalizing) effect of repression on protest. This article proposes a model that explains the different effects of repression, in conjunction with other incentives, on political protest. We first hypothesize that repression has a direct negative (detering) effect on protest because repression is a cost. This direct effect may be endorsed under some conditions, or it may be neutralized, or even reversed if repression leads to micromobilization processes that raise incentives for protest. These processes are set in motion if persons are exposed to repression, if repression is considered illegitimate by these persons and their social environment (which holds in case of legal protest), and if these persons are members of groups that support protest. Under such conditions repression indirectly increases protest by launching micromobilization processes. These processes and their effects are specified in a model which is tested and confirmed by a panel study of opponents of nuclear power in West Germany.

Pagnini, Deanna L. and S. Phillip Morgan. (1990) Intermarriage and Social Distance among U.S. Immigrants at the Turn of the Century. *AJS*. Vol. 96 (2). pp. 405-432.

The pattern of assortative mating among European immigrants and native whites is examined by ethnicity and generation using a national sample drawn from the 1910 census manuscripts and a sample of marriages registered in New York City between 1908 and 1912. The pattern of assortative mating is virtually identical in the two data sets. Endogamy was strong for all groups examined, but was caste-like for the "new" ethnics from eastern and southern Europe. Marriages between "old" and "new" ethnics were especially rare. The pattern of ethnic intermarriage was nearly identical for men and women. Within ethnic groups there was also strong generational endogamy: immigrants tended to marry other immigrants and second-generation ethnics tended to marry others in the second generation. While the existence of ethnic and generational endogamy at the turn of the century is not surprising, its strength has not previously been estimated with appropriate statistical techniques. Further, these techniques reveal more detailed features of the pattern of assortative mating that are not well known and provide important facts for theories of immigrant assimilation and assortative mating.

Passero, Julie M., Melvin Zax, and Robert T. Zozus, Jr. (1991) Social Network Utilization as Related to Family History Among the Homeless. *Journal of Community Psychology*. Vol. 19 (1). pp. 70-78.

This study compares the social networks and family backgrounds of homeless men and nonhomeless men who are having difficulty maintaining permanent housing and economic stability. The study identifies the factors in family background which determine extent of social network utilization and significant difference in these factors are found between the homeless and the control group. These results suggest that individuals at risk of becoming homeless may be identified and suggests needed interventions of the homeless.

Patton, Travis and David Willer. (1990) Connection and Power in Centralized Exchange Networks. *Journal of Mathematical Sociology*. Vol. 16 (1). pp. 31-49.

The central concerns of network exchange theory are the distribution and structural determinants of power. Using formulation from elemental theory, this paper presents an exhaustive topology of network connections: exclusion, inclusion and null. This topology is compared to the topology of positive and negative connection of power-dependence theory. Inclusion is investigated and formulations for inclusion are offered in combination with the support of experimental results. Real world applications for the formulations of inclusion are discussed as well as the use of exclusion and inclusion as opposed principle in the analysis of empirical structures.

Pescosolido, Bernice A. (1990) The Social Context of Religious Integration and Suicide: Pursuing the Network Explanation. *The Sociological Quarterly*. Vol. 31 (3). pp. 337-357.

This article discusses the geographic element of the network perspective, both regional and rural-urban dimensions, as effecting the ability of a region to form a "community" of social support capable of integrating individuals. According to network theory, the effects of religious affiliation across geographical areas should vary in a manner consistent with notions of how social structural opportunity and tradition (or lack thereof) affect the strength of a religious network. Analyses of detailed suicide, religion, and sociodemographic data by region and

population density in U.S. country groups support the network theory in that for major religious groups the effect of religious affiliation on suicide vary across geographical areas.

Raub, Werner and Jeroen Weesie (1990) Reputation and Efficiency in Social Interactions: An Example of Network Effects. *AJS* Vol. 96 (3). pp. 626-54.

Reputation emerge if an actor's future partners are informed on his present behavior. Reputations depend on the "embeddedness" of interactions in structures or networks of social relations. They illustrate the effects of such embeddedness on the outcomes of interactions. This article presents simple game-theoretic models of reputation effects on efficiency (in the Pareto sense) in interactions. In a comparative perspective, the authors start with a vaseline model of reputation effects of a social system in which reputation effects (of a specific kind) are excluded: actors do not receive information on their partners' behavior in interactions with third parties. Such a system of "atomized interactions" is compared to a system with interactions that are "perfectly embedded": actors are immediately informed on all interactions of their partners with third parties. Efficiency is more easily attained as a result of individually rational behavior in perfectly embedded systems. In a final step, the comparative perspective is broadened, and the extreme assumptions of either an atomized or a perfectly embedded social system replaced. Intermediate cases arise in the consideration of "imperfect embeddedness," that is, a situation in which actors are informed only after some time lag on the behavior of their partners vis-a-vis third parties. It is shown that the conditions for efficiency become more restrictive as the information time lag lengthens.

Revenson, Tracey A. and Deborah Majerovitz (1990) Spouses' support provision to chronically ill patients. In Stevan E. Hobfoll (ed.). *Journal of Social and Personal Relationships* 7(4):575-586.

This study examined: (1) factors that are related to spouses' provision of positive and problematic support to rheumatoid arthritis (RA) patients, and (2) the stress-buffering role of support from social ties outside the marriage for spouse of RA patients. Data were drawn from a prospective study of psychological adaptation to RA. The conjugal sample consisted of 42 RA patients (81% female) and their spouses. The results suggest that spouses were experiencing greater stress, or when patients' disease was more advanced. Network support received by the spouse served as a stress-buffer against depression for spouses whose partner's illness had become worse over the past two years. These findings support the need for studying social support processes using dyadic, transactional approach, and for studying the patient and spouse within the larger context of their social support network.

Rice, Ronald E. (1990) Hierarchies and Clusters Among Communication and Library and Information Science Journals, 1977-1987. In C. Borgman (ed.) *Scholarly Communication & Bibliometrics*. Newbery Park, CA: Sage. pp. 138-153.

Citations among the 77 core communication and library and information science journals, from 1978 through 1987, were network-analyzed to detect structural evidence for a possible increasing interdependence between the two disciplines. Results showed changes in hierarchies and clusters within, but not across, the two disciplines. Results indicate the existence of two distinct subdisciplines in communication research and three in library and information science. Related results indicate increasing cross-disciplinary citation since 1983, especially from communication research journals.

Rutledge, Manuel E. (1990) Black Parent-Child Relations: Some Correlates. *Journal of Comparative Family Studies* 21(3):371-378.

The purpose of this paper is to analyze parent-child relations of college Black females determine some correlates. We cannot assume that the perception of mothers are the same as their offsprings; therefore, the interested here is to determine the latter's perceptions. This analysis explores the following component variables of parent-child relations: Frequency of time spent doing things with parents, parent-child relations during childhood, parental adequacy in teaching offsprings how to do things and increase their skills, present parent-child relations, actual parental advice, and actual parental help.

Sampson, Robert J. and John H. Laub (1990) Crime and Deviance Over the Life Course: The Sallience of Adult Social Bonds. *American Sociological Review*. Vol. 55 (October). pp. 609-627.

Analyzing the natural histories of two samples of boys that differ dramatically in childhood delinquency, we test a model of crime and deviance over the life course. The first hypothesis is that childhood antisocial behavior predicts problems in adult development across a wide variety of dimensions. Second, we argue that social bonds in adulthood — to work and family — explain changes in crime and deviance over the life span. The longitudinal data were reconstructed from the Gluecks' classic study of delinquent and nondelinquent males from childhood to age 32. Childhood delinquency is linked to adult crime, alcohol abuse, general deviance, economic dependency, educa-

tional failure, unemployment, divorce, and even charges in the military. Despite this continuity, job stability and strong marital attachment in adulthood inhibit adult criminal and deviant behavior. The results support a model of informal social control that recognizes both stability and change in antisocial behavior over the life course.

Sarason, Irwin G., Gregory R. Pierce, and Barbara R. Sarason (1990) Social support and interaction processes: A triadic hypothesis. In Stevan E. Hobfoll (ed.). *Journal of Social and Personal Relationships* 7(4):495-506.

A theoretical view suggests that the impact of social support is based on interactions among three variables: motivations and expectations of providers and recipients, the nature of the relationships in which the supportive exchanges occur, and the type of situation at which the supportive behaviors are directed. We discuss research findings that illustrated the need for such an interfunctional approach to clarify conflicting findings and to enlarge the understanding of social support.

Saurer, M. Kaye and Richard M. Eisler (1999) The Role of Masculine Gender Role Stress in Expressivity and Social Support Network Factors. *Sex Roles*. Vol. 23 (5/6). pp. 261-271.

This study examined the relationship of masculine gender roles stress (MGRS) to nonverbal and verbal expressivity in positive and negative emotional dyadic role-play situations. The relationship between masculine gender role stress and emotion-focused social support was also explored. Male subjects were differentiated by their appraisals of gender-related situations as stressful; they were rated on nonverbal facial expression and global verbal expressivity in positive and negative emotional situations. It was demonstrated that (a) all subjects were less verbally expressive in positive and negative emotional situations requiring negative emotional expression; (b) high MGRS subjects were less nonverbally expressive than low MGRS participants in both types of situations; (c) however, the high MGRS subjects were less verbally expressive than the lows only under emotionally positive conditions; and (d) while high MGRS subjects did not have smaller social support networks than the lows, they reported less satisfaction with their social support systems. Results were discussed in terms of gender roles and stress-buffering implications.

Saxenian, AnnaLee (1990) Regional networks and the resurgence of Silicon Valley. *California Management Review* 33(1):89-112.

During the 1970s, the rapid growth, technological vitality and entrepreneurial culture of Silicon Valley captured the imagination of policymakers and scholars around the world. This enchantment waned during the 1980s as intensified Japanese competition left the region's leading semiconductor producers saddled with massive overcapacity and declining profits. This study reports on a subsequent resurgence. Although the new semiconductor producers are better organized to respond to volatile markets and technologies than were their predecessors, they have yet to recognize the social basis of their dynamism and to create institutions which allow them to respond systematically to shared challenges.

Schwarzer, Ralf and Anja Leppin (1991) Social Support and Health: A Theoretical and Empirical Overview. *Journal of Social and Personal Relationships*. Vol. 8. pp. 99-127.

It is generally assumed that social support has a favorable impact on the maintenance of health and on coping with illness. However, results are inconsistent and even conflicting. This is partly due to conceptual and methodological shortcomings. In order to overcome these problems and to guide further research we present a taxonomy of social relationships and a causal process model. Social integration, cognitive social support and behavioral social support are distinguished and related to personality, stress, coping and the pathogenic process. In the causal model we propose that social support is depicted both as mediating the effects of stress on illness as well as directly affecting illness. A meta-analysis was conducted that related social support and social integration to morbidity and mortality based on eighty empirical studies, including more than 60,000 subjects. Data subsets revealed disparate patterns of results that give rise to intriguing theoretical questions. Evidently, social support operates in complex ways. Several causal models are specified which represent alternative pathways of social support processes. Where social support was associated with less illness, a direct effect model was proposed. In cases where more support was seemingly paradoxically associated with illness it is assumed that a mobilization of support has taken place. In conclusion, some recent research examples that help illustrate future directions untangling the social support-illness relationship are presented.

Seybold, Judy, Janet Fritz, and David MacPhee (1991) Relation of Social Support to the Self-Perceptions of Mothers with Delayed Children. *Journal of Community Psychology* 19(1)19-36.

This study examines the relations between the type and function of support networks and the self-perceptions of 63 mothers of young, disabled children. The mothers reported significantly more instrumental as well as emotional support from informal than formal networks. Satisfaction with support was related to the mother's sense of

her parenting competence and her ability to balance multiple role demands. Mothers of more severely disabled children were less satisfied with the support received and had fewer friends or family upon whom they relied. Those with more family resources (such as a parenting partner or higher educational level) described using more formal supports. Community planning efforts for working with parents of disabled children may promote their clients' investment in and satisfaction with parenting by enhancing effective utilization of informal support networks.

Shapiro, Susan (1990) Collaring the crime, not the criminal: Reconsidering the concept of white-collar crime. American Sociological Review. Vol. 55. pp. xx-xx.

The author discusses his thoughts on liberating the concept of white-collar crimes as well as his hope to debunk the role of class bias in the legal system.

Sherman, Barry R., Ph.D. and Barry R. Donovan, M.S.W. (1991) Relationship of Perceived Maternal Acceptance-Rejection in Childhood and Social Support Networks of Pregnant Adolescents. American Journal of Orthopsychiatry. 61 (1). pp. 103-XXX

In the sample of 53 at-risk pregnant adolescents, the relationship between their perceptions of maternal acceptance-rejection in childhood and the nature of their social supports was examined. Perception of acceptance-rejection was significantly correlated with both frequency of interaction with social network members and expectations of their future support. Implications for public health strategies are discussed.

Shevikova, Iliana. (1988) Expansion of Foreign capital in Africa. pp. 12-25.

The article traces the expansion of state and private capital in Africa and outline the basic tendencies of the export of capital. Also, there is mention of the consequences of capital expansion.

Silver, Allan. (1990) volume 95, Number 6. Friendship in Commercial Society: Eighteenth-Century Social Theory and Modern Sociology. The University of Chicago pp. 1474-1504.

Personal relations in historical and modern times are addressed as well as the views of the 18th-century Scottish Enlightenment.

Smith, Michael R. (1990) What is New in "New Structuralist" Analyses of Earnings? American Sociological Review. Vol. 55 (December). pp. 827-841.

The substantial body of sociological research on earning that has accumulated in recent years begins with the assumption that neoclassical economic analyses of earnings are inadequate because they (1) are not strongly supported by the evidence ; (2) rest on several unreasonable assumptions; (3) evade falsifiability by attribution discrepant finding to "market imperfections"; (4) neglect power; and (5) do not recognize the significance of internal labor markets. Some recent "new structuralist" research on earnings claim to remedy these defects and produce a superior and distinctively sociological analysis of earnings. I show that new structuralist research (1) caricatures a the neoclassical analysis of earnings; (2) for the most part, simply relabels orthodox economic analyses; and (3) in central respects is not well supported by the evidence.

Snijders, Tom A.B. (1990) Testing for Change in a Digraph at Two Time Points. Social Networks. Vol. 12. pp. 359-373.

A method is presented for testing change of digraphs (representing some binary relation) observed at two points in time, labeled I and II. The test is conditional on the entire digraph at time I, the numbers of new arcs to and from each actor, and the numbers of disappeared arcs to and from each actor. A new arc is defined as an arc existing at time II. In particular, tests are conditional simultaneously on in-degrees and out-degrees at times I and II. The elements of the dyad transition matrix, indicating the numbers of dyads of some particular type (mutual, asymmetric, or null) at time I, and of some (same or other) type at time II, are proposed as possible test statistics.

Steinmetz, George (1990) The Local Welfare State: Two Strategies for Social Domination in Urban Imperial Germany. American Sociological Review. Vol. 55 (December). pp. 891-911.

Poor relief and unemployment insurance were two social policies that provided aid to jobless workers in urban Imperial Germany (1871-1914). What determined the marked variation in poor relief spending by German cities? Why did some urban elites adopt a form of subsidized unemployment insurance that strengthened socialist trade unions? The local welfare state is interpreted as an object of social conflict and an instrument of elite social domination. The social- political efforts of local elites are seen as embedded within three different, coexisting images of society: (1) an older social discourse that depicted the state and elites as confronting an undifferentiated

mass of disorderly poor; (2) a paradigm emerging during the second half of the nineteenth century that focused on the "worker question" while discouraging workers from organizing and participation in social policy; and (3) a forward-looking, "proto-corporatist" discourse in which organized labor is brought into social administration in exchange for social peace. Because elites viewed poor-relief policy within the older social framework, relief spending increased in response to violent protests. Situated within the emergent proto-corporatist framework, municipal unemployment insurance was more likely to be introduced where the Social Democratic Party participated in local government but was not an extraparliamentary threat. The analysis also suggests that state capacities, such as the size and complexity of the bureaucracy, are not independent causal factors, but instead mediate the impact of other causal variables.

Straits, C. Bruce, (1991) Bringing strong ties back in: Interpersonal gateways to political information and influence. *Public Opinion Quarterly*. (Forthcoming, Summer).

With whom and how frequently do people discuss political matters? A theoretical model is formulated and tested using information of respondents' core social networks from the 1987 General Social Survey. The frequency of political discussions depends upon factors of demand (personal attributes) and supply (opportunities within social contexts). Educational attainment and age positively affect political discussion frequency, although indirectly through intervening political orientation and social context variables. Demand is positively related to political interest, strong party attachment, liberal views, and newspaper readership. The findings underscore the importance of including close relatives and friends (strong ties) in studying social contexts of political behavior. The opportunity structure (supply of potential discussants) is enhanced by the presence of a spouse and other adult household members, by being in the labor force, and by having close personal relationships with spatially proximate core associates.

Strang, David (1990) From Dependency to Sovereignty: An Event History Analysis of Decolonization 1870-1987. *American Sociological Review*. Vol. 55 (December). pp. 846-860.

This paper examines the precipitants of decolonization among Western dependencies from 1870 to 1987 within an event history framework. It focuses on the implications of world economy and world polity perspectives. Results indicate the usefulness of both perspectives, while also pointing to an array of other factors. On the world economy side, the rate of decolonization rose during the period of American hegemony. On the world polity side, decolonization was more rapid where suffrage regimes were broad and after 1960 when diffusion processes within empires, where the number of prior decolonization events within the empire accelerated the decolonization rate of remaining dependencies. Separate analyses of decolonization before and after World War II point to some shifts in parameters over time that challenge assumptions that institutional effects are invariable located in the later stages of a historical process.

Swedberg, Richard (1990) International financial networks and institutions. *Current Sociology* 38(2-3):259-281.

This work sets itself two tasks: (1) to review the existing literature on international financial institutions and networks; and (2) to outline how sociologists can go about studying international financial networks. It is also intended as a polemic against the current common usage of the term 'network' in economic sociology and as a call for a much broader and richer notion of networks in the economy.

Tenorio, Fernando M., M. Daniel Tom, and Richard G. Schwartz (1990) Adaptive Networks as a Model for Human Speech Development. *Computers in Human Behavior*. Vol. 6. pp. 291-313.

Unrestricted English text can be converted to speech through the use of a look-up table, or through a parallel feed-forward network of deterministic processing units. Here, we reproduce the network structure used in NETtalk. Several experiments are carried out to determine with characteristics of the network are responsible for with learning behavior, and how closely that maps human speech development. The network is also trained with different levels of speech complexity and with a second language. The results are shown to be highly dependent on statistical characteristics of the input.

Tracy, Elizabeth M. and James K. Whittaker. (1990) The Social Network Map: Assessing Social Support in Clinical Practice. *Families in Society: The Journal of Contemporary Human Services*. October. pp. 461-470.

The authors describe the development and pilot use of a procedure for assessing social support. The social network map takes into account both the structure and function of the client's personal social network. The authors discuss the clinical utility of the map as well as guidelines for using social support assessment information in case planning.

Turcotte, Daniel. (1990) Intervention based on principles of mutual aid: Process and impact on parents of adolescents. *Canada's Mental Health*. pp. 6- xx.

This article reports on a retrospective study on the experience of the parents of adolescents who participate in an intervention program based on mutual-aid principles and methods. The data gathered through semi-directed interviews reveal that, before joining the program, the parents had already applied their own methods to resolving difficulties encountered with their adolescent. Their unsuccessful methods led them to develop a feeling of incompetence and to become more isolated, out of fear of being judged. Through their participation in the program, the parents regained confidence in their own resources and took action that led to changes in their adolescent's behavior. The most significant positive effect of the program, however, was its effect on the participants' experience of parenthood.

Uehara, Edwina (1990) Dual Exchange Theory, Social Networks, and Informal Social Support. *AJS*. Vol. 96 (3). pp. 521-557.

Recent developments in the field of social exchange may prove very useful to social support researchers as they begin to analyze the relationships between social structure, interaction, and perceptions of "support" in the event of crisis or need. Particularly promising here is "dual exchange theory," as represented in Ekeh's elaboration of Levi-Strauss's conception of elementary exchange. Using data from a small-scale ethnographic study of social network mobilization among low-income black women in the event of job loss, this paper investigates two tenets of dual exchange theory: (1) informal support exchanges in natural settings take the form of "generalized" and "restricted" exchange, and (2) generalized exchange systems are associated with greater degrees of solidarity and social support. The data support the dual exchange thesis, with some modification of Ekeh's dichotomized conceptualization of exchange. The study reinforces the utility of network analysis and exchange concepts in the analysis of social support.

Vaux, Alan (1990) An ecological approach to understanding an facilitating social support. In Stevan E. Hobfoll (ed.). *Journal of Social and Personal Relationships*. Special Issue 7(4):507-518.

Social support is best viewed as a complex process unfolding in an ecological context. This process involves transactions between people and their social networks, including the active development and maintenance of support network resources, the management of support incidents to elicit appropriate supportive behavior from the network, and the synthesis of information to yield support appraisals. The process is shaped by features of both the person and the social ecology. This ecological model of support allows a more complete understanding of support processes, including their relationship to stress and well-being. The model also serves as a framework for intervention, highlighting targets and strategies for programs designed to facilitate social support. Options briefly discussed include improving utilization of resources, developing and maintaining resources, managing support incidents, and enhancing support appraisals.

Vythoulkas, Petros C. (1990) A dynamic stochastic assignment model for the analysis of general networks. *Transportation Research B*. Vol 24B No. 6. Pergamon Press. pp. 453-469.

The paper adopts the framework employed by the existing dynamic assignment models, which analyze specific network forms, and develops a methodology for analyzing general networks. Traffic conditions within a link are assumed to be homogeneous, and the time varying O-D travel times and traffic flow patterns are calculated using elementary relationships from traffic flow theory and link volume conservation equations. Each individual is assumed to select a departure time and a route by trading off the travel time and schedule delay associated with each alternative. A route is considered as reasonable if it includes only links which do not take the traveller back to the origin. The set of reasonable routes is not consistent but depends on the time that an individual decides to depart from his origin. Equilibrium distributions are derived from a Markovian model which describes the evolution of travel patterns from day to day. Numerical simulation experiments are conducted to analyze the impact of different work start time flexibilities on the time dependent travel patterns. The similarity between link and flows and travel times obtained from static and dynamic stochastic assignment is investigated. It is shown that in congested networks the application of static assignment results in travel times which are lower than the ones predicted by dynamic assignment.

Walton, John and Charles Ragin. (1990) Global and National Sources of Political Protest: Third World Responses to the Debt Crisis. *Sociological Review*. Vol. 55. pp. 876- 890.

In recent years international financial institutions have required Third World debtor countries to adopt various austerity policies designed to restore economic viability and ensure debt repayment. The hardships created by these policies have provoked unprecedented protests in debtor countries, ranging from mass demonstrations to

organized strikes and riots. We examined variation among Third World debtor countries in the presence and severity of protests against austerity policies. Results show that the principal conditions for the occurrence and severity of austerity protests are overurbanization and involvement of international agencies in domestic political-economic policy. We offer a theoretical interpretation that integrates global and national sources of contemporary political protest in the Third World.

Wegener, Bernd. (1991) Job Mobility and Social Ties: Social Resources, Prior Job, and Status Attainment. *American Sociological Review*. Vol. 56. pp. 60-71.

Microlevel mobility research argues that job changes depend on the job seeker's social network and social ties. Job seekers find better jobs by contacting persons with superior knowledge and influence. These contact persons are usually others with whom the job seeker has weak ties. Life history data from Germany demonstrates the necessity of considering the multidimensional nature of social ties and status of prior job when predicting job mobility. Results suggest some modification of micromobility theory because individuals with high status prior jobs benefit from weak social ties, whereas individuals with low status prior jobs do not.

White, Lynn and John N. Edwards. (1990) Emptying the Nest and Parental Well-being: An Analysis of National Panel Data. *American Sociological Review*. Vol. 55. pp. 235-242.

Panel data from a national random sample are used to investigate the effects of children leaving home on parental well-being. The "empty nest" is associated with significant improvements in marital happiness for all parents, regardless of parent's or children's characteristics. Overall life satisfaction improves significantly under two conditions: when there is frequent contact with nonresident children or when they were young teens in the 1983 household. For both measures of parental well-being, the positive effects of the empty nest appear to be strongest immediately after the children leave. These findings, coupled with the high levels of post-launching contact, suggest that while parents experience a modest post-launch honeymoon, the parental role remains important to parental well-being.

Wicker, Allan W. and Kim A. Burley. (1991) Close Coupling in Work-Family Relationships: Making and Implementing Decisions in a New Family Business and at Home. *Human Relations*. Vol. 44 (1). pp. 77-92.

This research examined the relative influence of husbands and wives in decisions concerning several activities that occur in both the home and the business. Ratings by 24 women who with their husbands had recently opened a retail or service establishment indicated that influence was significantly related to (1) setting (wives had more influence at home), (2) activity (wives had most influence in decisions about division of labor), and (3) particular setting-activity combinations. Such a differential pattern of influence may reflect a way of revolving conflicting norms of equality and husband dominance. Additional findings suggest the operation of an equity norm: Wives' influence at home and in the business varied accordingly to the number of hours they worked, and according to whether the business was "gender typed." Qualitative data indicated that couples rarely discussed division of labor in either setting, although this issue was a frequent source of family tension. Two years later, most of the respondents from the 15 firms that survived reported that the business had positively affected their marriages.

Zax, Melvin, and Robert T. Zozus, Jr. (19??) Social Network Utilization as Related to Family History Among the Homeless. *Journal of Community Psychology* 19(1):70-78.

By examining family background factors related to differential network utilization, homeless men and non-homeless men who have difficulty maintaining permanent housing and economic stability are compared.

ABSTRACTS: PAPERS

Papers from the 1991 INTERNATIONAL SUNBELT SOCIAL NETWORK CONFERENCE Tampa, Florida, February 1991

Jeanine Anderson, GREDES, Lima, Peru. Inter-Class Relations in Peru: Poor and Middle Class Women.

One of the many possible approaches to the analysis of social class is to register the ties and exchanges that occur over class boundaries. This paper examines two bodies of data that explore respectively the relations of poor urban women with agencies and individuals outside of their local community, and middle class women's friendship and kin relations in the working class and the urban popular sectors. A backdrop to both are the dominant interpretations of Peruvian social structure as highly fragmented and rigid. The literature on gender roles and on the conjunctural effects of economic crisis suggests, however, that women may specialize in bridging class barriers in conditions such as those of contemporary urban Peru. Contacts between poor and middle class women tend to be strictly codified and focused on instrumental exchanges. Two ties patrona-domestic and madrina- ahijada are especially frequent as channels for sustained inter-class relations. Most relations are established on middle-class 'turf.' In seeking access to persons in positions of power or prestige, poor women tend to rely on a restricted number of personal contacts, while middle-class women obviate intermediaries.

Wayne E. Baker, University of Chicago. Using Network Analysis for Organizational Diagnosis.

This paper explores the use of network analysis for diagnosing organizations. Specific management questions about organizational structure are operationalized as blockmodels and tested by comparing real networks with random graphs via simulation. Specifically, simulations are used to derive the distribution of Carrington, Heil, and Berkowitz's (1980) goodness-of-fit index for blockmodels. The first two moments of this distribution are used for hypothesis testing. The technique is illustrated by investigative three management questions about a professional services firm: (1) the integration of support staff with professional staff, (2) the integration of professional staff across the formal dimensions of rank, location, and market focus, and (3) the vulnerability of the organization due to over-reliance on the CEO. It was found that (1) the accounting staff is not well-integrated in the organization, (2) the professional staff is integrated across rank and location but not market focus, and (3) the CEO is not a critical node in the existing networks.

Stephen Barley and David Krackhardt, Cornell University. Who Knows Best, the Informants or the Researcher: A Comparison of Etic and Emic Blocks.

Although the notions of structural equivalence and the techniques of blockmodeling have long been tied to role theory, blockmodelers often assume cultural knowledge is unnecessary for identifying roles and statuses. In fact, some theorists have argued that cultural categories simply muddy the water for analysts interested in role structures. This paper examines these assumptions directly by comparing the predictive power of blocks based on insiders' categories with blocks derived from blockmodeling algorithms such as CONCOR and STRUCTURE.

Vladimir Batagelj, University of Ljubljana, and Patrick Doreian, University of Pittsburgh, and Anuka Ferligoj, University of Ljubljana. An Optimizational Approach to Regular Equivalence.

Most partitions of social network relational data are presented and interpreted with little attention to assessing the adequacy of the partitions. We present a new criterion function that operationalizes the concept of regular equivalence and provides a measure of the departure of any structure from an exact regular partition. We then use a local optimization procedure to locate partitions where the algorithm minimizes the criterion function. After applying these methods for constructed and empirical data sets, we compare our results with those obtained from other methods.

George A. Barnett, Department of Communication, State University of New York at Buffalo and William D. Richards, Jr., Department of Communication, Simon Fraser University. **A Comparison of NEGOPY's Clique Detection Algorithm with Correspondence Analysis.**

This paper explores the relationship between the initial phase of NEGOPY'S (Richards, 1988) clique detection algorithm and correspondence analysis. NEGOPY begins by scattering the network members at unit distances along a one-dimensional continuum. It then calculates a weighted mean of the positions of the contacts for each node in the network. The nodes are moved to new positions determined by their means. This process is repeated until a stable solution is obtained. When correspondence analysis is applied to an adjacency matrix, the resulting coordinate values are equivalent to the optimal assignment of consecutive integers which would be obtained by rearranging the adjacency matrix's rows and columns. The initial results indicate significant, but moderate, correlations between the two methods for three different data sets. The obtained results are discussed in detail.

David N. Barron, Cornell University and Lynn Smith-Lovin, University of Arizona. **Structural Power and Actor Strategy in Social Exchange Networks.**

Previously reported simulation studies have demonstrated the potential importance of interactions between actor strategy and structural power imbalance in determining power outcome in negatively connected social exchange networks. Specifically, simulations showed that actor strategy could have an impact on power outcome independent of the distribution of structural power potential in the network, and that different strategies were most effective under different structural conditions. This paper builds on these results with an experimental investigation of the structure/strategy relationship. We vary power imbalance in an exchange network by controlling the likelihood that a subject in a low power position will be excluded from exchange in any given round of the experiment. We investigate the effect of this manipulation on overall power outcome, and on strategy variables like the likelihood of offer acceptance, the timing of offer acceptance, the rate at which offers are increased, and the contingency of behavioral responses on previous behavior of trading partner.

S.D. Berkowitz and William Fitzgerald, University of Vermont. **Corporate Control and Enterprise Structure in the Canadian Economy: 1972-1987.**

This study applies measures of corporate control developed as part of an earlier study of the enterprise structure of the largest firms operating within the Canadian economy (Berkowitz, Carrington, Kotowitz, and Waverman, 1979) to a similar set of firms in 1987. Moderately little change in this structure has occurred over a 15 year period. Vertical integration and enterprise size (number of firms) has increased. Horizontal integration has remained virtually unchanged. Board memberships linking parents to minority-controlled firms have been maintained; despite changes in personnel. In general, despite extensive mergers and acquisitions during the time period in question, the system of Canadian corporate enterprises displays a considerable degree of robustness over time.

Walter Bien Deutsches, Jugendinsitut. **Generating Full Networks from Egocentered Network Data.**

Collecting data of egocentered and complete networks are well defined and often used techniques. However, collecting data over complete networks with a survey is often technically absurd and financially exorbitant. To get around these limitations, we use egocentered network data collected by a survey to generate complete networks. Assuming there is a well defined set of positions and relations of positions, one can build a role network with these positions as nodes and the relations as links. If there is a well defined rule set for transforming persons to positions and relations between persons to relations between positions, one can generate a complete role network by using egocentered information. In the case of family research, predefined roles in terms of relations and positions exist. For example, a person can be identified as a father or as a child (sometimes both), this relation can be identified as father-son relation. So by collecting egocentered family networks for all or some of the members of a family, one can generate the role family network: with father, mother, son, daughter, grandparents and other nodes and information about father-son, mother-daughter, grandchildren-grandparents and other relations. Or in a more general field, by collecting egocentered networks of members of families with young children and collecting egocentered networks of members of families without children, one can generate typical role networks of each kind of such families and compare them with each other. We analyzed egocentered network data of up to four respondents in direct lineage. We obtained about 1200 of such networks and we then aggregated these data to complete role networks. Hence, it is possible to generate complete networks from egocentered (survey) data.

Elisa Jayne Bienenstock and Phillip Bonacich, Department of Sociology, University of California, Los Angeles. **Game Theory and Exchange Networks.**

Game theory models, with their explicit and formal bases in rational choice, can be used to analyze the distribution of power and resources in networks of exchange. This would complement the current theories

developed by Emerson, Cook, Yamagishi and Gillmore, and Willer and Markovsky, for determining where power lies in negatively connected exchange networks. The game theoretic solution concepts that have been chosen as hypotheses are the core, kernel, and the Shapley value. Some of the assumptions of the Shapley value have been relaxed to conform to various restrictions imposed on negatively connected networks of exchange.

Elisa Jayne Bienenstock, University of California, Los Angeles. Fraud and Networks.

It is possible to use many of the techniques developed to study social networks in order to find structure in criminal fraud rings. The LAPD Bad Cats (Burglary and Auto Theft Division) have furnished me with data on automobile insurance fraud rings. By using simple techniques developed by network theorists we were able to determine which individuals were key players in these rings. Usually it takes several months for the police to determine whether there is any structure (and conspiracy) in these cases, and to determine which individuals are embedded in the conspiracy. As a result of the time lag, often the crime rings disperse or move on before they are caught. By using network techniques such as MDS and cluster analysis, we were able to determine in weeks rather than months who the central people in these fraud rings were. As a result, the LAPD could infiltrate the inner circle and accumulate evidence early on. So far there have been several arrests.

John M. Bolland and Jan V. Wilson, University of Alabama. Three Faces of Coordination in Community-Based Health and Human Service Networks.

A growing concern among those who fund community based services is the apparent lack of coordination in the delivery of these services, and considerable effort has been directed to the question of how to improve coordination. So far, little progress has been made in this quest, leading some to conclude that it may be an unsolvable problem. We argue, however, that people have been looking in the wrong place for the answer: rather than attempting to characterize the coordination of a community-based health and human service system in toto, researchers should consider coordination in specific functions of the system. We suggest three functions service delivery, administration, and planning and develop a network-based model for characterizing and measuring coordination in each. In our study of elder services in six Alabama communities, we found reasonable coordination in the delivery of services. But we found administrative coordination to be less prevalent, and coordination in the planning process to be distinctly lacking. Based on these findings, we suggest the importance of strengthening the planning process as a necessary step for improving community-based health and human service systems.

Phillip Bonacich, Department of Sociology, University of California, Los Angeles. Power in Positively Connected Exchange Networks: A New Approach.

The analysis of exchange networks remains a lively topic both in social psychology and in the area of social networks. This line of research started with Emerson (1972, 1981) and has been continued by Cook (Cook 1983), Yamagishi (1988) and Willer and Markovsky (1988). Almost all of this research involves "negatively connected exchange networks". These are networks in which: (1) There are network constraints so that not all pairs can engage in mutually beneficial transactions; (2) In addition to these network constraints, individuals are limited in the number of others with whom they can transact. This number will be less than the number of potential partners for some positions, so that these partners will have to choose with whom to transact; (3) Transactions are independent over time. Engaging in a transaction at time t in no way affects the potential rewards for engaging in a transaction at time $t + 1$. In the experiments on "negatively connected exchange networks" subjects earn points in a round if they can agree with another subject on the division of a fixed number of points. Each subject can come to an agreement with at most one other subject per round. There are network constraints on which pairs can negotiate. These types of transactions are distinguished from "positively connected exchange networks," which are exchange networks in the conventional sense. In these networks, there are transactions that involve the exchange of resources that may have value to others. In these situations: (1) There are network constraints on which pairs can trade; (2) There are no restrictions on the number of trades per round, but an individual can trade away no more than what he possesses of a resource; (3) transactions are dependent over time. An individual can trade away goods at a later trade that he received in earlier trades. Peter Marsden (1982, 1983) has developed models for network exchange that are modification of James Coleman's exchange model, and Coleman himself (1990) has addressed himself to the issue of network effects on social exchange. However, both of these approaches have limitations that the present paper will attempt to surmount. Networks constraints on who can trade with whom create complicated patterns of monopolies and monopsonies. These should create power differences. The present paper analyses these patterns in some simple networks.

Stephen P. Borgatti, Department of Sociology, University of South Carolina, and Martin Everett, Thames Polytechnic Institute, and David Willer, Department of Sociology, University of South Carolina. Structural Analysis of Power Outcomes in Experimental Exchange Networks.

Cook, Emerson, Gillmore and Yamagishi (1983) and Markovsky, Willer and Patton (1988) have used substantive notions of dependency and excludability, respectively, to explain power distributions observed in experimental exchange networks. Both approaches implicitly utilize network position as the underlying independent variable. In this paper, we do not attempt substantive explanations, but rather explore the consequences of relatively simple assertions like "power is determined by network position" and "a node's power is a function of the power of the nodes it is connected to". In particular, we explore the kinds of power outcomes (i.e., assignments of power levels to nodes) that are possible given certain fundamental axioms. The first axiom is that network nodes that are isomorphic will be equally powerful. We show that, for many of the networks reported in the literature, this axiom alone reduces the number of possible outcomes to just a few. The second basic axiom is that any nodes connected to nodes with the same distribution of power levels will be equally powerful. For example, if node X is connected to two high-power nodes and one low-power node, and node Y is also connected to two high-power nodes and one low-power node, then nodes X and Y will show equal levels of power. A review of the literature reveals that no empirical results contradict these two axioms.

James Boster, University of California, Irvine and Leslie Clark, University of Pittsburgh. Cooperative Learning in an Arithmetic Classroom.

Substantial improvements in performance on standardized tests were achieved through the introduction of a cooperative learning paradigm in a 2nd grade arithmetic classroom. In this paradigm, students form small groups in which members are assigned well defined roles for their cooperative solution of arithmetic problems. The research reported here compares children's descriptions of the cooperative groups with observations of the behavior of the groups in the classroom.

John Paul Boyd, University of California, Irvine. How to Find Semigroups of Relations.

The problem is how to find a semigroup of relations that best fits sociometric data of various kinds. First, a definition of relational composition must be chosen that is robust with respect to error and is plausible as a model of indirect influence. Boolean matrix multiplication is the worst possible method, because it is particularly sensitive to noise and is perversely likely to result in a trivial semigroup (i.e., which has only trivial subgroups). Second, a similarity of relations must be devised that is consistent with the first choice. "Consistency" means that equality of matrices must be a congruence relation. Other requirements of matrix norms are also discussed. Third, the semigroup is computed if possible. This third step is not always possible because of the recursive unsolvability of the "word problem for semigroups", but this difficulty can always be avoided by a number of interesting heuristics or by the imposition of additional assumptions. Finally, the interplay between the semi-group, the relations, and the individuals is discussed.

Leo Brajkovich, University of California, Irvine. Perceived Groups in a "Start-Up" Company.

This research investigates the perception of groups and the perceived similarity relation between individuals. Cognitive social structure data was collected from professional employees of a "start-up" company concerning their activities and responsibilities. Each individual also completed a judged similarity questionnaire. Multidimensional scaling analysis is used to help determine the underlying properties of the perceived groups. The judged similarities are compared to the "works closely with" networks and shown to be related. This relationship is discussed in terms of the perceived groups which, for the most part, are the only groups functioning in this "start-up" environment.

Daniel J. Brass, The Pennsylvania State University, Network Centrality and Power in an Organization.

The concept of network centrality has for many years been equated with power. However, recent distinctions between positively and negatively connected networks have cast some constraints on this assumption. In particular, the degree to which an individual's power is a function of the power of those to whom he or she is connected may be contingent on the type of network considered. Three measures of centrality (degree, closeness, and betweenness) were assessed for four units of reference (subunit, department, organization, and dominant coalition) in three networks (workflow, communication, and friendship). Being connected to powerful others in the workflow was negatively related to power, while connections to powerful others in the communication and friendship networks was positively related to power. Implications for these and other results are discussed.

Jeffrey Broadbent, University of Minnesota and University of Vermont. Business-Community Linkages and Industrial Development in Japan.

This paper reports the results of extensive field research on the politics of industrial growth versus environmental pollution in a prefecture in southern Japan. Based on limited studies, sociologists have shown that the major movers of industrial growth comes from a variety of actors: local real estate entrepreneurs, political parties, or local government. By seeing these actors in relation to other influentials, these studies build on the community power structure tradition. A network approach allows empirical study of the structure — the relative dominance and influence, coalitions and oppositions of different actors in the growth process. It also permits distinguishing the types of sanctions exchanged between actors. The results show that national businesses set the basic direction for industrial growth, but that this is highly modified by the policies of local government and actions of citizens' movements. Among the sanctions which hold together the structure, economic and legal-coercive ones are very important, but surprisingly, the sanction of legitimacy plays the predominant role.

Marlene E. Burkhardt, University of Pennsylvania. Institutionalization Following a Technological Change.

This study investigated institutionalization by examining a technological change over time. Shared social reality is created in social interaction; thus, by examining technologically induced changes in social interaction and how such changes impact on attitudes and behaviors, one investigates institutionalization. Network analysis techniques were used to test the significance of the relationship between attitude and behavior difference matrices with structural and power matrices. The majority of findings provide evidence of institutionalization. Homogeneity in change-related behaviors and attitudes was found to occur through the isomorphism processes of direct interaction, interaction with powerful others, and structural equivalence (similarity in patterns of interaction). Self-monitoring moderated the extent to which individuals were influenced by interaction with others.

Michael Calloway and Joseph Morrissey, University of North Carolina and Robert Paulson, University of Cincinnati. Accuracy and Reliability of Self Reported Data In Interorganizational Networks.

Although network analysis is becoming a more viable and informative methodology for the study of interorganizational behavior, issues involving the accuracy and reliability of self reported or "cognitive" network data are still unresolved. Two networks based on information and coordination relationships in each of four major cities are examined. Reliability of responses is assessed as the percent of confirmed ties between agency respondents and by correlating the extent of agreement in each network. In addition, two possible measurement errors are examined: systematic errors which are network-independent and idiosyncratic errors which are network-dependent. These errors are assessed through correlational analyses of the intensity of an organization's relationships with the number of ties that are confirmed in each network. It is found that boundary spanning personnel of organizations can provide fairly reliable responses to network generated questions, and that errors in the data tend to be idiosyncratic rather than systematic.

Karen E. Campbell, Department of Sociology, Vanderbilt University. Gender Differences in Social Support.

Much previous research has focused on gender networks in the social support available through personal networks. Frequently, however, conclusions are based on quasi network data, in which only limited information about support providers is available. I use network data from a survey of 700 adults in 80 Nashville neighborhoods to address the following questions, and to compare my results to those reported in earlier work: (1) Do gender differences in the availability of support exist? (2) Do gender and employment interact to affect support networks? (3) What are the characteristics of support providers, and do these differ by gender? and (4) What are the consequences for ego of different sizes and types of support networks? Initial analyses demonstrate clear gender differences in the size of support networks and in the types of support available; these are not entirely dependent on ego's employment status, which also plays a role in shaping these networks.

Martha Ann Carey, Richard A. Jenkins and Wendy Law, H.M. Jackson Foundation. How are Social Networks Implicated in the Management and Transmission of HIV Disease?

The structure and function of social networks have been implicated in a variety of health outcomes. However, these concepts have received less systematic investigation with respect to HIV disease. Network-related factors would appear to have clear implications for targeting interventions within patient and at-risk populations since networks provide contingencies which may moderate HIV-related health behaviors. Qualitative data from key informants, clinical interviews, and focus groups will be presented for the discussion of network dimensions, density connectedness, and utilization of network members for emotional, informational, and tangible support regarding HIV. Hence an effort will be made to relate the perception of support and supportive behavior to social network characteristics. Further, network and support variables will be discussed with respect to their ties to HIV risk

relevant behaviors. Implications from these findings will be discussed with regard to intervention design and construction of quantitative evaluation instruments.

Kathleen Carley, Carnegie-Mellon University and Norman P. Hummon, University of Pittsburgh. Main Path Structure and the Journal of Conflict Resolution Literature.

Network analysts have discovered that citation networks are fruitful databases for exploring ideas in the sociology of science. While many network analytic approaches can be applied to the study of citation networks, we are using a relatively recent approach proposed by Hummon and Doreian (1989, 1990, forthcoming) that uses network search algorithms to find a "main path" through a scientific literature. Previous analyses of the scientific literature on DNA theory, and the literature on measures of centrality in social networks, have discovered quite distinct paths through these citation networks that described the key intellectual developments in these scientific fields. This paper uses search algorithms to explore a quite different citation network, the network of citations found in fifteen volumes of the *Journal of Conflict Resolution*. The citation networks of the DNA and centrality literatures spanned many sources of scientific production: multiple journals, research reports, books, etc. The "Main Path" in both literatures traversed not only multiple journals, but different scientific sub-fields. The flow of ideas was not bound by a particular specialty, or mode of production. Indeed, it is clear in the DNA network, and to a lesser extent in the centrality network, that ideas from other multiple subspecialties merged, enriching the ideas on the "main path." The citation network of the *Journal of Conflict Resolution* would appear a priori to have a structure quite different from the DNA and centrality literature networks. It is confined to a single mode of production and sub-specialty. We hypothesize that the pattern of connections is amorphous, and does not have a "main path" that links the development of key ideas in the field. The JCR citation network spans fifteen years (volumes), contains 584 nodes (articles) which make 8099 (citations). Many of these citations are to articles published in other journals or to books. Almost 1/4 of the citations are to authors who are not cited by anyone else.

Richard A. Colignon, Department of Sociology, Washington University. Three Views of Interorganizational Networks.

Although there has been rapid developments in the techniques of network analysis little theoretical progress has occurred to date (Collins, 1988; Stinchcombe, 1989; Knoke, 1990). One particular problem is that authors discuss interorganizational networks with markedly different conceptualizations. This paper identifies three distinct analytical approaches to interorganizational networks: economic, social, and political approaches. These approaches vary in the way they explain organizational action, the key features of social change, the nature of interorganizational relations, the character of interorganizational networks. Further, I discuss the work of leading proponents for each approach. Finally, I discuss and assess the strengths and weaknesses of each approach and present research issues are related to each perspective.

Greg Cowan, Department of Sociology, University of South Carolina. Operationalization of Cross-National Measures of Dependency: An Initial Comparison.

According to world systems/dependency theory nations occupying periphery positions in the world economy will be relatively more dependent on foreign capital than nations in the semiperiphery or the core, and nations in the semiperiphery will be more dependent than nations in the core. World systems/dependency theory also posits the notion that dependency on foreign capital is negatively related to the economic growth of a nation. The predominant operationalization of this concept of dependency is the penetration measure (PEN) developed by Bornschier and Chase-Dunn (1985). There are however, measures derived from network analyses that are operationalizations of a similar theoretical concept as that of dependency. These measures are derived from data on the structural position of countries in the world system presented in the following articles: Snyder and Kick (1979), Bollen (1983), Nemeth and Smith (1984), and Smith and White (1988). Given the relationship between the periphery-semiperiphery-core status of nations and dependency presented above, these network measures have found use as alternative operationalizations of the world systems/dependency theory notion of dependency (Nolan 1983 and 1988). There has however, been no attempt to test whether these distinct operationalizations are indeed measuring consistent concepts. By transferring the PEN measure and the positional data into matrix form these measures will be compared using QAP (Hubert and Baker, 1978) accessed through Anthropac (Borgatti, 1990) this analysis attempts to do so.

James A. Danowski, University of Illinois at Chicago. Collective Semantic Network Structure and Content as Predictors of Market Share Changes.

Information value of messages is network route dependent. The more constrained the distribution network, the higher the social value attributed to information. This constraint increases information access time disparity

among social actors. In this way, social time is expanded, rather than compressed, as it is with omnidirectional broadcasting of information. At the same time, the more radial the social network, the more compact, abstract, and the wider the linguistic tense scope of the semantic network. It was hypothesized that the more semantic networks had these features, the greater the rate of social change. To test this, data were obtained via CATI interviews with random-digit dialed sampling ($n = 503$) of the Chicago metropolitan area (Arbitron ADI). Respondents named their two favorite radio stations and described them. Interviewers recorded verbatim responses. The author's WORD*NET method of word-network analysis was used to identify the semantic networks. The criterion variable of social change, operationalized as trends in market share over time, was indexed by the change reported across quarterly Arbitron audience ratings data for the 62 stations in the market.

Connie Davis and Noshir S., Contractor University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. A Test of the Shared Meaning Assumption of Symbolic Leadership Theories: A Semantic Network Approach.

Current theories of symbolic and visionary leadership suggest that the most important function of a leader is to define and manage a system of shared beliefs which serve as a basis for follower action. A large number of management articles on visionary leadership have stressed the need for shared vision within the organization. This study uses a semantic network approach to test the implicit premise of the symbolic and visionary leadership literature that shared interpretations of organizational vision lead to attitudinal and behavioral outcomes. The study tests theoretical models using observational, interview and survey data collected from all members of a European scientific research center. The models relate members' (i) actual shared interpretations of the center's vision (ii) perceived shared interpretation of the center's vision, (iii) demographic attributes, (iv) communication network patterns, (v) attitudes about the workplace and (vi) behavioral measures, such as number of reports and papers published individually and jointly with other members of the institute.

Patrick Doreian and Katharine L., Woodard University of Pittsburgh. Fixed List and Snowball Sampling of Networks.

Two ways of collecting network data are discussed in the context of inter-organizational networks among social service agencies. One method proceeds with a fixed agency list while the other uses a snowball sampling procedure. We find that: (i) the agencies included in the two samples differ; (ii) network based indicators for agencies (such as centrality or standing) differ; (iii) the substantive contents of the included ties differ; and (iv) the structure of the networks differ. The two methods are fundamentally different and cannot be used as surrogates for each other. When data are gathered at multiple points in time, the differences between the methods are more acute. Inter-agency networks change through time: agencies leave the network while other agencies join. Snowball sampling can respond to these changes while fixed list sampling does not.

James G. Ennis, Department of Sociology, Tufts University. The Social Organization of Sociological Knowledge: Structural Models of Intersections of Substantive Areas.

Formal models of network structure yield insights into the social organization of sociological knowledge. This paper models the systematic interrelations of substantive topics comprising American sociology, circa 1990. The degree of overlapping membership between particular content areas provides the basis for examining the systematic organization of the diverse topics considered by sociologists. Particular concerns include: (a) a field model of this system, which depicts convergences and divergences among sociological subfields; (b) the integrative role of particular specialties, and the peripheral positions of others; (c) the rise and fall of topical areas; (d) differing structures of interest among age cohorts, and among other categories (e.g. gender); and (e) the social base of topical areas, and its relation to their proliferation or decline. Theoretical insights derived from Bourdieu, Blau, and Laumann are considered, along with extensions to other disciplines.

J.D. Eveland, Claremont Graduate School/The RAND Corporation and Tora K. Bikson, The RAND Corporation. Persistence of Ties: A Tale of Time, Space, and Los Angeles.

The question of how electronic communication might differ from more conventional communication modes is both increasingly significant and largely unresolved. This paper presents some evidence from a longitudinal field experiment (earlier phases of which were described at SUNBELT X) relating to the maintenance of relationships in ad hoc task groups under both electronic and non-electronic communication opportunities. The original experiment randomly assigned older men from the same company half retired, half still employed but eligible to retire to two different task forces. Each task force was to prepare a report to the company on retirement transition issues. One group had a full range of conventional communication support; in the other, networked microcomputers were also made available to each participant. Analyses at the end of the original one-year project period suggested significantly different patterns of task definition, group structure, and work products. This paper reports the results

of a follow-up data collection effort undertaken a year after the end of the experimental period to see whether ties made within the task force persisted and if so, why. We will discuss between-group differences in predictors of social linkage in the absence of formal task requirements, along with the multiplexity of ties and barriers to their maintenance. Our findings highlight the need to understand the major differences between electronic communication tools and more familiar modes, together with ways in which access to and use of these tools can be enhanced.

M.G. Everett, Thames Polytechnic Institute and S.P. Borgatti, University of South Carolina. Counter-Examples for Positional Analysis Techniques.

Examples and counter-examples are fundamental in comprehending the intricate details of the meaning of definitions and techniques. It is very easy to ascribe properties to concepts based upon an intuitive feeling that you understand what is going on. In this paper we present a number of examples which provide clarification on the workings of some graph theoretic definitions of position in a social network. We shall consider: structural equivalence, automorphic equivalence, regular equivalence, juncture equivalence, Cook and Emerson residual network equivalence, and Hummell and Sodeur triad equivalence. All the examples are constructed to deliberately emphasize the workings of the definitions: this would not be possible using real data since it would be impossible to factor out the large number of secondary effects.

Scott L. Feld, Department of Sociology, SUNY at Stony Brook. Do Adult Children Provide Less Support for Their Parents in the U.S. Than in Other Western Countries?

Observers have often bemoaned the declines in families as sources of support for individuals in modern society. While it is common to find examples of individuals set adrift by their modern families and even to find numbers of such conditions, it is also common to compare these findings with unrealistic assumptions about a mythological past when families always took care of their own and no one collected systematic data. In the past two decades some important research (e.g. Fischer, Wellman) has shown that social support networks including family members are alive and well, even when social network members live far apart. This research has been interpreted as contradicting the "decline of community" and "community lost" theories in favor of understanding a change in the social support arrangements. However, these studies, each conducted at one time and place, have not had any bases of comparison. While it is clear that individuals rely on family members in large numbers, it is not clear how those numbers compare with similar numbers in the same places in the past or in other places at the present. Based upon these results, there is no way to know whether these people are more/less integrated in families than others are or have been. The purpose of the present study is to make comparisons between the United States and six other Western countries (Australia, Great Britain, West Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Italy) that were surveyed as part of the ISSP project on social networks in 1986. The information in the survey that was used to indicate the sources of emotional support was derived from answers to questions about who the respondents would turn to first and second: (1) when they felt down or depressed, and (2) when they were making an important change in their life. These comparisons show that parents are less reliant upon their adult children in the United States than in any of the other countries surveyed. Then the paper considers the meaning and significance of these differences, specifically whether the findings indicate a relative lower overall family solidarity in the United States. We find that family solidarity is as strong in the United States as elsewhere when parents provide support for their children, while it is lowest in the extent to which children provide support for their parents. We conclude that this does not so much indicate weaker family solidarity as weaker reciprocity within families, so that social support within families in the U.S flows disproportionately in the direction of children.

Anuka Ferligoj and Vladimir Batagelj, University of Ljubljana and Patrick Doreian, University of Pittsburgh. Structural Equivalence via Single and Multicriteria Clustering.

The well known Sokal and Michener matching coefficient for binary data is modified to provide a dissimilarity measure of the extent to which any pair of actors are structurally equivalent. Using this dissimilarity measure clustering procedures are applied to provide hierarchies and partitions of single and multiple-relational network data. Additionally, multicriteria clustering algorithms are used to provide an alternative approach for obtaining structural equivalences in multi-relational networks. These methods are applied to some well known, and new empirical, data sets.

Alexis Ferrand and Lise Mounier, Laboratoire d'Analyse Secondaire et de Methode Appliquee a la Sociologie, LASMAS, CNRS. Sexual Relations and Relations of Confidence: Network Analysis.

The increasing spread of many sexually transmitted diseases, the dramatic problem of AIDS and new interests in related public health issues have revealed the lack of general information on sexual behavior. The National Agency for AIDS Research (in French ANRS) has decided to carry out a large nationally representative survey to

provide information for public health information campaigns, for a better understanding of the social conditions of disease transmission and for a better general understanding of human sexual activity. This project (called Analysis of Sexual Behavior in France "ACSF") is coordinated by the National Institut of Health and Medical Research (INSERM U292 Prof. A. Spira and N. Bajos), and includes researchers from different disciplines and institutions. The summary presents a methodological pre-test essentially concerned with the possibility of analyzing relational environments and of defining a specific "module" of questions for the ACSF survey. But there are also some assumptions on sexual behavior. We assume that sexual behavior should not be analysed as exclusively determined by psychological pulsions or internalized norms linked to social status or cultural patterns; sexual conducts involve a more narrow and particular basis:

(1) Sexual relations are interpersonal relations, and two persons are involved. These relations are subject to changes, and can be viewed as successive interactions through which partners have to come to new agreements. One is to decide to have sexual intercourse for first time, and the broader question is to know how social relationships are sexualized. In other fields of network analysis, we have empirical evidence that personal relationships are partly determined by their context of formation, the type of role relationships in which they are embedded, their duration, and other variables which describe the relational process itself. To what extent can we assume the same for sexualized relations, and how can some social characteristics of the relation explain its sexual content as well or better, than personal attributes of one of the two persons involved (the respondent)?

(2) It is also possible to take into account the fact that actors decide to use another means of contraception or to experiment new kinds of sexual activities, through some kind of explicit or implicit bargaining in which psychological impulse as well as specific norms and patterns of conduct are involved.

Each person maintains a set of interpersonal relations which forms his/her "personal network". Among that set, few are sexual, most others are concerned with day to day life in neighbourhood, work place, hobby groups... By interpersonal relations, by direct membership in a more formal context, ego is at the intersection of various social circles. The idea is to examine to what extent that social environment is able to provide reference patterns upon which ego can define, in the bargaining with a mate, the kind of conduct to be adopted, and to examine to what extent ego can be influenced by these confidants. As it was impossible (too expensive) to analyse the whole network for each individual, we decided to focus on one kind of relationship previously observed in many surveys including the General Social Survey: the "confidants", people with who it is possible to speak of "important personal matters", restricted here to the field of personal questions on emotional and sexual life. So the network analysed is a discussion network (up to 5 confidants). Different hypotheses on the effect of discussion networks on an individual's behavior are proposed:

First, the possibility of discussing sexual subjects is probably important for the possibility of changing sexual conduct: it allows a) exchange of information and opinions; b) a certain level of flexibility by the expression of inhibitions, pulsions, through the language. We can suppose that people who are totally "out of language" on that topic, should have more difficulty to change their ideas and conduct, and to propose "safe sex" to their sexual partners.

Second, general recommendations or information provided by mass-media, when they are discussed in an interpersonal network, are viewed as more valid and important for individuals (the two step flow hypothesis revisited). It should be interesting for public campaigns to know with who, in the real world, people can speak of sexuality in order to adapt the kind of scenario presented. (It is a somewhat perverse return of the two step flow hypothesis inside the message itself.)

Third, we assume that there exists a specific influence of confidants mainly based, not on explicit and discussed attitudes, but on the perception by ego of their behavior. Therefore, after classical questions on who is the discussion partner, and what is the relation, we ask the respondent, on a small set of items, how he/she thinks that this one sexually behaves. The question here is the gap between information-opinions-norms and conduct: most people are informed of risks; few change deeply their "sexual way of life". To what extent the concrete behavior of people in my personal network, regardless their opinions and explicit attitudes, let me know what kind of conduct is effectively possible, what norms can be actualized in real patterns for day to day life.

Fourth, we assume that this kind of direct influence is embedded in specific contexts: the social circles to which ego and, by definition, discussion partners, belong. In these circles exist different kinds of "moral climates" or of normative pressures. We try to understand how individuals perceive the existence of normative consensus through family, neighborhood, work life, and so on.

It is clear that for individual-behavioral as well as for circle-normative influences, the question of uniformity versus diversity in personal environments is crucial. It is also clear that we analyse only a part of the influences present in a personal environment.

The survey was conducted with a sample of 199 men and women, with an oversampling of people less than 24 years of age to increase the probability of interviewing multipartners. The most important features are:

(a) sexual activities during the last meeting are indeed correlated with the social characteristics of the relation. If more extensive data could confirm that result, then the "equation of risk" must be discussed not as attributes of individuals (sex, age, SES) directly affecting behavior (and risk) but as attributes of individuals affecting probability of having different kinds of relations and then specific patterns of relations affecting behavior and risk. Then two levels of change can be suggested: (1) public campaigns try to transform the patterns of conduct which are specific to some kinds of relations (it is a very different frame of mind than trying to change "general" behavior of people; as for example, a campaign which focuses on holidays mate is more specific); or (2) try to discourage people from such kinds of relations.

(b) A respondent has not "a" sexual behavior but "several". This is evident but it needs to be recalled: when a person is a multipartner he/she behaves in different ways due to the different kinds of relations in which he/she is involved. For the three last partners, the data show a huge variety of combinations of sexual activity with the different partners. The sample is too small to try to find some significant regularities in the sexual patterns of these triads; but any attempt to foresee the spread of sexually transmitted disease has to take into account the fact that one individual can't be represented by a unified probability of infection, but by several possibly linked to differential "segments of the sexual market".

(c) Respondents have cited an average of three confidants on emotional and sexual matters. Men and older people are more isolated. Kinship (extended, including spouse: 15.8%) represents 43.5% of all relations; leisure time and sociable relationships: 36%. It seems easier to speak of these matters either in the institutionalized field of sexuality (kinship), or in relations of which the form (chosen, quite close, enjoyable) is analogous with sexual relations.

(d) Respondents agree to answer questions about how they perceive social conducts of their confidants. The sexual world they have described is quite close to that which they have declared for themselves.

(e) Finally the possible influence on an individual's sexual conduct of their confidant's behavior is not inconsistent with data, in so far as multipartners have confidants who shown specific changes in sexual practice due to AIDS. But the strength of that influence can't be assessed on this sample. More basically there is open discussion on defining different theoretical models of influence and the kind of data analysis they require. One question is to decide if we have to look for influence by analysing: (1) each separate dimension of confidant's sexual conduct; (2) confidant's sexual conduct as a whole; (3) the network of confidants as a whole. Since data show that one network of two confidants don't behave similarly we have to deal with the expected possibility of contradictory patterns in the network.

Quite clearly the introduction of a confidant "module" in a large representative survey on sexual behavior has two objectives: (1) to provide an interesting sociographical description of how, with who, etc. It is possible to discuss emotional and sexual life. This depends mainly on methodological procedures which now seem usable and pertinent and (2) to allow the proposal of sociological models of influence; although this remains a question open for further research

The research report itself (in French, 114 p.) can be obtained from: A. Ferrand and L. Mounier, LAS-MASCNRS IRESCO, 59 Rue Pouchet, F-75849, Paris Cedex 17. FAX: (1) 42 28 95 44. E-MAIL: EARN node FRORS31, userid UCES021.

Linton C. Freeman, University of California, Irvine. Granovetter and Groups: An Alternative to Traditional Notions.

Traditional sociological notions about groups are examined to derive their logical implications for the patterning of human interaction. It is shown that the kind of patterning implied by those traditional notions simply is not found in experience. A modern alternative to the traditional group conception is derived from Granovetter's (1973) suggestions about weak and strong ties. It is shown that the patterning implied by this modern view does correspond with observations.

John Gagnon, SUNY at Stony Brook and Edward O. Laumann, University of Chicago. The Structure of Sexual Action.

The history of what might be described as scientific thinking about sexuality is now about a century old. The progress of the field has been halting in its theoretical, methodological, and substantive development. While there has been a substantial transformation in what forms of sexual conduct can be studied and with what methods, there has been one important constancy in the history of sexual research, perhaps finding its roots in the historical concept of the moral or biological sexual individual. From Freud to Havelock Ellis to the Kinsey Research Group (using these luminaries as markers for the processes of collective change) the focus on sex research has been on the

individual actor. In contrast the more recent work of Gagnon and Simon has been an attempt to direct attention to the role of scripts in shaping sexual conduct. The strength of this model was to bring together the two levels of meaning (the cultural and the intrapsychic) and link them to a system of interpersonal action. On the other hand the two systems of symbolic meaning were far better specified than the structured system of interaction. It is the area of social networks that an escape from an individualistic model of sexual conduct can be found. Sexual activity is above all a social transaction in which pairs of actors mutually shape each others' conduct. However this pairwise shaping does not exhaust the influence of social structure since sexual actors are embedded in larger social networks which influence the conduct of individuals in terms of the initiation of and conduct within any sexual partnership. The goal of this paper is to explore the ways in which the conceptual apparatus of social network analysis can be used to understand the structure of sexual action as well as the specific content of sexual interactions. Of particular importance are the concepts of network embeddedness, network members as audiences to conduct, and linkage strength. The aggregation of personal sexual networks can be viewed as a map of the actual and potential socio-sexual relations in the society, a map the contours of which will both follow and deviate from the contours of other interactional patterns in the society.

Martin Gargiulo, Department of Sociology, Columbia University. Structure, Strategy and Control: Coalition Maneuvers in a Cooperative Agribusiness.

This paper uses data on coalition maneuvers in a cooperative agribusiness firm to examine the embeddedness of strategic action and control struggles in the social structure. My main hypothesis is that strategic behavior is patterned by the intensity and the balance of the relational constraints among actors seeking control on key resources and events. These constraints are captured through the analysis of the networks that link actors in relations of interdependence in the social space of the organization. Network models of structural constraint are used to detect high-tension sites in the system, while data from intensive field observation furnishes evidence on how these tensions evolved into actual conflict and triggered strategic responses.

Jorge Gil-Mendieta, IIMASS-UNAM, and Samuel Schmidt, UNAM-San Diego State University, and Jorge Castro, UNAM. Network of a Mexican Ex-President.

The Mexican network of power is maybe the main element to understanding the long lasting stability of Mexico's political system. Since the 1910 revolution a network of power developed in Mexico grasping government and transfer of power. The network had a central and regional base giving place to subgroups or small networks. One of those networks was headed by Miguel Aleman, governor of the state of Veracruz in 1936 and President of Mexico in 1946. The influence of his network continues until today where some authors trace it to President Salinas (1988). The paper will analyze the Aleman network and its continuation until today.

David F. Gillespie, School of Social Work, Washington University, St. Louis and Richard A. Colignon, Department of Sociology, Washington University, St. Louis. Structural Change in Interorganizational Networks.

Structural change in a network of interorganizational relations among 80 emergency service organizations is assessed using a staged two-point repeated measures survey. An earthquake scenario simulates a sudden and dramatic jolt to the network. Structural measures of horizontal and vertical differentiation found to be sensitive to change. We conclude that interorganizational theory can advance by using network analysis to specify and test assumptions about different types of change.

Susan D. Greenbaum, Department of Anthropology, University of South Florida. Redistributive Exchange in a Highly Mobile Community: Costs and Benefits in an Afro-Cuban Mutual Aid Society in Florida, 1904-1927.

Mutual benefit societies represent systems of explicitly generalized exchange, wherein all members pay regular dues but only the sick are entitled to collect benefits. In the present case, officers served voluntarily and were eligible for only the same benefits as everyone else. Persons who had only belonged for a short time, and had paid little in dues, were eligible for the same benefits as all other members. Sick benefits were 17.5 times greater than dues payments. Implicit in this arrangement are actuarial problems that could bankrupt the organization, administrative problems in lack of management incentives, and the potential for free-loading due to the fact that the membership population was highly mobile cigarmakers who traveled among several cigarmaking centers in the US and Cuba.

As part of an effort to assess how these problems were managed, benefit-cost (sick benefits/dues payments) ratios were calculated for each individual member of the society (La Union Marti-Maceo) between 1904 and 1927. Three hypotheses were tested: 1) officers, whose donated labor was essential to the operation of the society, would realize higher ratios of benefits to costs than non-officers, as unobtrusive compensation for their contributions; 2) short term mobile members would realize higher ratios of benefits to costs due to the discrepancy between actual

cost of dues versus the much larger value of benefits; 3) short term mobile members would realize lower ratios of benefits to costs, based on lowered probability of being sick, hence eligible, during the term of their membership. Results confirmed only the third hypothesis. Implications are discussed in terms of financing mutual aid, social networks and geographic mobility, and incentives for voluntary labor.

Miguel G. Guilarte, Department of Sociology, University of Michigan. Powers of the Weak: A Model of Influence.

The paper presents some results for a model in which actors in the periphery of a hierarchy influence actors in more prominent positions by means of positional leverage, where structural equivalence identifies these positions. The model also indicates how such a transmission of influence from the periphery to the dominant position is not possible under cohesion. The study entails an analysis of international trade data and voting on the United Nations General Assembly. Spatial autocorrelation estimates provide estimates for the models. The model suggests certain patterns of influence feedback and mobilization of leverage that permit weak actors in the system to influence more dominant others. The theoretical implications of these models challenge the topdown view of influence transmission by providing structural mechanisms for bottom-up transmission of influence.

Shin-Kap Han, Department of Sociology, Columbia University. Unstable Firms in Stable Markets: The Role of Government

By treating markets as structural environments which affect the viability of firms within them, this paper addresses the organizational interface between firms and their markets. Despite the stable social structure of the production relations defining the distinctions and inequalities between markets, turnover in the population of firms transacting those relations in American markets is found considerably high during the 1960s and 1970s. Using the 1967 and 1977 aggregate input-output tables with the data on the large firms in American economy, the structural parameters of market which are conducive to the changes in the markets are analyzed. Typical process found is that in high autonomy markets, dominant firms control prices, ensuring stable profits and making it difficult for other firms to enter the high market positions; thus leading to stability. Relationships with the government prove to be an important factor which differentiates the pattern of structural influence on the stability of the markets. Extension of input-output table analysis which includes the trade relations with government agencies reveals that the structural pressures observed in low government consumption markets are subdued in high government consumption markets by the external support.

J.P. Hirdes, Robert Youtz, Douglas Norris, and Tamara Knighton, Statistics University of Waterloo. An Examination of Reciprocity Among the Elderly in the 1990 Canadian General Social Survey.

The 1990 Canadian General Social Survey (GSS) involves a national random sample of Canadians and an over-sample of the elderly in Ontario. The 1990 GSS emphasizes family and friendship ties among Canadians aged 15 and over, and includes questions on the receipt and provision of various types of social support. The questions on social support were used to compile a summary index on the exchange of support by elderly respondents across various types of informal ties. This type of indicator is of interest to social scientists as well as policy makers, since the ability to engage in reciprocal relations may be an important determinant of well-being and service utilization among the elderly. The association of the summary measure of exchange of social support is examined in terms of correlates such as age, gender, and socioeconomic status, as well as outcome measures such as perceived health, psychological well-being and satisfaction with relationships.

Tsung Chi (Kenny) Hsu and August E. Grant, Department of Radio-TV-Film, University of Texas at Austin. Social Network Influence on Foreign Students: A New Perspective to Acculturation Studies.

Cross-cultural communication scholars have looked at effects of interpersonal communication and both ethnic and host mass media uses on the acculturation behavior of immigrants for a long time. One important variable which has not received enough attention from scholars is the individual's personal communication network. Previous studies have failed to show us the relationship between acculturation degrees of the people with whom the newcomer interacts most often and the newcomer's level of acculturation. The present study employs an important network analysis concept, the social influence of alters on the ego, into the field of cross-cultural communication. Using measures of alters' acculturation, English- and ethnic- language media uses, residence years in the U.S., and ego's English fluency, a model is proposed and tested upon a sample of international students on a college campus to explain the relationships between the degrees of perceived acculturation of the alters' (e.g., foreign students' most communicated friends) and the ego's (e.g., foreign students themselves) degree of acculturation. The results indicated that the alters' acculturation plays a central role in the pattern of relationships. It shows that the application of social network concepts helps us understand better the acculturation process, and thus, serves both as an

improvement and addition to the traditional approaches of interpersonal communication and acculturation behavior.

Anita Iannucci, University of California, Irvine. More on Human Social Intelligence and Accuracy of Interpersonal Perception.

This paper discusses further results from a study presented at last year's meeting. Members of a college sorority were questioned about each other's personality (characteristics of intelligence, physical attractiveness, assertiveness, and likeableness). These rank-order data were analyzed using the Romney, Weller, Batchelder consensus model. We reported strong agreement in consistency among the subjects' perceptions; external measures tended to confirm the data. New York includes comparisons of (1) self-perceptions with group perceptions ($r = .6$), (2) who each subject ranked as most likeable with who she said she actually liked the most ($r = .5$), (3) who each subject ranked as least likeable with who she said she liked the least ($r = .7$), and (4) a subject's accuracy of ranking those she said she knew least well and best.

Herminia Ibarra, Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University. Centrality and Innovation.

This paper explores the hypothesis that informal network centrality is a key determinant of individual involvement in innovation processes. Results suggest that network variables mediate the relationship between individual attributes/formal roles and innovation involvement. The study calls into question use of attribute and network characteristics as independent sources of variance in individual and organizational outcomes.

Jeffrey C. Johnson and Edie L. Schade, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, East Carolina University and Susan C. Weller, University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston. Social Networks and Sexual Behavior: A Case Study of an Informal Gay Group.

This paper examines the sexual activities, attitudes and social networks of an informal group of gay men at a university in the Southeastern U.S. Network data on ingroup sexual contacts and attitudes concerning sexual practices and risk of HIV infection show little relationship between the number of sexual partners, perceived risk factors, and preferred sexual practices. However, the sexual promiscuity of individuals, as perceived by group members, is found to be more a function of out-group contacts than in-group promiscuity.

Brian J. Jones, Villanova University. Network Qualities and the Quality of Life.

The paper presents the first results of a multivariate analysis incorporating the special network module from the 1985 General Social Survey. Two measures of network structure are employed: network size (a trichotomized version of mnemonic NUMGIVEN from the GSS codebook). Each network measure is entered into a series of three-variable crosstabulations along with life quality variables (including measures of happiness, anomie and life excitement) and social class variables (including educational level, work status and supervisory position).

Loglinear analyses reveal broad patterns of association linking several of the life quality variables to both network measures. The theoretical implications of these findings are developed in two main directions: 1) their substantive relevance to the "identity accumulation hypothesis" which posits that personal meaning is constructed from social identities and, 2) their preliminary relevance to the conceptualization of micro-macro linkages in sociological theory.

Antero Kiianmaa, Merja Lienonen, and Antti Vayrynen, Laboratory of Industrial Psychology, Helsinki University of Technology. Technological Gatekeeper Role Reconsidered.

In 1969 Thomas Allen and Stephen Cohen presented the concept of technological gatekeeper, with which they meant individuals who occupy key positions in the communication network of a research laboratory; they are individuals who have more contact with technical activity outside the organization and are those to whom others in the laboratory most frequently turn for technical advice.

Subsequently there has been a number of studies that have replicated the original findings, and also discussion about the determination of communication patterns in research organizations as well as about the etiology of the technological gatekeeper role. The construct "technological gatekeeper role" has gained a paradigmatic position in the field of research management. In this paper we present a case study of communication patterns in a research and development (R&D) organization carrying out applied technological research and product development in different fields of communications and computer technology. This study uses empirical network data, interviews and historical analysis, through which the development of the activity of research was considered.

The study followed the data collection methods used in previous studies as well as information about the structure of the personnel and of the tasks was used. As a result a number of individuals who could be labeled as gatekeepers were found. When different kinds of data was triangulated the analysis revealed a pattern of interac-

tion among the R&D staff which can be seen as closely connected to the prevailing organizing and recruitment practices in R&D organizations.

The relevance of the concept "role" in the context of technological gatekeeping and the research methodology in the analysis of communication patterns is under critical discussion. This paper suggests that the focus in future studies should be in a more wholistic analysis of the practices on which contemporary organizations are built.

Martin Kilduff, Department of Management and Organization, The Pennsylvania State University and David Krackhardt, Johnson Graduate School of Management, Cornell University. Balance and Job Satisfaction.

Are those people who perceive their network to be balanced more satisfied with their jobs than those people who perceive their network to be unbalanced? The sociometric responses of 47 key employees of an entrepreneurial firm will be examined to answer this question. First, we will calculate each individual's index of balance, that is, the degree to which each person perceives his or her friends to be friends of each other. Second, this index will be correlated with job satisfaction scores. Third, we will compute a distortion score and correlate this with job satisfaction to answer the question: do those people who perceive more balance that actually exists experience greater job satisfaction than their less distorted colleagues? Finally, we will extend the analysis to the question of cultural competence by asking: are those members who are more knowledgeable about the organizational culture more accurate in their perceptions and more satisfied with their jobs than those members who are less knowledgeable about the organizational culture?

D. Lawrence Kincaid, Center for Communication Programs, School of Hygiene and Public Health, Johns Hopkins University. A Computer Simulation of Opinion and Behavioral Change in the Social Network of a Bangladesh Village.

The results of a computer simulation of opinion and behavioral change regarding the practice of family planning are presented and their implications for social impact theory and communication theory are discussed. The theory simulated by means of a computer program is a derivative of Nowak, Szamrej, and Latane's dynamic theory of social impact (1990) modified in two important ways. First, empirical data recently collected in a Bangladesh village allowed the use of geodesic paths from the communication network among village women as measures of distance. Secondly, persuasiveness could be measured and weighted by frequency of communication rather than treated as a randomly assigned variable. After simulation over a 20 month period, contraceptive practice increases from 15 percent to 52 percent of the 110 women in the network. An examination of where adoption occurs in the network, however, reveals a division of the network into two factions, one with 100 percent adoption and the other with 100 percent nonadoption with oscillation among women located at the boundary between each faction. Various strategies for program intervention are discussed which involve changing the initial communication network structure so that satisfied family planning adopters on one side of the village can provide direct support to isolated adopters on the other side.

A.S. Klovdahl, The Australian National University and the El Paso County Public Health Department, and J. Potterat, D. Woodhouse, J. Muth, S. Muth, El Paso County Public Health Department, and W.W. Darrow, Centers for Disease Control. HIV Infection in an Urban Social Network.

The completion of the second year of the El Paso County (Colorado) Study provided new insights into the location of HIV infection in a large urban social network. About 250 persons were interviewed by the end of the second year, and these respondents provided information on 3500 reported social relationships. Roughly 2000 persons were found to be part of a core connected region which included six confirmed HIV positive individuals. The density of social ties in this core region was about 0.01. The average number of steps (along shortest paths) between HIV-infected persons and others in connected core of this large urban social ranged between about 4 and 6. Some implications of the observations are discussed.

David Knoke, Department of Sociology, University of Minnesota. Networks of Elite Structure and Decision Making.

Recent research on community power structures and national political elites increasingly incorporates social network concepts, principles, and methodologies. Analysts using this perspective seek to uncover the various mechanisms underlying the cleavages and coalitions among state managers, political parties, corporations, interest groups, social movements, mass publics, class segments, and other social formations. By combining reputational, positional, and decision-making measures, researchers delineate the networks of communication ties and resource exchanges which shape collective actions that attempt to influence the outcomes of political controversies. This paper critically reviews recent power structure research which applies network techniques to the analysis of elite structures and decision making. Specifically, the following topics are examined: the delineation of political elite

system boundaries; the identification of key or core actors; the specification of political network content; the analytical representation of network structures; elite actors' individual and collective participation in policy events; the determination of policy event outcomes; and future research directions for elite research using network perspectives.

Edward O. Laumann, University of Chicago, and John H. Gagnon, SUNY at Stony Brook, and Stuart Michaels, Robert Michael and Philip Schumm, University of Chicago. Monitoring the AIDS Epidemic: Replication and Extension.

This paper replicates and extends work reported in Laumann et al. "Monitoring the AIDS epidemic: a network approach" (Science 224: 1186-1189) that used a social network based methodology to estimate the prevalence and distribution of relatively rare population phenomena subject to reporting biases. The earlier work used 1988 General Social Survey (GSS) data derived from asking respondents to scan their acquaintance networks to identify all those who had been victims of homicide in the past 12 months and all those who had come down with the disease AIDS. In 1989 and 1990, several questions were added to correct limitations in the original survey instrument. In all three years, the distributions of persons with AIDS in GSS respondents' networks show a higher proportion of AIDS cases among whites, a lower proportion among minorities, a higher proportion in the Midwest, and a lower proportion in the East than the official CDC statistics. Characteristics of the official reporting apparatus that might account for these divergences are discussed. In addition, time series drawn from published data from the AIDS supplement to the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) are analyzed to contextualize the stability in the proportion of persons knowing someone with AIDS in the three years of the GSS and to investigate the differences in knowing someone with AIDS among different subgroups.

Emmanuel Lazega, Department of Sociology, Yale University. Perception of Networks and Collegiality in Medium Size Law Firms: A Research in Progress.

This paper looks at how perception of network data help in the description of various forms of collegiality coexisting within increasingly large and entrepreneurial law firms (and possibly within other professional organizations as well). The study of whether and how members perceive relations among other members is used to link each form of collegiality with a specific type of "strategic knowledge" required for direct or indirect participation in the governance of such firms."

Megan A. Lewis and Karen S. Rook, University of California, Irvine. A Longitudinal Analysis of the Influence Positive and Negative Social Network Ties have on Psychological Distress among the Elderly.

The present study longitudinally examines the influence positive and negative social network ties have on the psychological distress of older adults. Positive social network ties are defined as those which provide an individual with companionship or various forms of social support. Negative social network ties are defined as those which are a source of conflict, strain, or irritation for the individual. Data will be presented examining the potential for positive ties to buffer the impact of negative ties on psychological well-being. In addition, the potentially moderating role of positive ties as a buffer and negative social network ties as an amplifier of the effect stressful events may have on psychological distress will be explored. Data were collected on participants of the Foster Grandparent Program over a four year period. Information on stressful life events, social network information, depression, and loneliness were assessed via interview. In addition, participants completed daily diaries over a two-week period that assessed daily social interactions, and events experienced by the respondent. The implications these results have for the study of social networks and psychological well-being will be discussed.

Rainer Mackensen, Technical University, Berlin. Network Approaches to Content and Change of Supporting Social Relations over the Life Span and Extension to Urban Neighborhoods.

Social network analysis does have theoretical advantages over conventional aggregate data analysis in the social sciences, but it still has also substantial shortcomings. While analytical tools are being sophisticated, theoretical and methodological problems remain to be solved. One such problem is the definition of the quality of a particular social relation, depending heavily on the formulation of respective questions in surveys by the investigator. We try to overcome this problem by analysing available narrative life histories for characteristics of persons who offer or demand support in special events. We are interested in the change of social networks over the life span, and between cohorts. We therefore construct model networks for decreasing kinship potentials and compare these with empirical relatives and friends networks. More problems have to be overcome in spatial networks analysis. We are interested in networks networking in urban neighbourhoods relating different social and ethnical strata. The representativeness of available sampling procedures is not assured as yet. And results seem to depend too much on predefined definitions of size of networks and number of interview rounds.

Barbara Marriott, University of Florida. The Social Networks of Naval Officers' Wives: Unpaid Functionaries in a Macro System.

This paper presents the results of a twelve month study on the social networking of naval officers' wives. Personal network characteristics are examined and compared within the sample. The findings suggest that through assigned and unassigned social networks, officers' wives perform several legitimate organizational tasks. These tasks include psychological support, information processing and civil/military links. The major task of senior officers' wives is the monitoring and management of the welfare of families in the command. The importance of this is noted in the research on the influence of family satisfaction on military performance and retention. Possible effects of wife employment on the organizational role are explored.

Alexandra Maryanski and Masako Ishii-Kuntz, University of California, Riverside. Japanese Conjugal Roles and Social Networks: A Test of Bott's Hypothesis.

This study examines the validity of Bott hypothesis on the relationship between conjugal roles and social networks in Japan. Using a causal model of Bott's key variables which posits relationship among overlapping ties, social support and normative obligations, the cross-cultural applicability of Bott theory is supported.

J. Miller McPherson, University of Arizona, and Pamela Popielarz, Cornell University, and Lynn Smith-Lovin, University of Arizona. Opportunities for Contact and Network Diversity: Further Explorations of Homophily in Voluntary Organizations.

Peter Blau developed a structural theory centered on the postulate that patterns of social relations depend largely on opportunities for contact. Empirical work on network diversity has supported this relationship. In earlier research, we found that the composition, size and structure of voluntary groups determined the homophily of friendship ties formed within the group (McPherson and Smith-Lovin 1987). Marsden (1989, 1990) found that network ties formed through membership ties tend to be homogeneous by sex age and religion. Marsden also analyzed other sources of ties, finding that ties formed through kinship tend to be integrating for sex, age and education, but segregating for race/ethnicity and religion; workplace ties are exactly the opposite. In this paper, we replicate the analyses of Marsden and our earlier work with a data set that allows much more complete examination of the influences of group membership on network diversity. In particular, we are able to examine the relative homophily of ties formed within and outside of voluntary groups, and to assess the net impact that these group sources of interpersonal ties has on respondents' confiding (GSS-type) networks.

Alaina Michaelson and Noshir Contractor, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign. Structural Positions and Perceptions of Similarities.

The variety of algorithms currently used to detect positional similarities among actors in a social network are based on different ideal models of social positions or roles. For the most part, these models are structural in nature. This research investigates the ways in which peoples' perceptions of others in their social network correspond to the various models of positions. Three types of data were collected over twelve weeks in a class of twenty college students. The students participated in many class discussions, so the assumption that an informal social structure developed is not unreasonable. The types of data are: (1) network data, both observed and reported, revealing structural similarities; (2) each student's ratings of the others on three qualities corresponding to the dimensions of Osgood's semantic differential; and (3) each student's perception of the similarities of the others' social roles or types. With these data, the relationships between cognitive categories based on similarity, perceived qualities of the students, and the various structurally based positions can be explored.

Beth Mintz, Department of Sociology, University of Vermont. Business Cohesion and Health Care Policy Formation.

This paper explores the changing structure of the medical industry by examining the principal splits within the corporate community over the issue of cost containment. It starts with the assumption that different segments of the business world have different interests in relation to health care expenditures, depending on the extent to which a particular corporation profits from health related activities. This work, therefore, addresses the question of business participation and unity by concentrating on organizing capacity within and about a specific industrial sector. It takes the process of cohesion formation as problematic and explores which variables explain joint action on health policy formation. The more general issue which it addresses is how to evaluate the relationship between a specific industry and the larger business community.

Mark Mizruchi, Department of Sociology, Columbia University and Joseph Galaskiewicz, Department of Sociology, University of Minnesota. Networks of Interorganizational Relations.

Almost from the start, researchers studying interorganizational relations have utilized network methodologies. Whether examining organizational fields, subgroups, dyads, or the structural position of organizations in these fields, network analysis has been used extensively. The paper organizes the literature over the last fifteen years into three theoretical traditions: resource dependency theory, theories of collective action, and class and/or institutional theories of interorganizational relations. Within each of these traditions social network analysis has furthered both research and helped to refine theory. In our review of the literature we show how network methodology has enabled us to describe phenomena that would've never been accessible to analysts, e.g., an inter-organizational field. More importantly, we also show how network variables have helped to explain patterns of organizational behavior, e.g., the relationship between network centrality and power, the importance of social proximity on attitude formation and coalitional behavior, and the impact of structural position on actors autonomy and strategy. The paper concludes with a discussion of how social network methods might be subsequently applied to the study of interorganizational relations as new paradigms, e.g., transaction cost analysis, and and new problems, e.g., studying systems of economic organization, surface.

Mark S. Mizruchi, Department of Sociology, Columbia University. A Comparison of Three Approaches for Handling Autocorrelation in Dyadic Data.

Dyadic data play an important role in network analysis. Estimation of dyadic relations, however, is often complicated by the non-independence of observations. This non-independence can lead to autocorrelation, thus rendering statistical inference problematic. Several approaches for handling this problem, including dummy variable models, quadratic assignment, and Dow et al.'s adaptation of the Cliff-Ord model, are discussed. The approaches are evaluated with respect to their treatment of node-specific effects as well as autocorrelation. They are illustrated with data from a study of political behavior among large U.S. corporations.

Martina Morris, Department of Sociology, Columbia University. Race and Ethnic Boundaries in the Spread of AIDS.

Patterns of sexual mixing can significantly alter the diffusion path of AIDS, or any other disease that requires intimate contact. Recent efforts to analyze such effects have used log-linear techniques to integrate the structure of selective mixing into compartmental diffusion models. The findings suggest that characteristics like race and ethnicity have the potential to form mixing group boundaries that can both intensify the spread within groups, and prevent spread between them. This paper examines data on sexual mixing by race and ethnicity from a random sample of men and women in the San Francisco area to see what kind of diffusion path the mixing structure generates.

Joseph P. Morrissey, Health Services Research Center, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, and Robert Paulson, University of Cincinnati, and Michael Calloway, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill. Top Down vs. Bottom Up: Comparing Network Perspectives on Mental Health Program Implementation.

A central issue in program implementation analysis is the extent to which policies and practices filter down from top-level administrators to street-level workers. This paper presents a network approach to assessing this issue. Data from four U.S. cities involving 38-56 organizations are considered with regard to agency director (top-down) and casemanager (bottom-up) perspectives on the structure of interagency client referrals, information flows, and coordination. Agency director data represent a square (agency by agency) matrix reflecting the intensity of involvement between each agency and every other agency in the bounded network, whereas case manager reports are pseudo-network data derived from transposing a rectangular (case manager by agency) matrix of case manager involvements with these agencies. Matrix correlational procedures are used to assess the relationship between the agency director and case manager views of the networks. The number and composition of structurally equivalent positions in each network are also examined to detect similarities and differences between respondent groups.

Alan Neaigus, S.R. Friedman, B. Jose, M. Sufian, B. Stepherson, D. Goldsmith, and P. Mota, Narcotic Drug Research, Inc. and D.C. Des Jarlais Beth, Israel Medical Center. Social Networks and HIV Risk Behavior among Street IV Drug Users.

Objectives: To determine: (1) the extent to which personal networks of IV drug users (IVDUs) include close contact both with IVDUs and with non-IVDUs; (2) whether discussion of AIDS occurs in these contacts; and (3) whether these network features are associated with behaviors facilitating or preventing the transmission of HIV. Methods: 1,124 IVDUs were recruited through street outreach in New York City in 1988 and 1989. The inde-

pendent variables were: the proportion of close social contacts (a) with IVDU and (b) non-IVDU relatives or friends; and whether AIDS was discussed with these contacts. The dependent variables included: never engaging in specific risk behaviors (e.g. sharing needles); always using specific prevention techniques (e.g. condoms); and any deliberate drug or sexual behavior change to avoid getting or giving AIDS. Reported results are significant at the .05 level. Results: 7% had all their close contacts with IVDU, 72% had some close contact with non-IVDU, and 21% had all their close contact with non-IVDU. AIDS was discussed by 91% of those with both IVDU and non-IVDU contacts, 76% of those with only non-IVDU, 81% of those with only IVDU contact. The proportion of non-IVDU contacts was positively associated with never sharing cookers and never borrowing injection equipment. Among those who had close contact with IVDU friends, discussing AIDS was positively associated with deliberate changes in drug and sexual behavior. Conclusion: Large majorities reported close contact with non-IVDU and AIDS discussion. Contact with non-IVDU is protective and so policies which result in the isolation of IVDU may hinder efforts to prevent the spread of HIV. At the same time, encouraging discussion of AIDS among IVDU may generate a risk reduction culture within IVDU networks.

Howard L. Nixon II, Appalachian State University. Families, Impairment, and Social Support Over the Life Cycle: A Social Network Approach.

This paper presents a general theoretical framework for understanding how families cope with different types of impairment and with the impairment of family members of different ages. This framework — consisting of general propositions and conceptual models suggested by past research — generally focuses on how the structures and dynamics of family coping might affect, and be affected by, outside help seeking, relations with outsiders, the composition of helping networks, and support resources. Family coping is conceptualized as an ongoing recursive socialization process that continually builds on past experiences through feedback. Four major questions are addressed: (1) How do patterns of social relations in families affect their coping with a member's impairment? (2) How are family social network patterns changed by their degree of success in coping with impairment? (3) How do family relations with outsiders affect their success in coping with impairment? (4) How does coping with impairment change over the family life cycle? It is hoped that these questions and the theoretical ideas presented here to address them will spawn new research on the role of network structures and dynamics and social support in family coping with impairment over the life cycle.

Philippa Pattison, University of Melbourne. Algebraic Role Models in Complete and Local Networks.

The paper describes a general framework for constructing and analysing algebraic role models in complete and local networks. The models discussed include partially ordered semigroups constructed from complete networks (Boorman and White, 1976) and local role algebras defined on local networks (Mandel, 1983; Wu, 1983). The similarities and differences between local and complete role models are discussed, and some relationships and conditions of consistency between the two types of representation are outlined.

Helen M. Reid, Department of Sociology, Columbia University. Social Structure of a "Just Community": Is Moral Leadership Competitive or Cooperative?

The theory of moral development articulated by the late Lawrence Kohlberg provided the foundation for an educational intervention in a Bronx public high school. Student members of the "Just Community" participated in decision-making on the democratic model, requiring them to interact with each other in order to govern the community. This paper examines the extent to which cohesive relations indicative of a cooperative social system or structurally equivalent positions indicative of a competitive system, best describe the social structure of a Just Community. Sociometric data collected during the second year of the intervention is analyzed using STRUCTURE.

Ronald E. Rice and Julie M. Billingsley, School of Communication, Information and Library Studies, Rutgers University and Robert E. Kraut, Robert Fish and Robert Root, Bell Communications Research. New Media and Socialization and Collaboration Networks: A Framework for Research.

Prior studies show that formal communication is generally insufficient to support collaborative processes, and that informal, spontaneous communication is frequent and crucial to the success of collaboration, especially in R&D situations. Yet, to date, the only organizational mechanism facilitating informal communication is physical proximity. This paper proposes a research framework that addresses two of several questions concerning ways to improve collaboration through informal communication: (1) What are the processes by which informal communication supports socialization and collaboration networks? (2) Can new media usefully support informal communication, socialization and collaboration networks? The paper includes preliminary analyses of over-time socialization and collaboration networks, for R&D groups with, and without, video-mediated support of informal communication.

Everett M. Rogers, University of Southern California. Network Pathways in Gaining Access to Data.

Many types of social research depend on the investigators gaining access to such sources of data as organizational records, personal interviews with respondents, etc. Often, potential sources of data refuse access to researchers because they do not want to be troubled, lack time, do not wish to disclose data, or because they misunderstand the nature of the proposed research. What strategies can be utilized by investigators in order to gain access? Strangely, research methods textbooks generally have little to say to researchers about how to gain access to data-sources. I have been informally gathering examples of access from researchers, in order to identify strategies of using interpersonal networks as pathways to data. This paper will be the first report of tentative findings.

Thomas Schott, Department of Sociology, University of Pittsburgh. Socio-Intellectual Organization in Science: Scientists' EgoNetworks of Local and Distant Colleagues.

Socio-intellectual organization in science has often been described by the concept of an 'invisible college' referring to the network of collegial relations among commonly specialized scientists. This group-level conception has been used mainly to account for a scientific community's development of scientific knowledge. However, identification of such a scientific community is quite difficult, analysis often requires complete data on the network, conclusions may depend uncomfortably on where its boundary is drawn, and collegial relations across any drawn boundary may be so dense as to invalidate the conception of an approximately self-contained community. This paper suggests that for many purposes the group-level concept is dispensable and that the corresponding individual-level concept may be more feasible in practice, more powerful statistically, and more fruitful substantively. The location of an individual participant in the organization of science can be described by the scientist's ego-network of relations with local and distant colleagues, the scientist's 'collegial environment'. This micro-level conception is useful for understanding the organization of science not only at the individual level but also at the national level and the level of the world-system of science. Illustrations will be from sample surveys of scientists in several countries.

L. Philip Schumm, University of Chicago. Patterns of Segregation Among High School Friends.

This paper uses data from the High School and Beyond Survey to examine the relative degrees to which students' friendships are segregated according to variables such as race, SES, religious background, parent's occupation, high school program, and academic and athletic participation. Segregation is measured by comparing the number of symmetric friendship ties reported between a critical subgroup of students and those outside this subgroup to the number of such ties that would be expected to form in a situation of random pairing. This approach allows the researcher to estimate the segregation of several different subgroups, thus permitting a more sensitive and detailed analysis of segregation patterns than is possible by examining the association between the characteristics of students in friendship dyads. This work is different from other studies of friendship segregation using the same dataset because it focuses on differences in segregation between schools, and the ways that these differences are related to school-level characteristics. Hypotheses about the possible effects of minority size on segregation of friendships between the minority and the majority are discussed.

Gene A. Shelley, Department of Anthropology, The University of Florida. The Social Networks of People with End Stage Renal Disease.

Researchers of social support often speak of the vital role of "social networks." However, this research does not often involve measurement of key network aspects such as size, density, multiplexity, centrality, transitivity, percentage of strong vs. weak ties, etc. Do these emergent structural quantities have an effect on behavior? In other words, to what extent do the structural properties of the networks in which kidney patients are embedded correlate with those patients' health outcomes? To evaluate this question, I will compare the social networks of three groups of people: kidney patients who are tied to clinics that offer hemodialysis; kidney patients who handle their dialysis at home; and otherwise healthy people.

The lives of people who are chronically ill are usually restricted in some way, and they tend to rely heavily on a few key people for assistance. Still, some do better than others. This research is an attempt to measure the "social network affect" in chronic renal disease.

Gary S. Singer and James A. Danowski, University of Illinois at Chicago. Affective Effects on Semantic Association Networks.

Primary categories of pleasurable and threatening stimulus words can be explored through examining the structure of positive and negative affect within a semantic association network at three levels: 1) individual, 2) social, and 3) societal. Based on a theory, it was hypothesized that within each of these levels, three bipolar

categories of pleasurable and threatening stimuli can be identified in semantic association networks: (a) physical, (b) socio-emotional, and (c) task. Data were obtained from a representative sample of 345 students at a large, urban, midwestern-research university. Twenty-four stimulus words in the 3 levels were administered. Respondents rated positive/negative affect for all stimulus words. In addition, via free response, respondents listed up to twelve words that they associated with each stimulus word. Using Danowski's method of word-network analysis, modelling was performed on the verbatim associations.

Kathryn A. Singh, College of Education, University of Texas at Austin and August E. Grant, Department of Radio-TV-Film, University of Texas at Austin. The Effects of Communication Networks and Perceived Environmental Uncertainty on Elementary School Achievement: A Pilot Study.

As educators, parents, legislators, and researchers focus their attention on classroom achievement in American schools, a variety of theoretical and methodological techniques have been employed in attempts to determine the factors predicting pupil success. Most scholarly studies in this area suggest specific variables which are expected to directly affect pupil achievement. This study represents a significant departure from the previous bivariate and multivariate explanations by hypothesizing that different combinations of variables are appropriate for different circumstances as opposed to assuming that the same factors will result in achievement regardless of environmental circumstances. Specifically, it proposes that the match between the degree of uncertainty perceived by individuals in a school and the communication structure within that school will be a predictor of organizational effectiveness (as measured by standardized student achievement tests). This paper reviews the literature and reports the results of a pilot for a study (in progress) which includes approximately 35 elementary schools.

Tom A.B. Snijders, Universities of Utrecht and Groningen. Testing Triad Counts for Digraphs with Given Numbers of Mutuals and Given Out-and In-degrees.

For a network represented as a digraph, a basic set of statistics is constituted by the vectors of out-degrees and in-degrees, and the number of mutual relationships. These are, respectively, indicators of the actors' activity, the actors' popularity, and the reciprocity in the network. It is relevant to test for other network properties while holding these statistics constant. This leads as a null hypothesis to the uniform distribution with given out-degrees, in-degrees, and number of mutuals, also known as the $U\{X_i+, \{X+j\}, M$ distribution. Methods are given to implement exact tests for triad counts against this null hypothesis. These can also be regarded as tests against the p_1 distribution.

William B. Stevenson, The Organizational Studies Department, School of Management, Boston College and Mary C. Gilly, Graduate School of Management, University of California, Irvine. Information Processing and Problem-Solving: A Study of the Impact of Formal Structure and Networks of Ties on the Flow of Information.

Although formal designs and networks of ties are both hypothesized to affect organizational processes, there have been few relational studies of their effects on the flow of information within organizations. Using an innovative method for tracing information through organizations, the authors followed problems as they were passed among personnel in a hospital. Propositions are developed about the role of formal position and networks of ties on the processing of information.

Torbjorn Stjernberg, Stockholm School of Economics. Ugly and Beautiful Networks: Reflections on the Use of the Network Concept in Organization Theory.

The "network approach" has become popular in organization theory in the 1980s, taking over some of the role earlier played by systems theory. Networks as an organizational ideal form mostly carry a positive connotation. (Philip G. Herbst *Alternatives to Hierarchies*, Leiden, 1976; Walter W. Powell: "Neither Market Nor Hierarchy", *Res in Org Beh.*, 1990, pp 295-336.) This positive tone follows from the emphasis of networks as based on trust, being efficient for diffusion of knowledge, and flexible and responsive to new needs and opportunities. In a study of inter-organizational relations in planning and implementing a shopping-mall, Bo Hellgren and I ("Networks: An Analytical Tool for Understanding Complex Decision Processes", *Int. Studies of Mgt. & Org.*, 1987, pp. 88-102) found that many of the characteristics of the network of actors involved in the planning, could be described as "ugly" rather than "beautiful." Several of the actors felt forced to participate in the network, the formal contracts between dyads of firms made evolutionary changes difficult. Even small changes involving more than two actors implied "revolutionary" rather than "evolutionary" processes. I would like to share the pictures of beautiful and ugly networks as a start for a discussion of what are the basic characteristic of organizational networks. I would also like the discussion to touch upon the analytical consequences of using the network approach and the systems theory approach respectively for understanding interorganizational relations.

Frans Stokman, Interuniversity Center for Sociological Theory and Methodology, University of Groningen and Reinier van Oosten, Department of Sociology, University of Groningen. A New Exchange Model in Policy Networks.

The development of a part of an object-oriented base model of dynamic extensions of the two-stage Stokman and Van den Bos - model of policy making is presented here. The model makes it possible to analyze and simulate different aspects of both stages. Related descriptions can be found in 'A Dynamic Model of Policy Networks', Stokman and van Oosten (Madrid, 1990) and 'A dynamic access model in policy networks', Stokman, Zeggelink and van Oosten, in this conference. The base model presented in Madrid contains actors, decisions and multi-layered institutions. Actors try to reach their instrumental goals of an optimal outcome of the (salient) final decisions in the second stage of the two-stage 'Stokman and Van den Bos - model' of policy analysis. They are able to logroll between decisions as a last step before the final vote is taken: policy positions are exchanged on the basis of differences in interests. The restriction that actors are only interested in logrolling with regard to their most salient decisions is weakened in the new model presented here. An actor will logroll on any decision as long as the decision on which he changes his policy position toward the position of the other actor is less salient than the decision on which the other actor is changing position toward his position.

Frans Stokman and Evelien Zeggelink, Interuniversity Center for Sociological Theory and Methodology, University of Groningen and Reinier van Oosten, Department of Sociology, University of Groningen. A Dynamic Access Model in Policy Networks.

In the first stage of the dynamic extension of the two-stage 'Stokman and Van den Bos - model' of policy analysis, actors in the policy network are guided by the instrumental goal to optimally shape policy positions and therefore mutually influence each other (Stokman & Van Oosten, 1990). Connected with this goal is the ability of actors to optimize their access relations to, and by consequence to optimize their control over, other actors. The choice of establishing and breaking off these control relations is a dynamic process which makes a dynamic model inevitable. The first parts of this model are elaborated in this paper. The process occurs under certain restrictions. These restrictions are partly due to differences among actors outside their control, partly due to suboptimal information, but mainly to the fact that the actors operate in a system of simultaneously acting and reacting actors. The main guiding principles of the model are therefore derived from object-oriented modelling and the computer representation is within an object-oriented programming environment (Smalltalk). Some preliminary results are presented in this paper.

Mark Strohm and Phillip Bonacich, Department of Sociology, University of California at Los Angeles. Economic vs. Social Exchange and the Distribution of Power in Networks.

In current experimental studies of social networks, an ongoing area of interest has been the distribution of power. Current studies using negatively connected exchange games (e.g. Cook, Emerson, Gillmore, and Yamagishi 1983, and Markovsky, Willer, and Patton 1988) indicate that central positions connected to peripheral positions can obtain favorable dyadic exchange levels with their connections (which is interpreted as indicating greater power). Studies using positively connected games (Yamagishi, Gillmore, and Cook 1988) indicate that positions toward the center of exchange routes also gain an exchange advantage (indicating greater power). All these experiments, however, use exchange games based on bargaining structures emphasizing monetary rewards, which are clearly directed toward economic exchange situations. These games are a poor match to social exchange situations, which are characterized by the fact the implications of the exchange for the personal relationship between the actors may be as important or more so than the use value of the items actually exchanged. Discussions of field studies (e.g. Homans 1950, Mauss 1967) suggest that in these situations powerful central individuals may do less well in material dyadic exchanges than do their immediate partners, with the rewards of power coming either as greater opportunity for exchange or as greater social esteem. This paper discusses the implications of economic and social theory for distribution of advantage in networks under social exchange rules and presents preliminary experimental results.

J. Jill Suito, Department of Sociology, SUNY at Stony Brook and Karl Pillemer, Human Development and Family Studies, Cornell University. Friends: A Source of Support or Stress for Family Caregivers to Elderly Dementia Patients?

In this paper we present a combination of qualitative and quantitative data on the friendships of 200 individuals caring for an elderly parent or spouse suffering from dementia. The data were collected during intensive face-to-face interviews within the first few months after the parents were given a diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease or a related dementia by physicians at one of 15 dementia clinics in the northeastern United States. Each caregiver was asked several questions regarding sources of support and stress. Friends were found to be an important source

of support, but not stress. Of those caregivers who said that anyone had "made it easier" to care for the relative, approximately one-quarter reported that at least one friend had provided some form of social support. In contrast, friends were seldom mentioned when respondents were asked whether anyone had been critical of their caregiving, or made caregiving more difficult for them. However, friends did appear to be a source of unmet expectations. One-quarter of those who reported having felt neglected by friends or family reported that they had felt neglected by at least one friend. Friends appeared to function disproportionately as sources of emotional, rather than instrumental support to caregivers. Approximately 40% of all friends named as having "made it easier" were reported as having provided "emotional" support, compared to only 16% of other individuals named as sources of support. Friends and relatives were equally likely to be named as sources of support; however, friends were mentioned much less often than relatives as sources of stress. Presumably, the expectations for relatives are higher and so may be more frustrating; also, relatives may have high expectations for the caregivers and be willing to express their expectations and concerns in ways that are stressful to the caregivers. In contrast, friends may not be as involved with or concerned for the care recipient, and are generally more reluctant to interfere. Friends' support did not vary by gender. Men and women were equally likely to say that they had been provided with support by friends, as well as to report that those friends had been sources of emotional, rather than instrumental support. However, friends' support did vary by relationship to the dementia victim. Individuals caring for a spouse were more likely to report that friends were a source of both emotional and instrumental support than were individuals caring for a parent. Apparently, caregivers rely more on friends when the spouse is unavailable to provide support. Friends who were more similar to the caregiver (either in terms of social statuses or experiences with elderly relatives) were more likely to be sources of support, and less likely to be sources of stress.

Tony Tam, Harvard University. Generalized Contextual Effect Models: Methods and Simulations.

This paper is motivated by the theoretical needs to generalize the conventional models of network autocorrelation, endogenous feedback, or social influence models. The paper identifies the common statistical structure of these models of social interdependence and offers an integrated framework of multi-stage instrumental variable estimation. When sample size is large, the new methods provide consistent estimators for the model parameters. When sample size is limited, biased estimation methods with desirable properties are considered. Simulations were performed to examine the properties of the estimators. Further, an implicit and undesirable implication of the usual specifications of these models are identified. Models avoiding the pitfalls of these assumptions are proposed.

Thomas W. Valente and Everett M. Rogers, Annenberg School for Communication, University of Southern California. The Dynamic Implications of Critical Mass.

The present research investigates how threshold models influence the critical mass in models of innovation diffusion. Critical mass is the minimum number of participants needed to sustain a collective activity. The participants may be people, organizations, nations, or other units, and may also be a structured subset of these. The activity may be collective action, technological market share, innovation diffusion, or the formation of public opinion, as well as such everyday activities as organizing a softball game or a Thursday night poker game. Threshold models are the individual level analog to critical mass models. Threshold models postulate that individuals are influenced by the number of others in their interpersonal network that have previously adopted an innovation. The present research argues that the threshold level distribution dynamically interacts with critical mass models to form a continuous micro-macro process whereby the threshold level distribution influences the point at which a system reaches critical mass and critical mass influences the threshold distribution. When threshold levels are normally distributed diffusion occurs along the S-shaped logistic function. However, media or structural effects may skew the threshold level distribution to the right (lower thresholds) and thus alter the diffusion pattern such that critical mass is reached very early in the process. Conversely, media or structural effects may skew the threshold level distribution to the left (higher thresholds) and thus alter the diffusion pattern such that critical mass is reached very late in the process.

Michael Walker, Stanley Wasserman, Department of Psychology, University of Illinois and Barry Wellman, Department of Sociology, University of Toronto. Social Networks and Social Support.

Research on the relationship between social support and general well-being often focuses on the personal support network, the group of individuals upon whom one calls for assistance in any given situation. The structure of this network may hold valuable information about its effectiveness in providing support.

The network properties most often measured in social support research have been size, density, reciprocity, heterogeneity or range, and centrality. These measures describe the characteristics of the support network, but provide little or no standard means for comparison. Recent advances in the modeling of social networks, however, allow statistical tests of hypotheses about the network structure. These stochastic methods employ loglinear models

to obtain three sets of parameters: expansiveness (the tendency of each individual in the network to initiate contact), popularity (the tendency for each person to receive contact), and reciprocity (the tendency for relationships in the network to be mutual). The present research will attempt to extend this loglinear methodology to social support networks. As most social support studies involve measurements of personal support networks for many individuals, this task will involve the simultaneous estimation of parameters across many networks of differing sizes. As a further complication, statistical tests of parameters in the models rest on the assumption that all members of the network are statistically independent. In the case of a support network, this assumption is particularly untenable, as a single respondent determines the network membership. Thus, all members of the network tend to be like the respondent, rather than like random individuals from the population. This project will investigate statistical properties of the parameter estimates when the independence assumption is relaxed.

Usually in social support research, information is available on attributes of actors in the network. Properties of the model when applied to subgroups of actors (arranged by these attributes) will be explored.

Several existing data sets (especially the egocentric networks from the East York, Ontario studies) will be analyzed using the derived methods. The obtained parameter estimates will be compared to more conventional network measures to aid in assessing their suitability to the social support paradigm.

Cynthia M. Webster, University of California, Irvine. The Correspondence of Affect and Behavior.

Most of the previous research on friendship groups have simply focused on individuals' self-reports of their affect ties. This paper addresses the extent to which individuals' ego-centered affect ties correspond with their observed behavior. Friendship ties were elicited from 217 individuals (104 females, 115 males) of a college residence hall. The seating arrangements from two of the college's social events were noted. To extract the egocentered friendship groups, various analytical techniques were performed. These presumed affect groups are compared with the observed data to demonstrate the degree to which affect and behavior correspond.

Beverly Wellman, University of Toronto, Pathways to Back Care: Use and Referral.

This thesis is a study of how persons with low back pain come to use three different types of practitioners: physicians, chiropractors and Alexander teachers. It is based on interviews with respondents living in and near Toronto, Canada where (a) many alternative types of health care are available, but (b) different types receive different amounts of institutional support. It compares clients who currently are receiving officially-approved care from physicians and other medical sources with clients receiving semi-official care from chiropractors and alternative care from Alexander teachers. The sample size is 36. Twelve persons each were interviewed who were currently receiving care from physicians, chiropractors and Alexander teachers respectively. All respondents have used self-care as well as had received lay consultation from family, friends and co-workers. All had visited a physician at some early point when they had experienced back pain. However, chiropractic clients had gone on to also visit chiropractors, while Alexander clients had visited a variety of practitioners: physicians, chiropractors, and several forms of alternative care. This difference in use patterns is related to differences in social networks and socioeconomic status among the three clientele. Alexander clients tend to be either artists or social service professionals. Their networks are the largest and most diverse of the three clientele. Such networks are the most likely to provide information about a wide range of health care alternatives. Physicians' clients tend to be working class and to have the smallest and the most homogeneous networks. Their networks provide them with less information about health care alternatives. Chiropractic clients, predominantly white collar, have networks that fall in between in size and diversity. They use a few more alternatives than physicians' clients but fewer alternatives than Alexander clients.

David Willer, Andy Hemmingsen, and Melissa Abboushi, Department of Sociology, University of South Carolina. Exclusion, Inclusion and Collective Action in Centralized Exchange Networks.

The paper investigates conditions of power and of countervailing power in exchange networks. For this study the network shape is held constant in that only branches (maximally compact trees) are investigated. For that shape type of connection is varied focusing on connections which are exclusionary and mixed connections which are both exclusionary and inclusionary. The research uses elementary theory to predict the distributions of power. Our theory predicts that, when peripheral actors act independently, the amount of power developed from center to periphery in mixed structures is similar to the amount developed in purely exclusionary structures. Our theory also predicts that collective action by peripherals can countervail power in exclusionary networks. That is, collective action reduces power exercise to zero. In mixed networks, however, our theory predicts that collective action pushes power beyond zero such that power is exercised from periphery to center.

To test these predictions procedures of previous research are used to construct networks for laboratory experimentation. Preliminary analysis of the results of this research indicates that all predictions are supported.

Joseph Woelfel, Department of Communication, University of Buffalo. A Network Model of Conversation Processes.

In an earlier paper (Woelfel & Richards, Sunbelt X) a general theory of networks as a mechanism for the generation of cognitive processes was presented. In this paper, we focus on a specific cognitive process, conversation. Conversations, as we consider them here, represent sequences of linguistic patterns, whether spoken or written, whether uttered by individuals, machines or organizations. Within this definition, conversations can include simple exchanges of greetings among passersby, theoretical or political disputes, or multimilleneal dialectic processes among opposing philosophical opinions.

The underlying philosophy of the approach is Durkheimian, in the sense that each linguistic pattern is considered a "social fact" independent of its substrate, and we consider the ways in which these social facts are associated with each other. We consider communication networks as the substrate and mechanism through which the social facts become associated, and present computer models of such conversations. Two kinds of conversational networks are considered here: unidimensional networks, in which each node is unidimensional, that is capable of taking on only a single value at a time, regardless of whether numerical or symbolic, two-valued or real; and multidimensional networks, in which each node is capable of taking on several values at once. Unidimensional networks are typical of neural networks and human individuals; multi-dimensional networks are typical of social networks in which nodes are either persons or organizations.

Alvin W. Wolfe, Department of Anthropology, University of South Florida. Network Models and Informal Economies.

Economists and statesmen are now coming to recognize the importance of transactions of goods and services not recorded in official accounts, tagging them collectively the "informal" or "secondary" economy. Anthropological analyses of modes of transactions and spheres of exchange, buttressed by network models based on transactions, provide a useful framework for the description and study of these situations and many more.

George Y. Wong, Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center and Yuchung J. Wang, Rutgers University. Statistical Analysis of Polytomous Networks.

The Holland-Leinhardt (HL) p_1 model (1981) and various extensions of it are useful tools for analyzing networks defined by a binary relationship. In general, however, the relational tie from one node of a network to another can take on more than two alternatives. We propose a class of statistical models that are generalizations of the HL-type models for such polytomous networks. The loglinear model of Wasserman and Iacobucci (1986) is shown to be a member of this class of models. We discussed maximum likelihood estimation of the parameters of the models, and present a simple iterative scaling algorithm to find the maximum likelihood solutions.

Evelien Zeggelink, Interuniversity Center for Sociological Theory and Methodology University of Groningen. Structure and Dynamics of Friendship Networks.

The first set up of a theoretical dynamical simulation model is developed that predicts structural characteristics of friendship networks which come into existence in closed heterogeneous groups of individuals who are mutual strangers in the beginning. The model is built according to the method of decreasing abstraction and is based on choices of individuals, who each try to reach their own goals. Building blocks of the model therefore are so-called 'social atoms', derived from graph theory. These social atoms are represented as generalized automata and represent individuals with rather simple behaviour rules. Modern theories of 'adaptive learning from experience' are combined with concepts of friendship phenomena to construct the link between the micro level, where the individuals make choices, and the macro level where the network arises. Results of the computer simulations of the first models are presented in the paper.

ABSTRACTS: PAPERS

Papers Presented at Annual Meeting of the Canadian Sociological and Anthropological Association, 1990.

Blackford, Karen A. (1990). Help patterns and Quality of Life for Chronically Ill Mothers: Why is it a Case of "Thanks But No Thanks"? Canadian Sociological and Anthropological Association. Victoria, British Columbia.

Standard measures of social support fail to uncover stresses experienced by chronically ill mothers and by women in their extended family help network which may negatively affect their quality of life. The author considers instead particular cases, relationships, responsibility and context to identify complexities ill women face in extended family relationships. Twenty-two mothers with Multiple Sclerosis and Systemic Lupus Erythematosus listed everyone who contributed to home care tasks in eight preset areas, and described perceived outcomes when relatives or friends helped out at home. Qualitative analysis of their work revealed that discordancies existed for both ill women and for their female helpers within the extended family network. Findings are discussed with reference to fixed identity, women's morality, kinship and role theory. Discordancies are interpreted as signs of a social taboo against family networking established to protect the male-led nuclear family. The study has both practical and theoretical implications.

Breton, Margot and Terry Bunston. (1990). Homeless Women: Getting There, Being There, Staying There. Paper presented at annual meeting of the Canadian Sociological and Anthropological Association. Victoria, British Columbia.

This paper considers the factors which cause homelessness, the problems women face once homeless and the economic and social conditions which keep women homeless. The first section examines research findings which point to family violence as a primary antecedent to homelessness. Other factors considered are health status before leaving home, problems encountered on the street, including violence, and the use of social networks. The last section reviews the relevance of age, lack of education and skills, with the corresponding lack of income, and psychological and environmental obstacles to overcoming their problems as homeless women. Finally, social policy issues are addressed concerning family violence, lack of affordable housing and lack of education and skills, and how these impact on the feminization of poverty.

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Chen, Mervin. (1990). Social Exchange and Generation Relations in Urban China: A Pilot Study. Acadia University. Wolfville, N.S.

The purpose of this paper is to analyze the relations between older people in urban China and their adult children from the perspective of the exchange theory. Personal interviews and 3 questionnaires were used to collect data. Six dimensions of the status of the elderly were examined. Perceptions of two age groups were compared. The analysis reveals that intergenerational relations in China have changed from authoritarianism towards equality. Gender inequality has affected differently the relations between older men and women and their adult offsprings.

Cobanoglu-Padley, Poppy. (1990). *Conjugal Role Relationships and Social Networks in Greek Migrant Households in Hamburg, West Germany*. York University. North York.

This study analyzed the degree to which participation of Greek migrant women in the labour force in Hamburg, West Germany produced changes in their traditional conjugal roles with regard to the sexual division of labour within the family and women's decision-making responsibilities. In addition, the study also examined the relationship between the conjugal roles and the social networks of Greek migrant women. Bott's (1986) conceptual scheme was used to determine the potential influence of women's networks (loose- or close-knit) on their conjugal role relationships. Research findings of the study did not support Bott's hypothesis that there existed a strong correlation between the "connectedness" of the network and the degree of segregation between husband and wife roles. Instead, the study revealed that many variables, including the cultural definition of husband and wife roles and responsibilities influenced the type of conjugal relationship.

Corman, June. (1990). *Working Women: Implications for Their Friends, Their Families and Their Husbands*. Carleton University. Ottawa.

Social networks are a resource which give people access to emotional support financing, job leads and many other services necessary to reproduce themselves and their families. This pattern is well documented. Less is known about how people's employment and home circumstances that generate variations in the size and composition of social networks. Of particular importance is the finding that women's work status has significant implications for the attributes of both her own and her husband's social network.

Denton, Margaret. (1990). *Social, Human and Financial Capital as Determinants of Formal and Informal Support*. Social Data Research Ltd. Hamilton, Ontario.

This paper explores the determinants of informal and formal support on the activities of daily living using data from the General Social Survey. The concepts of "social capital", "human capital" and "financial capital" are introduced as theoretical tools to aid in the understanding of the factors which relate to the types of assistance or support received. The findings indicate that social capital is an important determinant of informal support and human capital and financial capital are important determinants of formal support.

Dickinson, James. (1990). *Towards a Structural Theory of Household Reproduction and the Welfare State: The Contributions of Three Social Science Literatures*. Rider College. Lawrenceville, New Jersey.

The purpose of this paper is to develop a sociological understanding of the relationship between the household and the welfare state by integrating knowledge from a variety of social science fields. The project primarily involves a careful consideration of the relevance and contributions of three social science literatures to the development of a structural theory of the welfare state. The literatures to be explored are (a) recent work in the sociology of the family; (b) "state derivation" theory in political sociology; (c) contributions from economic anthropology. Concepts, theories and issues derived from these separate fields of inquiry are then combined to construct a model of the contemporary welfare state which stresses the interrelation of households and state social policy in the reproduction of labour, and helps overcome narrow discipline-based interpretations which limit understanding of this important social institution.

Erickson, Bonnie H. (1990). *What is Good Taste For?* University of Toronto. Toronto.

Bourdieu argues that cultural capital is largely unidimensional, is useful in gaining higher class location, and is especially useful in some sectors of the economy. We explored these ideas in quota sample of 40 Torontonians. Bourdieu often uses knowledge of genres as an indicator of cultural capital. Knowledge of books, artists, films, and restaurants is indeed greater for those in higher classes and in artistic, professional, or service sectors. However, these forms of cultural capital show distinct, not uniform patterns, and most jobs offer little chance to use them. More directly useful for most people is command of the specific culture of business, which includes the knowledge and verbal skills needed for concrete career planning. This form of cultural capital is also strongly related to class. For the researchers of business gatekeepers, business culture is often the variable of true interest, while taste or education serve as market signals.

Fontan, Jean-Marc. (1990). *Les corporations de developpement economique commentaire, une avenue du mouvement social dans l'economique*. Universite de Montreal. Montreal, Quebec.

La presentation developpe une reflexion sur la theorie de l'action et de mouvements sociaux a partir d'un travail d'analyse sur un nouveau type d'intervention dusecteur communautaire montrealais: le developpement economique communautaire. Nous sommes amenes, de par lest observations relevees dans le champ des pratiques sociales entourant le developpement local de l'economie, a consederer le travail quie se fait sur lascene locale, a la

façon d'un mouvement social qui, pour être analysé, demande de revoir, à la lumière d'autres actionnaires (Tilly, Melucci) et des travaux de Bowles et Gintis, la conception tourrainienne du mouvement social. Ce travail nous permet de poser des ponts entre la théorie de la régulation et celle des mouvements sociaux.

Giles, Wenona. (1990). *To Return is to Resist: Portuguese Married Women's Labour in London and Household Gender Relations*. Toronto, Ontario.

This paper argues that in spite of immigration restrictions, the labour of Portuguese women has contributed in an important way to the domestic service sector in London. However, contrary to some of the literature on women's labour force participation, the involvement of married Portuguese women in the labour force has not been accompanied by an increase in self-esteem or a significant improvement in status, either in the household or outside of it. The expression of a return orientation to Portugal is analyzed in the paper as a form of resistance by married women, that is not articulated by young single women or married men. The paper concludes that it is not only through workplace relations that women drive their identity, but rather the linkages between the workplace and the household. The paper therefore focuses on two related issues: (1) how Portuguese women as members of a migrant labour force have assisted in the expansion of the domestic service sector in London, England and (2) how their role in the domestic service sector has affected gender relations in their own households.

Kalbach, Warren and Richard, Madeline. (1990). *Ethnic Connectedness and the Gender Gap*. Erindale College. University of Toronto. Mississauga, Ontario.

Earlier analyses of Canada's ethnic minority immigrant populations have reported negative associations between "ethnic identity" maintenance and status attainment. As an extension of this earlier work, an assimilationist perspective is also employed in this paper to determine the extent to which the "gender gap" in status attainment may be a consequence of ethnic group variations in propensities for acculturation and assimilation. Observed gender differences in income and education attainment levels for selected ethnoreligious groups appear to be consistent with expectations derived from assimilation theory.

Keane, Carl. (1990). *Measuring Intra-Corporate and Extra-Corporate Factors of Corporate Crime*. University of Western Ontario. London, Ontario.

Most of the quantitative research examining correlates of corporate crime has used multiple regression techniques employing single indicator variables. This paper argues that because of the multi-faceted nature of corporate crime a multiple indicator latent variable approach may more accurately represent the various dimensions of corporate illegality. Using 'lisrel' to construct structural equation models, this research involves secondary data analysis of data collected by Clinard and his colleagues on the 461 largest manufacturing firms in the United States. Results are reported concerning the relationship between financial performance and various types of corporate illegal behavior.

Kumon, Shumpei. (1989). *Japan as a Network Society*. Presented at Pacific Region Forum on Business and Management Communication.

Recent researchers in Japan have become interested in "the Japan problem"; how and to what extent are Japanese social institutions and behaviors as well as culture "different" and how can other nations cope with them. In many of these studies the concept of network has repeatedly been emphasized. The concept of network has been applied in a variety of ways such as in government-business relations, relations among firms, and relations among departments or individuals within firms. The author, from a social systems perspective, synthesizes these ideas into a common definition of "network" and attempts to build a theory based on this definition. Using this theory, he examines the social structure of Japan and discusses the differences between a network and a hierarchical organization or market.

Lackner, Sharron L. (1990). *Friendship Networks: Flexibility of Responses to Diagnosis of Cancer*. University of Calgary. Calgary.

The interpretation of stressful life events (such as cancer) is dependent upon the meaning that individuals construct through interactions with their social support network. The social support literature to date has given primary importance to the role of family and self-help groups, as well as the medical and helping professions in adaptation to stress. Interviews with cancer patients suggest that an individual's network of friends, due to its flexibility, not only fills gaps in other networks, but is an important element in dealing with and interpreting stressful life events.

tion among the R&D staff which can be seen as closely connected to the prevailing organizing and recruitment practices in R&D organizations.

The relevance of the concept "role" in the context of technological gatekeeping and the research methodology in the analysis of communication patterns is under critical discussion. This paper suggests that the focus in future studies should be in a more wholistic analysis of the practices on which contemporary organizations are built.

Martin Kilduff, Department of Management and Organization, The Pennsylvania State University and David Krackhardt, Johnson Graduate School of Management, Cornell University. Balance and Job Satisfaction.

Are those people who perceive their network to be balanced more satisfied with their jobs than those people who perceive their network to be unbalanced? The sociometric responses of 47 key employees of an entrepreneurial firm will be examined to answer this question. First, we will calculate each individual's index of balance, that is, the degree to which each person perceives his or her friends to be friends of each other. Second, this index will be correlated with job satisfaction scores. Third, we will compute a distortion score and correlate this with job satisfaction to answer the question: do those people who perceive more balance that actually exists experience greater job satisfaction than their less distorted colleagues? Finally, we will extend the analysis to the question of cultural competence by asking: are those members who are more knowledgeable about the organizational culture more accurate in their perceptions and more satisfied with their jobs than those members who are less knowledgeable about the organizational culture?

D. Lawrence Kincaid, Center for Communication Programs, School of Hygiene and Public Health, Johns Hopkins University. A Computer Simulation of Opinion and Behavioral Change in the Social Network of a Bangladesh Village.

The results of a computer simulation of opinion and behavioral change regarding the practice of family planning are presented and their implications for social impact theory and communication theory are discussed. The theory simulated by means of a computer program is a derivative of Nowak, Szamrej, and Latane's dynamic theory of social impact (1990) modified in two important ways. First, empirical data recently collected in a Bangladesh village allowed the use of geodesic paths from the communication network among village women as measures of distance. Secondly, persuasiveness could be measured and weighted by frequency of communication rather than treated as a randomly assigned variable. After simulation over a 20 month period, contraceptive practice increases from 15 percent to 52 percent of the 110 women in the network. An examination of where adoption occurs in the network, however, reveals a division of the network into two factions, one with 100 percent adoption and the other with 100 percent nonadoption with oscillation among women located at the boundary between each faction. Various strategies for program intervention are discussed which involve changing the initial communication network structure so that satisfied family planning adopters on one side of the village can provide direct support to isolated adopters on the other side.

A.S. Klovdahl, The Australian National University and the El Paso County Public Health Department, and J. Potterat, D. Woodhouse, J. Muth, S. Muth, El Paso County Public Health Department, and W.W. Darrow, Centers for Disease Control. HIV Infection in an Urban Social Network.

The completion of the second year of the El Paso County (Colorado) Study provided new insights into the location of HIV infection in a large urban social network. About 250 persons were interviewed by the end of the second year, and these respondents provided information on 3500 reported social relationships. Roughly 2000 persons were found to be part of a core connected region which included six confirmed HIV positive individuals. The density of social ties in this core region was about 0.01. The average number of steps (along shortest paths) between HIV-infected persons and others in connected core of this large urban social ranged between about 4 and 6. Some implications of the observations are discussed.

David Knoke, Department of Sociology, University of Minnesota. Networks of Elite Structure and Decision Making.

Recent research on community power structures and national political elites increasingly incorporates social network concepts, principles, and methodologies. Analysts using this perspective seek to uncover the various mechanisms underlying the cleavages and coalitions among state managers, political parties, corporations, interest groups, social movements, mass publics, class segments, and other social formations. By combining reputational, positional, and decision-making measures, researchers delineate the networks of communication ties and resource exchanges which shape collective actions that attempt to influence the outcomes of political controversies. This paper critically reviews recent power structure research which applies network techniques to the analysis of elite structures and decision making. Specifically, the following topics are examined: the delineation of political elite

system boundaries; the identification of key or core actors; the specification of political network content; the analytical representation of network structures; elite actors' individual and collective participation in policy events; the determination of policy event outcomes; and future research directions for elite research using network perspectives.

Edward O. Laumann, University of Chicago, and John H. Gagnon, SUNY at Stony Brook, and Stuart Michaels, Robert Michael and Philip Schumm, University of Chicago. Monitoring the AIDS Epidemic: Replication and Extension.

This paper replicates and extends work reported in Laumann et al. "Monitoring the AIDS epidemic: a network approach" (*Science* 224: 1186-1189) that used a social network based methodology to estimate the prevalence and distribution of relatively rare population phenomena subject to reporting biases. The earlier work used 1988 General Social Survey (GSS) data derived from asking respondents to scan their acquaintance networks to identify all those who had been victims of homicide in the past 12 months and all those who had come down with the disease AIDS. In 1989 and 1990, several questions were added to correct limitations in the original survey instrument. In all three years, the distributions of persons with AIDS in GSS respondents' networks show a higher proportion of AIDS cases among whites, a lower proportion among minorities, a higher proportion in the Midwest, and a lower proportion in the East than the official CDC statistics. Characteristics of the official reporting apparatus that might account for these divergences are discussed. In addition, time series drawn from published data from the AIDS supplement to the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) are analyzed to contextualize the stability in the proportion of persons knowing someone with AIDS in the three years of the GSS and to investigate the differences in knowing someone with AIDS among different subgroups.

Emmanuel Lazega, Department of Sociology, Yale University. Perception of Networks and Collegiality in Medium Size Law Firms: A Research in Progress.

This paper looks at how perception of network data help in the description of various forms of collegiality coexisting within increasingly large and entrepreneurial law firms (and possibly within other professional organizations as well). The study of whether and how members perceive relations among other members is used to link each form of collegiality with a specific type of "strategic knowledge" required for direct or indirect participation in the governance of such firms."

Megan A. Lewis and Karen S. Rook, University of California, Irvine. A Longitudinal Analysis of the Influence Positive and Negative Social Network Ties have on Psychological Distress among the Elderly.

The present study longitudinally examines the influence positive and negative social network ties have on the psychological distress of older adults. Positive social network ties are defined as those which provide an individual with companionship or various forms of social support. Negative social network ties are defined as those which are a source of conflict, strain, or irritation for the individual. Data will be presented examining the potential for positive ties to buffer the impact of negative ties on psychological well-being. In addition, the potentially moderating role of positive ties as a buffer and negative social network ties as an amplifier of the effect stressful events may have on psychological distress will be explored. Data were collected on participants of the Foster Grandparent Program over a four year period. Information on stressful life events, social network information, depression, and loneliness were assessed via interview. In addition, participants completed daily diaries over a two-week period that assessed daily social interactions, and events experienced by the respondent. The implications these results have for the study of social networks and psychological well-being will be discussed.

Rainer Mackensen, Technical University, Berlin. Network Approaches to Content and Change of Supporting Social Relations over the Life Span and Extension to Urban Neighborhoods.

Social network analysis does have theoretical advantages over conventional aggregate data analysis in the social sciences, but it still has also substantial shortcomings. While analytical tools are being sophisticated, theoretical and methodological problems remain to be solved. One such problem is the definition of the quality of a particular social relation, depending heavily on the formulation of respective questions in surveys by the investigator. We try to overcome this problem by analysing available narrative life histories for characteristics of persons who offer or demand support in special events. We are interested in the change of social networks over the life span, and between cohorts. We therefore construct model networks for decreasing kinship potentials and compare these with empirical relatives and friends networks. More problems have to be overcome in spatial networks analysis. We are interested in networks networking in urban neighbourhoods relating different social and ethnical strata. The representativeness of available sampling procedures is not assured as yet. And results seem to depend too much on predefined definitions of size of networks and number of interview rounds.

Barbara Marriott, University of Florida. The Social Networks of Naval Officers' Wives: Unpaid Functionaries in a Macro System.

This paper presents the results of a twelve month study on the social networking of naval officers' wives. Personal network characteristics are examined and compared within the sample. The findings suggest that through assigned and unassigned social networks, officers' wives perform several legitimate organizational tasks. These tasks include psychological support, information processing and civil/military links. The major task of senior officers' wives is the monitoring and management of the welfare of families in the command. The importance of this is noted in the research on the influence of family satisfaction on military performance and retention. Possible effects of wife employment on the organizational role are explored.

Alexandra Maryanski and Masako Ishii-Kuntz, University of California, Riverside. Japanese Conjugal Roles and Social Networks: A Test of Bott's Hypothesis.

This study examines the validity of Bott hypothesis on the relationship between conjugal roles and social networks in Japan. Using a causal model of Bott's key variables which posits relationship among overlapping ties, social support and normative obligations, the cross-cultural applicability of Bott theory is supported.

J. Miller McPherson, University of Arizona, and Pamela Popielarz, Cornell University, and Lynn Smith-Lovin, University of Arizona. Opportunities for Contact and Network Diversity: Further Explorations of Homophily in Voluntary Organizations.

Peter Blau developed a structural theory centered on the postulate that patterns of social relations depend largely on opportunities for contact. Empirical work on network diversity has supported this relationship. In earlier research, we found that the composition, size and structure of voluntary groups determined the homophily of friendship ties formed within the group (McPherson and Smith-Lovin 1987). Marsden (1989, 1990) found that network ties formed through membership ties tend to be homogeneous by sex age and religion. Marsden also analyzed other sources of ties, finding that ties formed through kinship tend to be integrating for sex, age and education, but segregating for race/ethnicity and religion; workplace ties are exactly the opposite. In this paper, we replicate the analyses of Marsden and our earlier work with a data set that allows much more complete examination of the influences of group membership on network diversity. In particular, we are able to examine the relative homophily of ties formed within and outside of voluntary groups, and to assess the net impact that these group sources of interpersonal ties has on respondents' confiding (GSS-type) networks.

Alaina Michaelson and Noshir Contractor, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign. Structural Positions and Perceptions of Similarities.

The variety of algorithms currently used to detect positional similarities among actors in a social network are based on different ideal models of social positions or roles. For the most part, these models are structural in nature. This research investigates the ways in which peoples' perceptions of others in their social network correspond to the various models of positions. Three types of data were collected over twelve weeks in a class of twenty college students. The students participated in many class discussions, so the assumption that an informal social structure developed is not unreasonable. The types of data are: (1) network data, both observed and reported, revealing structural similarities; (2) each student's ratings of the others on three qualities corresponding to the dimensions of Osgood's semantic differential; and (3) each student's perception of the similarities of the others' social roles or types. With these data, the relationships between cognitive categories based on similarity, perceived qualities of the students, and the various structurally based positions can be explored.

Beth Mintz, Department of Sociology, University of Vermont. Business Cohesion and Health Care Policy Formation.

This paper explores the changing structure of the medical industry by examining the principal splits within the corporate community over the issue of cost containment. It starts with the assumption that different segments of the business world have different interests in relation to health care expenditures, depending on the extent to which a particular corporation profits from health related activities. This work, therefore, addresses the question of business participation and unity by concentrating on organizing capacity within and about a specific industrial sector. It takes the process of cohesion formation as problematic and explores which variables explain joint action on health policy formation. The more general issue which it addresses is how to evaluate the relationship between a specific industry and the larger business community.

Mark Mizruchi, Department of Sociology, Columbia University and Joseph Galaskiewicz, Department of Sociology, University of Minnesota. Networks of Interorganizational Relations.

Almost from the start, researchers studying interorganizational relations have utilized network methodologies. Whether examining organizational fields, subgroups, dyads, or the structural position of organizations in these fields, network analysis has been used extensively. The paper organizes the literature over the last fifteen years into three theoretical traditions: resource dependency theory, theories of collective action, and class and/or institutional theories of interorganizational relations. Within each of these traditions social network analysis has furthered both research and helped to refine theory. In our review of the literature we show how network methodology has enabled us to describe phenomena that would've never been accessible to analysts, e.g., an inter-organizational field. More importantly, we also show how network variables have helped to explain patterns of organizational behavior, e.g., the relationship between network centrality and power, the importance of social proximity on attitude formation and coalitional behavior, and the impact of structural position on actors autonomy and strategy. The paper concludes with a discussion of how social network methods might be subsequently applied to the study of interorganizational relations as new paradigms, e.g., transaction cost analysis, and and new problems, e.g., studying systems of economic organization, surface.

Mark S. Mizruchi, Department of Sociology, Columbia University. A Comparison of Three Approaches for Handling Autocorrelation in Dyadic Data.

Dyadic data play an important role in network analysis. Estimation of dyadic relations, however, is often complicated by the non-independence of observations. This non-independence can lead to autocorrelation, thus rendering statistical inference problematic. Several approaches for handling this problem, including dummy variable models, quadratic assignment, and Dow et al.'s adaptation of the Cliff-Ord model, are discussed. The approaches are evaluated with respect to their treatment of node-specific effects as well as autocorrelation. They are illustrated with data from a study of political behavior among large U.S. corporations.

Martina Morris, Department of Sociology, Columbia University. Race and Ethnic Boundaries in the Spread of AIDS.

Patterns of sexual mixing can significantly alter the diffusion path of AIDS, or any other disease that requires intimate contact. Recent efforts to analyze such effects have used log-linear techniques to integrate the structure of selective mixing into compartmental diffusion models. The findings suggest that characteristics like race and ethnicity have the potential to form mixing group boundaries that can both intensify the spread within groups, and prevent spread between them. This paper examines data on sexual mixing by race and ethnicity from a random sample of men and women in the San Francisco area to see what kind of diffusion path the mixing structure generates.

Joseph P. Morrissey, Health Services Research Center, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, and Robert Paulson, University of Cincinnati, and Michael Calloway, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill. Top Down vs. Bottom Up: Comparing Network Perspectives on Mental Health Program Implementation.

A central issue in program implementation analysis is the extent to which policies and practices filter down from top-level administrators to street-level workers. This paper presents a network approach to assessing this issue. Data from four U.S. cities involving 38-56 organizations are considered with regard to agency director (top-down) and casemanager (bottom-up) perspectives on the structure of interagency client referrals, information flows, and coordination. Agency director data represent a square (agency by agency) matrix reflecting the intensity of involvement between each agency and every other agency in the bounded network, whereas case manager reports are pseudo-network data derived from transposing a rectangular (case manager by agency) matrix of case manager involvements with these agencies. Matrix correlational procedures are used to assess the relationship between the agency director and case manager views of the networks. The number and composition of structurally equivalent positions in each network are also examined to detect similarities and differences between respondent groups.

Alan Neaigus, S.R. Friedman, B. Jose, M. Sufian, B. Stepherson, D. Goldsmith, and P. Mota, Narcotic Drug Research, Inc. and D.C. Des Jarlais Beth, Israel Medical Center. Social Networks and HIV Risk Behavior among Street IV Drug Users.

Objectives: To determine: (1) the extent to which personal networks of IV drug users (IVDUs) include close contact both with IVDUs and with non-IVDUs; (2) whether discussion of AIDS occurs in these contacts; and (3) whether these network features are associated with behaviors facilitating or preventing the transmission of HIV. Methods: 1,124 IVDUs were recruited through street outreach in New York City in 1988 and 1989. The inde-

pendent variables were: the proportion of close social contacts (a) with IVDU and (b) non-IVDU relatives or friends; and whether AIDS was discussed with these contacts. The dependent variables included: never engaging in specific risk behaviors (e.g. sharing needles); always using specific prevention techniques (e.g. condoms); and any deliberate drug or sexual behavior change to avoid getting or giving AIDS. Reported results are significant at the .05 level. Results: 7% had all their close contacts with IVDU, 72% had some close contact with non-IVDU, and 21% had all their close contact with non-IVDU. AIDS was discussed by 91% of those with both IVDU and non-IVDU contacts, 76% of those with only non-IVDU, 81% of those with only IVDU contact. The proportion of non-IVDU contacts was positively associated with never sharing cookers and never borrowing injection equipment. Among those who had close contact with IVDU friends, discussing AIDS was positively associated with deliberate changes in drug and sexual behavior. Conclusion: Large majorities reported close contact with non-IVDU and AIDS discussion. Contact with non-IVDU is protective and so policies which result in the isolation of IVDU may hinder efforts to prevent the spread of HIV. At the same time, encouraging discussion of AIDS among IVDU may generate a risk reduction culture within IVDU networks.

Howard L. Nixon II, Appalachian State University. Families, Impairment, and Social Support Over the Life Cycle: A Social Network Approach.

This paper presents a general theoretical framework for understanding how families cope with different types of impairment and with the impairment of family members of different ages. This framework – consisting of general propositions and conceptual models suggested by past research – generally focuses on how the structures and dynamics of family coping might affect, and be affected by, outside help seeking, relations with outsiders, the composition of helping networks, and support resources. Family coping is conceptualized as an ongoing recursive socialization process that continually builds on past experiences through feedback. Four major questions are addressed: (1) How do patterns of social relations in families affect their coping with a member's impairment? (2) How are family social network patterns changed by their degree of success in coping with impairment? (3) How do family relations with outsiders affect their success in coping with impairment? (4) How does coping with impairment change over the family life cycle? It is hoped that these questions and the theoretical ideas presented here to address them will spawn new research on the role of network structures and dynamics and social support in family coping with impairment over the life cycle.

Philippa Pattison, University of Melbourne. Algebraic Role Models in Complete and Local Networks.

The paper describes a general framework for constructing and analysing algebraic role models in complete and local networks. The models discussed include partially ordered semigroups constructed from complete networks (Boorman and White, 1976) and local role algebras defined on local networks (Mandel, 1983; Wu, 1983). The similarities and differences between local and complete role models are discussed, and some relationships and conditions of consistency between the two types of representation are outlined.

Helen M. Reid, Department of Sociology, Columbia University. Social Structure of a "Just Community": Is Moral Leadership Competitive or Cooperative?

The theory of moral development articulated by the late Lawrence Kohlberg provided the foundation for an educational intervention in a Bronx public high school. Student members of the "Just Community" participated in decision-making on the democratic model, requiring them to interact with each other in order to govern the community. This paper examines the extent to which cohesive relations indicative of a cooperative social system or structurally equivalent positions indicative of a competitive system, best describe the social structure of a Just Community. Sociometric data collected during the second year of the intervention is analyzed using STRUCTURE.

Ronald E. Rice and Julie M. Billingsley, School of Communication, Information and Library Studies, Rutgers University and Robert E. Kraut, Robert Fish and Robert Root, Bell Communications Research. New Media and Socialization and Collaboration Networks: A Framework for Research.

Prior studies show that formal communication is generally insufficient to support collaborative processes, and that informal, spontaneous communication is frequent and crucial to the success of collaboration, especially in R&D situations. Yet, to date, the only organizational mechanism facilitating informal communication is physical proximity. This paper proposes a research framework that addresses two of several questions concerning ways to improve collaboration through informal communication: (1) What are the processes by which informal communication supports socialization and collaboration networks? (2) Can new media usefully support informal communication, socialization and collaboration networks? The paper includes preliminary analyses of over-time socialization and collaboration networks, for R&D groups with, and without, video-mediated support of informal communication.

Everett M. Rogers, University of Southern California. Network Pathways in Gaining Access to Data.

Many types of social research depend on the investigators gaining access to such sources of data as organizational records, personal interviews with respondents, etc. Often, potential sources of data refuse access to researchers because they do not want to be troubled, lack time, do not wish to disclose data, or because they misunderstand the nature of the proposed research. What strategies can be utilized by investigators in order to gain access? Strangely, research methods textbooks generally have little to say to researchers about how to gain access to data-sources. I have been informally gathering examples of access from researchers, in order to identify strategies of using interpersonal networks as pathways to data. This paper will be the first report of tentative findings.

Thomas Schott, Department of Sociology, University of Pittsburgh. Socio-Intellectual Organization in Science: Scientists' EgoNetworks of Local and Distant Colleagues.

Socio-intellectual organization in science has often been described by the concept of an 'invisible college' referring to the network of collegial relations among commonly specialized scientists. This group-level conception has been used mainly to account for a scientific community's development of scientific knowledge. However, identification of such a scientific community is quite difficult, analysis often requires complete data on the network, conclusions may depend uncomfortably on where its boundary is drawn, and collegial relations across any drawn boundary may be so dense as to invalidate the conception of an approximately self-contained community. This paper suggests that for many purposes the group-level concept is dispensable and that the corresponding individual-level concept may be more feasible in practice, more powerful statistically, and more fruitful substantively. The location of an individual participant in the organization of science can be described by the scientist's ego-network of relations with local and distant colleagues, the scientist's 'collegial environment'. This micro-level conception is useful for understanding the organization of science not only at the individual level but also at the national level and the level of the world-system of science. Illustrations will be from sample surveys of scientists in several countries.

L. Philip Schumm, University of Chicago. Patterns of Segregation Among High School Friends.

This paper uses data from the High School and Beyond Survey to examine the relative degrees to which students' friendships are segregated according to variables such as race, SES, religious background, parent's occupation, high school program, and academic and athletic participation. Segregation is measured by comparing the number of symmetric friendship ties reported between a critical subgroup of students and those outside this subgroup to the number of such ties that would be expected to form in a situation of random pairing. This approach allows the researcher to estimate the segregation of several different subgroups, thus permitting a more sensitive and detailed analysis of segregation patterns than is possible by examining the association between the characteristics of students in friendship dyads. This work is different from other studies of friendship segregation using the same dataset because it focuses on differences in segregation between schools, and the ways that these differences are related to school-level characteristics. Hypotheses about the possible effects of minority size on segregation of friendships between the minority and the majority are discussed.

Gene A. Shelley, Department of Anthropology, The University of Florida. The Social Networks of People with End Stage Renal Disease.

Researchers of social support often speak of the vital role of "social networks." However, this research does not often involve measurement of key network aspects such as size, density, multiplexity, centrality, transitivity, percentage of strong vs. weak ties, etc. Do these emergent structural quantities have an effect on behavior? In other words, to what extent do the structural properties of the networks in which kidney patients are embedded correlate with those patients' health outcomes? To evaluate this question, I will compare the social networks of three groups of people: kidney patients who are tied to clinics that offer hemodialysis; kidney patients who handle their dialysis at home; and otherwise healthy people.

The lives of people who are chronically ill are usually restricted in some way, and they tend to rely heavily on a few key people for assistance. Still, some do better than others. This research is an attempt to measure the "social network affect" in chronic renal disease.

Gary S. Singer and James A. Danowski, University of Illinois at Chicago. Affective Effects on Semantic Association Networks.

Primary categories of pleasurable and threatening stimulus words can be explored through examining the structure of positive and negative affect within a semantic association network at three levels: 1) individual, 2) social, and 3) societal. Based on a theory, it was hypothesized that within each of these levels, three bipolar

categories of pleasurable and threatening stimuli can be identified in semantic association networks: (a) physical, (b) socio-emotional, and (c) task. Data were obtained from a representative sample of 345 students at a large, urban, midwestern-research university. Twenty-four stimulus words in the 3 levels were administered. Respondents rated positive/negative affect for all stimulus words. In addition, via free response, respondents listed up to twelve words that they associated with each stimulus word. Using Danowski's method of word-network analysis, modelling was performed on the verbatim associations.

Kathryn A. Singh, College of Education, University of Texas at Austin and August E. Grant, Department of Radio-TV-Film, University of Texas at Austin. The Effects of Communication Networks and Perceived Environmental Uncertainty on Elementary School Achievement: A Pilot Study.

As educators, parents, legislators, and researchers focus their attention on classroom achievement in American schools, a variety of theoretical and methodological techniques have been employed in attempts to determine the factors predicting pupil success. Most scholarly studies in this area suggest specific variables which are expected to directly affect pupil achievement. This study represents a significant departure from the previous bivariate and multivariate explanations by hypothesizing that different combinations of variables are appropriate for different circumstances as opposed to assuming that the same factors will result in achievement regardless of environmental circumstances. Specifically, it proposes that the match between the degree of uncertainty perceived by individuals in a school and the communication structure within that school will be a predictor of organizational effectiveness (as measured by standardized student achievement tests). This paper reviews the literature and reports the results of a pilot for a study (in progress) which includes approximately 35 elementary schools.

Tom A.B. Snijders, Universities of Utrecht and Groningen. Testing Triad Counts for Digraphs with Given Numbers of Mutuals and Given Out-and In-degrees.

For a network represented as a digraph, a basic set of statistics is constituted by the vectors of out-degrees and in-degrees, and the number of mutual relationships. These are, respectively, indicators of the actors' activity, the actors' popularity, and the reciprocity in the network. It is relevant to test for other network properties while holding these statistics constant. This leads as a null hypothesis to the uniform distribution with given out-degrees, in-degrees, and number of mutuals, also known as the $U\{\{X_i+\},\{X+j\},M\}$ distribution. Methods are given to implement exact tests for triad counts against this null hypothesis. These can also be regarded as tests against the p_1 distribution.

William B. Stevenson, The Organizational Studies Department, School of Management, Boston College and Mary C. Gilly, Graduate School of Management, University of California, Irvine. Information Processing and Problem-Solving: A Study of the Impact of Formal Structure and Networks of Ties on the Flow of Information.

Although formal designs and networks of ties are both hypothesized to affect organizational processes, there have been few relational studies of their effects on the flow of information within organizations. Using an innovative method for tracing information through organizations, the authors followed problems as they were passed among personnel in a hospital. Propositions are developed about the role of formal position and networks of ties on the processing of information.

Torbjorn Stjernberg, Stockholm School of Economics. Ugly and Beautiful Networks: Reflections on the Use of the Network Concept in Organization Theory.

The "network approach" has become popular in organization theory in the 1980s, taking over some of the role earlier played by systems theory. Networks as an organizational ideal form mostly carry a positive connotation. (Philip G. Herbst *Alternatives to Hierarchies*, Leiden, 1976; Walter W. Powell: "Neither Market Nor Hierarchy", *Res in Org Beh.*, 1990, pp 295-336.) This positive tone follows from the emphasis of networks as based on trust, being efficient for diffusion of knowledge, and flexible and responsive to new needs and opportunities. In a study of inter-organizational relations in planning and implementing a shopping-mall, Bo Hellgren and I ("Networks: An Analytical Tool for Understanding Complex Decision Processes", *Int. Studies of Mgt. & Org.*, 1987, pp. 88-102) found that many of the characteristics of the network of actors involved in the planning, could be described as "ugly" rather than "beautiful." Several of the actors felt forced to participate in the network, the formal contracts between dyads of firms made evolutionary changes difficult. Even small changes involving more than two actors implied "revolutionary" rather than "evolutionary" processes. I would like to share the pictures of beautiful and ugly networks as a start for a discussion of what are the basic characteristic of organizational networks. I would also like the discussion to touch upon the analytical consequences of using the network approach and the systems theory approach respectively for understanding interorganizational relations.

Frans Stokman, Interuniversity Center for Sociological Theory and Methodology, University of Groningen and Reinier van Oosten, Department of Sociology, University of Groningen. A New Exchange Model in Policy Networks.

The development of a part of an object-oriented base model of dynamic extensions of the two-stage Stokman and Van den Bos - model of policy making is presented here. The model makes it possible to analyze and simulate different aspects of both stages. Related descriptions can be found in 'A Dynamic Model of Policy Networks', Stokman and van Oosten (Madrid, 1990) and 'A dynamic access model in policy networks', Stokman, Zeggelink and van Oosten, in this conference. The base model presented in Madrid contains actors, decisions and multi-layered institutions. Actors try to reach their instrumental goals of an optimal outcome of the (salient) final decisions in the second stage of the two-stage 'Stokman and Van den Bos - model' of policy analysis. They are able to logroll between decisions as a last step before the final vote is taken: policy positions are exchanged on the basis of differences in interests. The restriction that actors are only interested in logrolling with regard to their most salient decisions is weakened in the new model presented here. An actor will logroll on any decision as long as the decision on which he changes his policy position toward the position of the other actor is less salient than the decision on which the other actor is changing position toward his position.

Frans Stokman and Evelien Zeggelink, Interuniversity Center for Sociological Theory and Methodology, University of Groningen and Reinier van Oosten, Department of Sociology, University of Groningen. A Dynamic Access Model in Policy Networks.

In the first stage of the dynamic extension of the two-stage 'Stokman and Van den Bos - model' of policy analysis, actors in the policy network are guided by the instrumental goal to optimally shape policy positions and therefore mutually influence each other (Stokman & Van Oosten, 1990). Connected with this goal is the ability of actors to optimize their access relations to, and by consequence to optimize their control over, other actors. The choice of establishing and breaking off these control relations is a dynamic process which makes a dynamic model inevitable. The first parts of this model are elaborated in this paper. The process occurs under certain restrictions. These restrictions are partly due to differences among actors outside their control, partly due to suboptimal information, but mainly to the fact that the actors operate in a system of simultaneously acting and reacting actors. The main guiding principles of the model are therefore derived from object-oriented modelling and the computer representation is within an object-oriented programming environment (Smalltalk). Some preliminary results are presented in this paper.

Mark Strohm and Phillip Bonacich, Department of Sociology, University of California at Los Angeles. Economic vs. Social Exchange and the Distribution of Power in Networks.

In current experimental studies of social networks, an ongoing area of interest has been the distribution of power. Current studies using negatively connected exchange games (e.g. Cook, Emerson, Gillmore, and Yamagishi 1983, and Markovsky, Willer, and Patton 1988) indicate that central positions connected to peripheral positions can obtain favorable dyadic exchange levels with their connections (which is interpreted as indicating greater power). Studies using positively connected games (Yamagishi, Gillmore, and Cook 1988) indicate that positions toward the center of exchange routes also gain an exchange advantage (indicating greater power). All these experiments, however, use exchange games based on bargaining structures emphasizing monetary rewards, which are clearly directed toward economic exchange situations. These games are a poor match to social exchange situations, which are characterized by the fact the implications of the exchange for the personal relationship between the actors may be as important or more so than the use value of the items actually exchanged. Discussions of field studies (e.g. Homans 1950, Mauss 1967) suggest that in these situations powerful central individuals may do less well in material dyadic exchanges than do their immediate partners, with the rewards of power coming either as greater opportunity for exchange or as greater social esteem. This paper discusses the implications of economic and social theory for distribution of advantage in networks under social exchange rules and presents preliminary experimental results.

J. Jill Sutor, Department of Sociology, SUNY at Stony Brook and Karl Pillemer, Human Development and Family Studies, Cornell University. Friends: A Source of Support or Stress for Family Caregivers to Elderly Dementia Patients?

In this paper we present a combination of qualitative and quantitative data on the friendships of 200 individuals caring for an elderly parent or spouse suffering from dementia. The data were collected during intensive face-to-face interviews within the first few months after the parents were given a diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease or a related dementia by physicians at one of 15 dementia clinics in the northeastern United States. Each caregiver was asked several questions regarding sources of support and stress. Friends were found to be an important source

of support, but not stress. Of those caregivers who said that anyone had "made it easier" to care for the relative, approximately one-quarter reported that at least one friend had provided some form of social support. In contrast, friends were seldom mentioned when respondents were asked whether anyone had been critical of their caregiving, or made caregiving more difficult for them. However, friends did appear to be a source of unmet expectations. One-quarter of those who reported having felt neglected by friends or family reported that they had felt neglected by at least one friend. Friends appeared to function disproportionately as sources of emotional, rather than instrumental support to caregivers. Approximately 40% of all friends named as having "made it easier" were reported as having provided "emotional" support, compared to only 16% of other individuals named as sources of support. Friends and relatives were equally likely to be named as sources of support; however, friends were mentioned much less often than relatives as sources of stress. Presumably, the expectations for relatives are higher and so may be more frustrating; also, relatives may have high expectations for the caregivers and be willing to express their expectations and concerns in ways that are stressful to the caregivers. In contrast, friends may not be as involved with or concerned for the care recipient, and are generally more reluctant to interfere. Friends' support did not vary by gender. Men and women were equally likely to say that they had been provided with support by friends, as well as to report that those friends had been sources of emotional, rather than instrumental support. However, friends' support did vary by relationship to the dementia victim. Individuals caring for a spouse were more likely to report that friends were a source of both emotional and instrumental support than were individuals caring for a parent. Apparently, caregivers rely more on friends when the spouse is unavailable to provide support. Friends who were more similar to the caregiver (either in terms of social statuses or experiences with elderly relatives) were more likely to be sources of support, and less likely to be sources of stress.

Tony Tam, Harvard University. Generalized Contextual Effect Models: Methods and Simulations.

This paper is motivated by the theoretical needs to generalize the conventional models of network autocorrelation, endogenous feedback, or social influence models. The paper identifies the common statistical structure of these models of social interdependence and offers an integrated framework of multi-stage instrumental variable estimation. When sample size is large, the new methods provide consistent estimators for the model parameters. When sample size is limited, biased estimation methods with desirable properties are considered. Simulations were performed to examine the properties of the estimators. Further, an implicit and undesirable implication of the usual specifications of these models are identified. Models avoiding the pitfalls of these assumptions are proposed.

Thomas W. Valente and Everett M. Rogers, Annenberg School for Communication, University of Southern California. The Dynamic Implications of Critical Mass.

The present research investigates how threshold models influence the critical mass in models of innovation diffusion. Critical mass is the minimum number of participants needed to sustain a collective activity. The participants may be people, organizations, nations, or other units, and may also be a structured subset of these. The activity may be collective action, technological market share, innovation diffusion, or the formation of public opinion, as well as such everyday activities as organizing a softball game or a Thursday night poker game. Threshold models are the individual level analog to critical mass models. Threshold models postulate that individuals are influenced by the number of others in their interpersonal network that have previously adopted an innovation. The present research argues that the threshold level distribution dynamically interacts with critical mass models to form a continuous micro-macro process whereby the threshold level distribution influences the point at which a system reaches critical mass and critical mass influences the threshold distribution. When threshold levels are normally distributed diffusion occurs along the S-shaped logistic function. However, media or structural effects may skew the threshold level distribution to the right (lower thresholds) and thus alter the diffusion pattern such that critical mass is reached very early in the process. Conversely, media or structural effects may skew the threshold level distribution to the left (higher thresholds) and thus alter the diffusion pattern such that critical mass is reached very late in the process.

Michael Walker, Stanley Wasserman, Department of Psychology, University of Illinois and Barry Wellman, Department of Sociology, University of Toronto. Social Networks and Social Support.

Research on the relationship between social support and general well-being often focuses on the personal support network, the group of individuals upon whom one calls for assistance in any given situation. The structure of this network may hold valuable information about its effectiveness in providing support.

The network properties most often measured in social support research have been size, density, reciprocity, heterogeneity or range, and centrality. These measures describe the characteristics of the support network, but provide little or no standard means for comparison. Recent advances in the modeling of social networks, however, allow statistical tests of hypotheses about the network structure. These stochastic methods employ loglinear models

to obtain three sets of parameters: expansiveness (the tendency of each individual in the network to initiate contact), popularity (the tendency for each person to receive contact), and reciprocity (the tendency for relationships in the network to be mutual). The present research will attempt to extend this loglinear methodology to social support networks. As most social support studies involve measurements of personal support networks for many individuals, this task will involve the simultaneous estimation of parameters across many networks of differing sizes. As a further complication, statistical tests of parameters in the models rest on the assumption that all members of the network are statistically independent. In the case of a support network, this assumption is particularly untenable, as a single respondent determines the network membership. Thus, all members of the network tend to be like the respondent, rather than like random individuals from the population. This project will investigate statistical properties of the parameter estimates when the independence assumption is relaxed.

Usually in social support research, information is available on attributes of actors in the network. Properties of the model when applied to subgroups of actors (arranged by these attributes) will be explored.

Several existing data sets (especially the egocentric networks from the East York, Ontario studies) will be analyzed using the derived methods. The obtained parameter estimates will be compared to more conventional network measures to aid in assessing their suitability to the social support paradigm.

Cynthia M. Webster, University of California, Irvine. The Correspondence of Affect and Behavior.

Most of the previous research on friendship groups have simply focused on individuals' self-reports of their affect ties. This paper addresses the extent to which individuals' ego-centered affect ties correspond with their observed behavior. Friendship ties were elicited from 217 individuals (104 females, 115 males) of a college residence hall. The seating arrangements from two of the college's social events were noted. To extract the egocentered friendship groups, various analytical techniques were performed. These presumed affect groups are compared with the observed data to demonstrate the degree to which affect and behavior correspond.

Beverly Wellman, University of Toronto, Pathways to Back Care: Use and Referral.

This thesis is a study of how persons with low back pain come to use three different types of practitioners: physicians, chiropractors and Alexander teachers. It is based on interviews with respondents living in and near Toronto, Canada where (a) many alternative types of health care are available, but (b) different types receive different amounts of institutional support. It compares clients who currently are receiving officially-approved care from physicians and other medical sources with clients receiving semi-official care from chiropractors and alternative care from Alexander teachers. The sample size is 36. Twelve persons each were interviewed who were currently receiving care from physicians, chiropractors and Alexander teachers respectively. All respondents have used self-care as well as had received lay consultation from family, friends and co-workers. All had visited a physician at some early point when they had experienced back pain. However, chiropractic clients had gone on to also visit chiropractors, while Alexander clients had visited a variety of practitioners: physicians, chiropractors, and several forms of alternative care. This difference in use patterns is related to differences in social networks and socioeconomic status among the three clienteles. Alexander clients tend to be either artists or social service professionals. Their networks are the largest and most diverse of the three clienteles. Such networks are the most likely to provide information about a wide range of health care alternatives. Physicians' clients tend to be working class and to have the smallest and the most homogeneous networks. Their networks provide them with less information about health care alternatives. Chiropractic clients, predominantly white collar, have networks that fall in between in size and diversity. They use a few more alternatives than physicians' clients but fewer alternatives than Alexander clients.

David Willer, Andy Hemmingsen, and Melissa Abboushi, Department of Sociology, University of South Carolina. Exclusion, Inclusion and Collective Action in Centralized Exchange Networks.

The paper investigates conditions of power and of countervailing power in exchange networks. For this study the network shape is held constant in that only branches (maximally compact trees) are investigated. For that shape type of connection is varied focusing on connections which are exclusionary and mixed connections which are both exclusionary and inclusionary. The research uses elementary theory to predict the distributions of power. Our theory predicts that, when peripheral actors act independently, the amount of power developed from center to periphery in mixed structures is similar to the amount developed in purely exclusionary structures. Our theory also predicts that collective action by peripherals can countervail power in exclusionary networks. That is, collective action reduces power exercise to zero. In mixed networks, however, our theory predicts that collective action pushes power beyond zero such that power is exercised from periphery to center.

To test these predictions procedures of previous research are used to construct networks for laboratory experimentation. Preliminary analysis of the results of this research indicates that all predictions are supported.

Joseph Woelfel, Department of Communication, University of Buffalo. A Network Model of Conversation Processes.

In an earlier paper (Woelfel & Richards, Sunbelt X) a general theory of networks as a mechanism for the generation of cognitive processes was presented. In this paper, we focus on a specific cognitive process, conversation. Conversations, as we consider them here, represent sequences of linguistic patterns, whether spoken or written, whether uttered by individuals, machines or organizations. Within this definition, conversations can include simple exchanges of greetings among passersby, theoretical or political disputes, or multimillennial dialectic processes among opposing philosophical opinions.

The underlying philosophy of the approach is Durkheimian, in the sense that each linguistic pattern is considered a "social fact" independent of its substrate, and we consider the ways in which these social facts are associated with each other. We consider communication networks as the substrate and mechanism through which the social facts become associated, and present computer models of such conversations. Two kinds of conversational networks are considered here: unidimensional networks, in which each node is unidimensional, that is capable of taking on only a single value at a time, regardless of whether numerical or symbolic, two-valued or real; and multidimensional networks, in which each node is capable of taking on several values at once. Unidimensional networks are typical of neural networks and human individuals; multi-dimensional networks are typical of social networks in which nodes are either persons or organizations.

Alvin W. Wolfe, Department of Anthropology, University of South Florida. Network Models and Informal Economies.

Economists and statesmen are now coming to recognize the importance of transactions of goods and services not recorded in official accounts, tagging them collectively the "informal" or "secondary" economy. Anthropological analyses of modes of transactions and spheres of exchange, buttressed by network models based on transactions, provide a useful framework for the description and study of these situations and many more.

George Y. Wong, Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center and Yuchung J. Wang, Rutgers University. Statistical Analysis of Polytomous Networks.

The Holland-Leinhardt (HL) p1 model (1981) and various extensions of it are useful tools for analyzing networks defined by a binary relationship. In general, however, the relational tie from one node of a network to another can take on more than two alternatives. We propose a class of statistical models that are generalizations of the HL-type models for such polytomous networks. The loglinear model of Wasserman and Iacobucci (1986) is shown to be a member of this class of models. We discussed maximum likelihood estimation of the parameters of the models, and present a simple iterative scaling algorithm to find the maximum likelihood solutions.

Evelien Zeggelink, Interuniversity Center for Sociological Theory and Methodology University of Groningen. Structure and Dynamics of Friendship Networks.

The first set up of a theoretical dynamical simulation model is developed that predicts structural characteristics of friendship networks which come into existence in closed heterogeneous groups of individuals who are mutual strangers in the beginning. The model is built according to the method of decreasing abstraction and is based on choices of individuals, who each try to reach their own goals. Building blocks of the model therefore are so-called 'social atoms', derived from graph theory. These social atoms are represented as generalized automata and represent individuals with rather simple behaviour rules. Modern theories of 'adaptive learning from experience' are combined with concepts of friendship phenomena to construct the link between the micro level, where the individuals make choices, and the macro level where the network arises. Results of the computer simulations of the first models are presented in the paper.

ABSTRACTS: PAPERS

Papers Presented at Annual Meeting of the Canadian Sociological and Anthropological Association, 1990.

Blackford, Karen A. (1990). Help patterns and Quality of Life for Chronically Ill Mothers: Why is it a Case of "Thanks But No Thanks"? Canadian Sociological and Anthropological Association. Victoria, British Columbia.

Standard measures of social support fail to uncover stresses experienced by chronically ill mothers and by women in their extended family help network which may negatively affect their quality of life. The author considers instead particular cases, relationships, responsibility and context to identify complexities ill women face in extended family relationships. Twenty-two mothers with Multiple Sclerosis and Systemic Lupus Erythematosus listed everyone who contributed to home care tasks in eight preset areas, and described perceived outcomes when relatives or friends helped out at home. Qualitative analysis of their work revealed that discordancies existed for both ill women and for their female helpers within the extended family network. Findings are discussed with reference to fixed identity, women's morality, kinship and role theory. Discordancies are interpreted as signs of a social taboo against family networking established to protect the male-led nuclear family. The study has both practical and theoretical implications.

Breton, Margot and Terry Bunston. (1990). Homeless Women: Getting There, Being There, Staying There. Paper presented at annual meeting of the Canadian Sociological and Anthropological Association. Victoria, British Columbia.

This paper considers the factors which cause homelessness, the problems women face once homeless and the economic and social conditions which keep women homeless. The first section examines research findings which point to family violence as a primary antecedent to homelessness. Other factors considered are health status before leaving home, problems encountered on the street, including violence, and the use of social networks. The last section reviews the relevance of age, lack of education and skills, with the corresponding lack of income, and psychological and environmental obstacles to overcoming their problems as homeless women. Finally, social policy issues are addressed concerning family violence, lack of affordable housing and lack of education and skills, and how these impact on the feminization of poverty.

Breton, Margot and Bunston, Terry. (1990). Homeless Women: Getting There, Being There, Staying There. Paper presented at annual meeting of the Canadian Sociological and Anthropological Association. Victoria, British Columbia.

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Chen, Mervin. (1990). Social Exchange and Generation Relations in Urban China: A Pilot Study. Acadia University. Wolfville, N.S.

The purpose of this paper is to analyze the relations between older people in urban China and their adult children from the perspective of the exchange theory. Personal interviews and 3 questionnaires were used to collect data. Six dimensions of the status of the elderly were examined. Perceptions of two age groups were compared. The analysis reveals that intergenerational relations in China have changed from authoritarianism towards equality. Gender inequality has affected differently the relations between older men and women and their adult offsprings.

Cobanoglu-Padley, Poppy. (1990). *Conjugal Role Relationships and Social Networks in Greek Migrant Households in Hamburg, West Germany*. York University, North York.

This study analyzed the degree to which participation of Greek migrant women in the labour force in Hamburg, West Germany produced changes in their traditional conjugal roles with regard to the sexual division of labour within the family and women's decision-making responsibilities. In addition, the study also examined the relationship between the conjugal roles and the social networks of Greek migrant women. Bott's (1986) conceptual scheme was used to determine the potential influence of women's networks (loose- or close-knit) on their conjugal role relationships. Research findings of the study did not support Bott's hypothesis that there existed a strong correlation between the "connectedness" of the network and the degree of segregation between husband and wife roles. Instead, the study revealed that many variables, including the cultural definition of husband and wife roles and responsibilities influenced the type of conjugal relationship.

Corman, June. (1990). *Working Women: Implications for Their Friends, Their Families and Their Husbands*. Carleton University, Ottawa.

Social networks are a resource which give people access to emotional support financing, job leads and many other services necessary to reproduce themselves and their families. This pattern is well documented. Less is known about how people's employment and home circumstances that generate variations in the size and composition of social networks. Of particular importance is the finding that women's work status has significant implications for the attributes of both her own and her husband's social network.

Denton, Margaret. (1990). *Social, Human and Financial Capital as Determinants of Formal and Informal Support*. Social Data Research Ltd. Hamilton, Ontario.

This paper explores the determinants of informal and formal support on the activities of daily living using data from the General Social Survey. The concepts of "social capital", "human capital" and "financial capital" are introduced as theoretical tools to aid in the understanding of the factors which relate to the types of assistance or support received. The findings indicate that social capital is an important determinant of informal support and human capital and financial capital are important determinants of formal support.

Dickinson, James. (1990). *Towards a Structural Theory of Household Reproduction and the Welfare State: The Contributions of Three Social Science Literatures*. Rider College, Lawrenceville, New Jersey.

The purpose of this paper is to develop a sociological understanding of the relationship between the household and the welfare state by integrating knowledge from a variety of social science fields. The project primarily involves a careful consideration of the relevance and contributions of three social science literatures to the development of a structural theory of the welfare state. The literatures to be explored are (a) recent work in the sociology of the family; (b) "state derivation" theory in political sociology; (c) contributions from economic anthropology. Concepts, theories and issues derived from these separate fields of inquiry are then combined to construct a model of the contemporary welfare state which stresses the interrelation of households and state social policy in the reproduction of labour, and helps overcome narrow discipline-based interpretations which limit understanding of this important social institution.

Erickson, Bonnie H. (1990). *What is Good Taste For?* University of Toronto, Toronto.

Bourdieu argues that cultural capital is largely unidimensional, is useful in gaining higher class location, and is especially useful in some sectors of the economy. We explored these ideas in quota sample of 40 Torontonians. Bourdieu often uses knowledge of genres as an indicator of cultural capital. Knowledge of books, artists, films, and restaurants is indeed greater for those in higher classes and in artistic, professional, or service sectors. However, these forms of cultural capital show distinct, not uniform patterns, and most jobs offer little chance to use them. More directly useful for most people is command of the specific culture of business, which includes the knowledge and verbal skills needed for concrete career planning. This form of cultural capital is also strongly related to class. For the researchers of business gatekeepers, business culture is often the variable of true interest, while taste or education serve as market signals.

Fontan, Jean-Marc. (1990). *Les corporations de developement economique commentaire, une avenue du mouvement social dans l'economique*. Universite de Montreal, Montreal, Quebec.

La presentation developpe une reflexion sur la theorie de l'action et de mouvements sociaux a partir d'un travail d'analyse sur un nouveau type d'intervention dusecteur communautaire montrealais: le developpement economique communautaire. Nous sommes amenes, de par lest observations relevees dans le champ des pratiques sociales entourant le developpement local de l'economie, a consederer le travail qiu se fait sur lascene locale, a la

façon d'un mouvement social qui, pour être analysé, demande de revoir, à la lumière d'autres actionnaires (Tilly, Melucci) et des travaux de Bowles et Gintis, la conception tourrainienne du mouvement social. Ce travail nous permet de poser des ponts entre la théorie de la régulation et celle des mouvements sociaux.

Giles, Wenona. (1990). *To Return is to Resist: Portuguese Married Women's Labour in London and Household Gender Relations*. Toronto, Ontario.

This paper argues that in spite of immigration restrictions, the labour of Portuguese women has contributed in an important way to the domestic service sector in London. However, contrary to some of the literature on women's labour force participation, the involvement of married Portuguese women in the labour force has not been accompanied by an increase in self-esteem or a significant improvement in status, either in the household or outside of it. The expression of a return orientation to Portugal is analyzed in the paper as a form of resistance by married women, that is not articulated by young single women or married men. The paper concludes that it is not only through workplace relations that women drive their identity, but rather the linkages between the workplace and the household. The paper therefore focuses on two related issues: (1) how Portuguese women as members of a migrant labour force have assisted in the expansion of the domestic service sector in London, England and (2) how their role in the domestic service sector has affected gender relations in their own households.

Kalbach, Warren and Richard, Madeline. (1990). *Ethnic Connectedness and the Gender Gap*. Erindale College. University of Toronto. Mississauga, Ontario.

Earlier analyses of Canada's ethnic minority immigrant populations have reported negative associations between "ethnic identity" maintenance and status attainment. As an extension of this earlier work, an assimilationist perspective is also employed in this paper to determine the extent to which the "gender gap" in status attainment may be a consequence of ethnic group variations in propensities for acculturation and assimilation. Observed gender differences in income and education attainment levels for selected ethnoreligious groups appear to be consistent with expectations derived from assimilation theory.

Keane, Carl. (1990). *Measuring Intra-Corporate and Extra-Corporate Factors of Corporate Crime*. University of Western Ontario. London, Ontario.

Most of the quantitative research examining correlates of corporate crime has used multiple regression techniques employing single indicator variables. This paper argues that because of the multi-faceted nature of corporate crime a multiple indicator latent variable approach may more accurately represent the various dimensions of corporate illegality. Using 'lisrel' to construct structural equation models, this research involves secondary data analysis of data collected by Clinard and his colleagues on the 461 largest manufacturing firms in the United States. Results are reported concerning the relationship between financial performance and various types of corporate illegal behavior.

Kumon, Shumpei. (1989). *Japan as a Network Society*. Presented at Pacific Region Forum on Business and Management Communication.

Recent researchers in Japan have become interested in "the Japan problem"; how and to what extent are Japanese social institutions and behaviors as well as culture "different" and how can other nations cope with them. In many of these studies the concept of network has repeatedly been emphasized. The concept of network has been applied in a variety of ways such as in government-business relations, relations among firms, and relations among departments or individuals within firms. The author, from a social systems perspective, synthesizes these ideas into a common definition of "network" and attempts to build a theory based on this definition. Using this theory, he examines the social structure of Japan and discusses the differences between a network and a hierarchical organization or market.

Lackner, Sharron L. (1990). *Friendship Networks: Flexibility of Responses to Diagnosis of Cancer*. University of Calgary. Calgary.

The interpretation of stressful life events (such as cancer) is dependent upon the meaning that individuals construct through interactions with their social support network. The social support literature to date has given primary importance to the role of family and self-help groups, as well as the medical and helping professions in adaptation to stress. Interviews with cancer patients suggest that an individual's network of friends, due to its flexibility, not only fills gaps in other networks, but is an important element in dealing with and interpreting stressful life events.

Meadows, Lynn M. (1990). *Hidden Value: Women's Contributions to their Family Economies*. University of Calgary. Calgary, Alberta.

Women are often perceived as peripheral to the economic system. The traditional view of men as breadwinners and women as dependents and/or secondary earners is in part facilitated by a dichotomous conceptualization of work as either paid or unpaid. Work that is paid but does not take the form of waged labour, especially that done by women as part of their economic coping strategies, is often hidden to view. As a consequence this work is devalued, as are the women doing it. Problems arise in both theorizing and empirical studies of women, work and family. This research develops a link between micro analyses of household economies and macro analyses of the connection between labour power and domestic production. In particular questions have been asked that explore the significance and meaning of activities that women undertake as part of their families' economic coping strategies. Preliminary results from a sample including three generations of women are reported.

Noivo, Edith. (1990). *Domestic Work Relations Across Three Generations of Portuguese Canadians*. University of Montreal. Montreal, Quebec.

While the division of domestic labour in families has attracted considerable interest in recent years, there have been relatively few studies examining ethnic differences in patterns of household organization. This paper focuses on the social arrangement amongst three-generations residing in separate dwellings. Based on recent ethnographic research, it shows how, among the Portuguese, childcare and housework tasks are performed not only within but also between households, serving both to define and reinforce kinship roles and familistic ideologies. How these patterns of labour divisions perpetuate socio-emotional discrepancies amongst members and reflect intergenerational power relations are also briefly examined. Ultimately, this study seeks to explore whether these arrangements reflect the actors' strategic mechanisms to cope with minority statuses and to counterbalance stressful role demands, or instead, should be understood as instrumental mechanisms sustaining the family nexus of ghetto constructed and perpetuated through reciprocal concerns, obligations and ascribed labour divisions.

Moore, Gale. (1990). *Computer Professionals in a High-Technology Industry*. University of Toronto. Toronto.

A recently completed survey of the information industry in Ontario provided the opportunity to examine the occupational structure of a 'post-industrial' industry and to analyse the gender distribution within and across occupations in this high technology industry. The paper explores the question of whether women, in an industry where knowledge and qualifications are paramount, do better than in traditional industries. By focussing on professionals it is possible to avoid reduction to some variation of human capital theory which suggests that female/male differentials can be accounted for by women's failure to invest in education and training. The broader issue raised is whether post-industrialism actually represents a change from the industrial model in terms of occupational segregation by gender and differential outcomes for males and females within a profession.

Richardson, R. Jack. (1990). *Free Trade: Why Did It Happen?* McMaster University. Hamilton, Ontario.

Brian Mulroney denounced free trade when he campaigned for the leadership of the Progressive Conservative party in 1983. Shortly afterward, he reversed his position and initiated the negotiations that produced a free trade agreement. More Canadians opposed this agreement than supported, but the Progressive Conservatives won the 1988 election and implemented the Canada-U.S.A. Trade Agreement. Why did this paradoxical series of events happen? There has recently been an incredible concentration of economic ownership. Not only have large enterprises swallowed smaller ones, but the largest ones are rapidly acquiring pieces of each other. The data lead to the conclusion that many aspects of the theory of finance capital apply to the contemporary Canadian case. This theory is then integrated with the theories from the field of political sociology — particularly the "Power Balance Model" — to provide an explanation for the victory of the forces of free trade.

Schwartz, Ronald. (1990). *The Anti-Splittist Campaign and Nationalist Unrest in Tibet*. Memorial University. St. John's, Nfld.

Following the demonstrations in Tibet in the fall of 1987 a political campaign was mounted to suppress nationalist unrest. Throughout 1988 and 1989, as the demonstrations continued and the scope of unrest broadened, responsibility for the campaign shifted from neighbourhood committees and work-units to special teams of political cadres and finally to the military. Based on clandestine research and interviews in Tibet, the paper examines some of the reasons for the failure of the campaign to control unrest, focussing particularly on the development of Tibetan political consciousness in response to the organization and ideology of the campaign.

Schwartz, Ronald. (1990). Travelers Under Fire: Roles of Tourists in the Tibetan Uprising, 1987-1989. Memorial University. St. John's, Newfoundland.

Following the demonstrations in Lhasa in the fall of 1987, tourists who witnessed the events became involved in various kinds of support work for Tibetan dissidents. Tourists became the principal source of information for journalists denied access to Tibet. Tourists also collected materials on arrests, torture, and imprisonment. They provided human rights organizations and provided clandestine medical treatment to Tibetans wounded in the shootings who were afraid to go to government hospitals. The support network that arose in the first few days following the demonstrations continued in place for more than two years, recruiting new arrivals to take the place of those who had left. This paper examines the growth of this organization in sociological terms, focussing on the background and shared perceptions and values of individual travellers in Tibet enabling them to perform as "amateurs" roles customarily reserved for "professionals" from their own societies.

Stokman, Frans N., van den Bos, Jan M.M., and Wasseur, Frans W. (1989). A General Model of Policy Making Illustrated Within the US Energy Policy Area. Paper presented at the European Conference on Social Network Analysis. Groningen.

Mokken and Stokman reviewed the literature on power and influence and established an integrated conceptual framework in which the different aspects of power and influence in general and in political decision making processes were clarified. The model presented can be seen as a specification and further elaboration of this conceptual framework into an integrated model in which all major aspects of power and influence are related to one another and can be used for the estimation of an overall measure of positional power, for predictions of outcomes of policy processes, and for evaluations of tensions resulting from these outcomes. This integrated model was validated on the Laumann and Knoke data in the field of US energy policy making.

Su, Tieting. (1990). Dynamic Network Structures of American Corporate Actions. McGill University. Montreal, Quebec.

This paper explores corporate network structures as indicated by corporate political behavior in America and assesses the impact of the behavior on the political realignment in America in the last decade or so. Specifically, this paper summarizes a longitudinal study of groupings of major American corporate Political Action Committees (PACs) in terms of their election campaign financing activities from 1978 to 1986. By using social network analysis and transitional analysis methods, this research discovered a consistent dynamic structure of American corporate PACs but an inconsistent behavioral pattern of the corporations involved in the structure. This inconsistent behavior explains, to a large extent, the paradox of American politics in the 1980s and the inconsistency of the Reagan Revolution.

Sun, Zhao. (1990). Centralization, Decentralization and Regionalism as Organizational Paradigms. Concordia University. Montreal.

As a preliminary research, this paper explores different regional socio-economic structures with a particular emphasis on the paradox of centralization and decentralization in China in 1980s. The first section of this paper illustrates a trend of decentralization and an erosion of the power of central government to mobilize and allocate resources. The second section examines implications of the trend and two possible scenarios. We contend that decentralization may be implemented as a bureaucratic process which may augment power of regional authorities and thus intensify regional centralization. Consequently a segmented national socio-economic structure may emerge. Alternatively we argue that decentralization institutes a transition to market socialism, in which power is to be relocated and social forces may be realigned. Using factor analysis, we found three distinct regional groups. The first group is susceptible to regional centralization, the second is in its transition to market socialism, and the third is structured in between.

Warriner, Keith. (1990). Social Network Factors Influencing Adoption of Agriculture Conservation Technologies. Memorial University of Waterloo. Waterloo, Ontario.

Following on the work of Carlson and Dillman (1983), van Es and Tsoukalas (1987) and Nowack (1987) this paper presents new evidence concerning the importance of kinship arrangements and the social network in influencing the adoption of conservation tillage practices. The distinguishing aspect of this research is its focus on the social frame of reference constituted of family, friends and acquaintances from which the farmer receives information concerning farming practices, and with which the farmer consults on its assessment. In this regard both the membership in this network and its structural properties are used to further understanding of the influence of kinship arrangements on the transmission of information on innovative farming practices. A network examination of the process of information dissemination provides insight into how farmers make decisions

cerning the choice of cropping technology and the influence of other individuals in this decision. Certain aspects of the network facilitate effective communication. These include the farmer's location within a sphere of acquaintanceship, as well as the size of the network and its density. The data are from a representative sample of mainly row crop farms located in south-western Ontario and surveyed in 1988.

Wellman, Barry and Wortley, Scot. (1990). *Different Strokes From Different Folks: Community Ties and Social Support*. University of Toronto. Toronto.

Community ties with friends and relatives are a principal means by which people and households get supportive resources, along with market exchanges and institutional distributions. We use quantitative and qualitative data from the second East York study to evaluate six potential explanations of why different types of ties provide different kinds of social support: tie strength, contact, group processes, kinship, network members' characteristics, and (dis)similarities between network members in such characteristics. Most relationships provide specialized support. The kinds of support provided are related more to characteristics of the relationship than to characteristics of the network members themselves. Strong ties provide emotional aid, small services and companionships. Parents and adult children exchange financial aid, emotional aid, large services and small services. Physically accessible ties provide services. Women provide emotional aid.

Wellman, Beverly. (1990). *Pathways of Finding Care for Back Pain: The Use of Referral Networks*. University of Toronto. Toronto.

I compare the pathways to treatment of 36 Torontonians with low back pain who have consulted physicians, chiropractors, and teachers of the Alexander Technique. Rather than linear, focused searches, people tend to go simultaneously to a variety of practitioners. Although all respondents get treatment from themselves and their family physicians, those currently getting help from physicians have not received help from non-medical sources. By contrast, those currently getting help from chiropractors use family physicians as well, while those currently getting help from Alexander teachers have also used chiropractors, family physicians and other sources of help. Physicians tend to refer their patients only to other physicians, family and friends often refer to chiropractors, while friends and acquaintances sometimes refer to Alexander teachers. "Use" is a more accurate analytic concept than "choice"; it emphasizes the information available to people and their frequent, non-purposeful encounters with practitioners.

White, Deena and Jutras, Sylvie. (1990). *Formal and Informal Care: Is a Partnership Possible?* Universite de Montreal. Montreal.

Recent health and social policies dealing with non- and de-institutionalization in Quebec place an emphasis on the importance of developing a "partnership" between formal and informal caregivers. Why has such a partnership become central to these new policies, and what does it mean? To respond to these questions, we will briefly describe the organization of health care for the functionally dependent elderly and the mentally ill as it existed during the two previous decades. We will show how the concept of partnership was brought forward as a solution to the problems of non- and de-institutionalization associated with both these groups, despite ambiguity and conflict over its definition. In the field of mental health, we will describe how a partnership is currently being constructed in the field. In comparison, there is much discussion but fewer concrete steps taken in the case of the elderly. On the basis of these different experiences, we will discuss both the promise and perils of a so-called partnership between informal and formal caregivers.

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Publications: Charisma and Social Structure: A
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Measurement and Inference in Four
Operational Models," Social Networks
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politics, power, technology, centrality. Activity:
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Evaluations of Strategies to Control Illegal
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Keywords: interorganizational linkages, religion, parish assessment
Activity: Working with national Episcopal Church on parish assessment, religion and organizational linkages.

Burke, Sandra Charvat

1726 Country Club Place
Marshalltown, IA 50158 USA E-mail: Addr:
Tel.: (515)752 0362
Discipline: Sociology
Keywords: authority, power, elites, corporations, gender, gerontology, interorganizations, organizations, quantitative methods, social class, stratification
Activity: Dissertation on network analysis of elites.

Burkhardt, Marlene E.

Penn State University
438 Beam B.A.B.
University Park, PA 16802 USA
E-mail: BITNET Addr: IE6@PSUVM
Tel.: (814)865-1522 Discipline: Management
Keywords: longitudinal, technology, change
Activity: Changing Patterns or Patterns of Change: The Effects of a Change in Technology on Social Network Structure and Power. Administrative

Sciences Quarterly, March 1990.
Institutionalization of Organizational Change.

Campbell, Karen

Vanderbilt University
Box 1811, Stn. B.
Nashville, TN 37235 USA E-mail: BITNET Addr: CAMPBEKE@VUCTRVAX
Tel.: (615)322-7515
Discipline: Sociology
Keywords: gender, occupations, stratification, urban, community, recruitment
Activity: Studying networks in eighty Nashville neighborhoods.

Cappell, Charles

6N812 Longacre Drive
St. Charles, IL 60175 USA
E-mail: BITNET Addr: TK0CLC1@NIU
Tel.: (815)7531173 Discipline: Sociology
Keywords: law, crime & deviance, elites, communications, government, science, organizations
Activity: (With Tom Guterbock) analyzing the social organization of American Sociological Assoc. section memberships; elite lawyers.

Carey, James W.

Dept of Anthropology
Georgia State University
Atlanta, GA 30303 USA E-mail: Addr:
Tel.: (404)651-2255
Discipline: Anthropology
Keywords: epidemiology
Activity: Health and Social Support Systems.

Carey, Martha Ann

WRAMC, B1, W1
H.M.Jackson Foundation
6825 16th St NW
Washington, DC 20307-5001 USA
E-mail: BITNET Addr: %MCAREY@USUHS
Tel.: (202)829-1239 Discipline: Psychology, Medicine
Keywords: communication, epidemiology, gender, health, qualitative methods, support.
Activity: Social structure of military and its impact on HIV transmission.

Carley, Kathleen

Department of Social & Decision Sciences
Carnegie Mellon University
Pittsburgh, PA 15213 USA
E-mail: BITNET Addr: CARLEY@ANDREW.CMU.EDU
Tel.: (412)268 3225
Discipline: Sociology

Keywords: communications, dynamic change, information, quantitative methods, organizations, perceptions, graph theory, science, cognition, diffusion, electronic mail
Activity: Lexical networks.

Carrington, Peter J.

Department of Sociology
University of Waterloo
Waterloo, ON N2L 3G1 CANADA
E-mail: NETNORTH Addr: PJC@WATDCS
Tel.: (519)885 1211 (3961)
Discipline: Sociology
Keywords: corporations, elites, interorganizations, law, crime & deviance, organizations, power, quantitative methods
Activity: Lexical networks.

Carroll, Walter

Department of Sociology
Bridgewater State College
Bridgewater, MA 02325 USA
E-mail: Addr:
Tel.: (508)697-1355 Discipline: Sociology
Keywords: historical analysis, households, kinship, law, crime & deviance, macrostructure, social class, teaching, urban, theory, demography
Activity: Book on transformation of New Bedford, Mass., including impact of rapid and extensive socioeconomic change on social structure and household, from 1860 to 1900, (with Thomas A. McMullin).
Relationship between capitalist industrialization and historical family change.

Tel.: (515)269-3136 Discipline: Anthropology
Keywords: corporations, community, fieldwork, interorganizations, organizations, qualitative methods, technology, urban
Activity: Ethnographic research among high technology entrepreneurs in Scotland's 'Silicon Glen'. Regional development and growth of small electronics and computer software firms in peripheral areas of the U.K.

Chapman, Nancy

School of Urban and Public Affairs
Portland State University
Portland, OR 97207 USA
E-mail: BITNET Addr: HYNC@PSUORVM
Tel.: (503)229 4047
Discipline: Psychology
Keywords: environment, gerontology, social services, support, urban
Activity: How formal service providers intervene in social networks of the elderly.

Chiesi, Antonio

V.le E. Caldara, 43
Milano, 20122 ITALY
E-mail: Addr: Tel.: (02)5409045
Discipline: Sociology
Keywords: corporations, elites, interorganizations
Activity: Property, capital and network structure in Italy in F. Stokman, R. Ziegler, J. Soet (eds.) NETWORKS OF CORPORATE POWER, Polity Pr., Oxford, 1985.
Business elites in Milano, 'Il Padronato e la Rappresentanza Degli Interessi Economici a Milano, in PROSPETTIVA SINDICALE, v 55, 1986.

Chino, Naohito

Department of Psychology
Aichigakuin University
Nisshin-cho
Nissin-cho, 470-01 JAPAN
E-mail: Addr:
Tel.: (05617-3-1111
Discipline: Psychology
Keywords: dynamic change, microstructure, qualitative methods, methods, theory, longitudinal, organizations, qualitative methods, quantitative methods, group formation, self-organization
Activity: 1) Chino, N. "A bifurcation model of changes in interdependence structure among objects." BULLETIN OF THE FACULTY OF HUMANITIES OF AICHIGAKUIN UNIVERSITY. 1988, Volume 17: 85 - 109.
2) Nakagawa, M. and N. Chino. A dynamic model of social interaction, " THE JAPANESE JOURNAL OF PSYCHONOMIC SCIENCE, 1988, Volume 6: 1-10.

Caulkins, Douglas

Department of Anthropology
Grinnell College
1314 Elm St.
Grinnell, IA 50112 USA
E-mail: BITNET Addr: CAULKINS@GRIN1.

Cochran, Moncrief

Dept of Human Development
Cornell University
205 Haller Blvd.
Ithaca, NY 14853-4401 USA

E-mail: Addr:

Tel.: (607)256 7620

Discipline: Sociology

Keywords: kinship, community

Activity: (With U. Bronfenbrenner), 'The Ecology of Human Development'. Gathering partial network data from 320 families annually over 5 years, beginning 1978.

Collins, Randall

Department of Sociology
University of California - Riverside
Riverside, CA 92521 USA

E-mail: Addr:

Tel.: (714)787-5444

Discipline: Sociology

Keywords: exchange

Activity: WEBERIAN SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY (Cambridge, 1985).

Corman, June

Dept. of Sociology
Brock University
St.Catherines, ON L2S 3A1 CANADA

E-mail: Addr:

Tel.: ()

Discipline: Sociology

Keywords: community, friendship, gender, households, kinship, social class

Activity: Social relations of husbands and wives in working class families.

Cornwall, Marie

Sociology 945 SWKT
Brigham Young University
Provo, UT 84602 USA

E-mail: BITNET Addr:

CORNWALL@FHSS.BYU.ED

Tel.: (801)3785294

Discipline: Sociology

Keywords: community, gender, religion, surveys

Activity: Examining social networks of adolescents, both peer and adult other than parent, and impact on faith development, self-esteem, and identity.

Coxon, Anthony P.M.

ESRC Rsch.Centre
Univ.of Essex, Wivenhoe Pk.
Colchester, Es C04 3SQ ENGLAND

E-mail: BITNET Addr: APMC@ESSEX

Tel.: (0222)44211

Discipline: Sociology

Keywords: Gay men's networks, HIV infection.
Activity: Socio-epidemiological studies of AIDS and HTLV3/LAV transmission. Spatial (scaling) representation of social networks.

Coye, Terry

English Department
Gallaudet University
800 Florida Ave., N.E.
Washington, DC 20002 USA

E-mail: BITNET Addr: THCOYE@GALLUA

Tel.: (202)651-5580

Discipline: Communications, Rhetoric

Keywords: attitudes, communication, community, ethnicity, exchange, friendship, information, linkages, migration, occupations, quantitative methods, social mobility, stratification, support, surveys, theory. Activity: Cultural evolution and deafness.

Daugherty, Steven R.

Dept of Psychology & Social Sciences
Rush-Pres.-St.Lukes Medical Center
Chicago, IL 60612 USA

E-mail: Addr:

Tel.: (312)942-8238

Discipline: Sociology

Keywords: attitudes, friendship, gender, longitudinal, microstructure, theory Activity: 1) Analysis of medical students' social networks class over time. 2) Recent papers: Social Networks and Social Support in a Medical Student Network; Gender and Support;

Loss of Support and the Transition through Law School.

DeSarbo, Wayne S.

17145 Fahrner Rd
Chelsea, MI 48118 USA

E-mail: BITNET Addr: GEGB@UMICHUM

Tel.: (313)936-2084

Discipline: Marketing, Statistics

Keywords: communications, quantitative methods, spatial models, blocks, graphs, power, perception, information, hierarchy, multidimensional scaling, classification.

Activity:

Degenhardt, Werner

Unertlstrasse 13
8000 Munchen 40, . GERMANY(FRG)

E-mail: Addr:

Tel.: (089)3084952

Discipline: Communications, Computers

Keywords: communications, kinship, occupations, qualitative methods, quantitative methods, recruitment, surveys, information, technology

Activity: Research in social networks and unemployment, and job seeking behavior.

Degenne, Alain

LASMAS IRESCO
59 Rue Pouchet
75849 Paris CEDEX 17, FRANCE
E-mail: EARN Addr: UCES021@FORS31
Tel.: (1)40251025
Discipline: Sociology
Keywords: qualitative methods
Activity: Creation d'entreprises.

Deroy-Pineau, Francoise

2441 bd Edouard Montpetit Apt. 6
Montreal, Quebec, PQ H3T 1J5 Canada
E-mail: Addr:
Tel.: (514)731 8858
Discipline: Sociology
Keywords: history, socio-historical analysis
Activity: Recent publication: Marie de
L'incarnation, Marie Guyart, femme d'affaires,
mystique, mere de la Nouvelle-France.
Paris/Montreal: Robert Laffont. 1989.
Forthcoming: Courants mystiques et structures
sociales dans deux contextes historiques:
l'epoque pionniere a Quebec de 1639 a 1672 et
la fin du vingtieme siecle au Quebec. Que
pevent nous apprendre les etudes sur les reseaux
sociaux en rapport avec les problemes de
mobilisation de ressources? Le statut de la
femme au XVIIe siecle dans la Coutume de
Paris.

DiMaggio, Paul

10 Logan Place
Rowayton, CT 06853 USA E-mail: Addr:
Tel.: (203)854-9503
Discipline: Sociology
Keywords: organizations, interorganizations,
occupations, historical analysis, elites, attitudes,
stratification
Activity:

Doreian, Patrick

Department of Sociology
University of Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh, PA 15260 USA
E-mail: Addr: PITPAT@PITTVMS
Tel.: (412)648-7597 Discipline: Sociology,
Mathematics
Keywords: blocks, computing, dynamic change,
environment, exchange, graphs,
interorganizations, microstructure,
macrostructure, quantitative methods, science,
social services, spatial models, stratification.
Activity: Direct and indirect methods for structural
equivalence (SBSNC 1991). Optimizational
approach to regular equivalence (SBSNC 1991).

Network autocorrelation models: Problems and
prospects (In Daniel A. Griffith, ed. Spatial
Statistics: Past, Present and Future.

Dow, Malcolm

Department of Anthropology
Northwestern University
Evanston, IL 60208 USA
E-mail: Addr:
Tel.: (312)491-5402
Discipline: Anthropology
Keywords: demography, environment,
epidemiology, health, migration, quantitative
methods, surveys, spatial models
Activity: "Network Interdependence of Sample
Units in Contingency Tables." JOURNAL OF
MATHEMATICAL SOCIOLOGY (in press)
(with K. Reitz).

Dykstra, Pearl A.

Postbox 11650
2502AR Den Haag, AR HOLLAND E-mail: Addr:
SURF439 @ KUB.NL
Tel.: (3170)3565252
Discipline: Psychology
Keywords: demography, friendship, gerontology,
kinship, support, surveys, theory.
Activity: Survey of older adults' living arrangements
and social networks. Survey of female labor
force participation and fertility.

Ennis, James G.

Department of Sociology
Tufts University
Medford, MA 02155 USA
E-mail: bitnet Addr: SOCUR000@TUFTS
Tel.: (617)381-3561
Discipline: Sociology
Keywords: blocks, exchange, political, power,
quantitative methods, science, social movements,
spatial models, communications, corporations,
microstructure, organizations
Activity: Network and role structure in science.

Everett, Martin G.

Math, Stat and Computing
Thames Polytechnic, Wool.
London, UK SE18 6PF ENGLAND(UK)
E-mail: EM0ZXT@ Addr: UK.AC.THAMES.NDB
Tel.: (0441)850 3897
Discipline: Mathematics
Keywords:
Activity: Social roles, mathematical models, the
class of all regular equivalences: Algebraic
structure and computation. (to appear in Social
Networks 11).

Fararo, Thomas

Department of Sociology
University of Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh, PA 15260 USA

E-mail: Addr:

Tel.: (412)648-7594

Discipline: Sociology

Keywords: theory

Activity: (With John Skvoretz), 'Action and Institution, Network and Function: the Cybernetic Concept of Social Structure'. The dynamics of the formation of stable dominance structures, dealing with formal model incorporation of Ivan Chase's bystander mechanism.

Faust, Katherine

Department of Sociology
University of South Carolina
Columbia, SC 29208 USA

E-mail: BITNET Addr: N040012@UNIVSCVM

Tel.: (803)777-3123

Discipline: Sociology, Anthropology

Keywords: computers, perception, quantitative methods.

Activity: Comparison of methods for positional analysis of social networks.

Feiner, Joel

1500 Waters Rd.
Bronx Psychiatric Centre
Bronx, NY 10461 USA

E-mail: Addr:

Tel.: (212)931-0600 x3000

Discipline: Psychiatry

Keywords: community, children, family therapy, health, organizations, support, therapy, teaching, ethnicity, mental health, migration, support

Activity: Book: (with Graham Yost) — TAMING MONSTERS, SLAYING DRAGONS: a REVOLUTIONARY FAMILY APPROACH TO CHILDHOOD FEARS. Arbor House/WM Morrow, 1988.

Feld/Suitor, Scott/Jill

17 Chevy Drive
So. Setauket, NY 11720 USA

E-mail: BITNET Addr: SFELD @ SBCCVM

Tel.: (516)698-3490

Discipline: Sociology

Keywords:

Activity:

Ferligoj, Anuska

Tavcarjeva 4
Ljubljana, 61000 YUGOSLAVIA

E-mail: Addr:

Tel.: (061)324-529

Discipline: Statistics, Methodology

Keywords: multivariate analysis, cluster analysis, network analysis.

Activity:

Ferrand, Alexis

LASMAS IRESCO

59-61 Rue Pouchet

75849 Paris CEDEX 17, CEDEX 17 FRANCE

E-mail: EARN Addr: UCES021@FRORS31

Tel.: (1)40251025

Discipline: Sociology

Keywords: personal network, friendship, life cycle, structural analysis of relational content.

Activity:

Fink, Charles

3305 Brandy Court
Falls Church, VA 22042 USA

E-mail: Addr:

Tel.: (703)573 6760

Discipline: Behavioral Systems

Keywords: dynamic change, mental health, qualitative methods, quantitative methods, organizations, science, systems, information, communication, computers, longitudinal, transdisciplinary systems and cybernetics

Activity: Behavior dependence: alternative to current mental health treatment

Fischer, Claude S.

Department of Sociology
University of California

Berkeley, CA 94720 USA E-mail: BITNET Addr:

FISCHER1@UCBCMSA

Tel.: (415)642 4766

Discipline: Sociology

Keywords: communications, community, historical analysis, technology, urban

Activity: .

Freidenberg, Judith

390 West End Ave., #5F
New York, NY 10024 USA

E-mail: Addr:

Tel.: (212)873-7967

Discipline: Anthropology, Community/Urban

Keywords: Ethnicity, communication, support, community, mental health, migration

Activity: "Formal" and "informal" networks tapped re: health behavior among elderly Hispanics in Harlem, New York.

Frenzen, Jonathan

Marketing
University of Arizona

College of Business

Tucson, AZ 85721 USA

E-mail: BITNET Addr: FRENZEN@ARIZRVAX

Tel.: (602)621-5510

Discipline: economics, management studies

Keywords: exchange, friendship, kinship, quantitative methods, theory, markets

Activity: Finishing dissertation, This is a study of how social bonds effect economic transactions.

Hypotheses are presented and explored using survey data from participants at home parties.

Friedkin, Noah E.

Department of Education
University of California
Santa Barbara, CA 93106 USA
E-mail: Addr:

Tel.: (805)961-2840

Discipline: Sociology

Keywords: education, organizations, attitudes, communications, power

Activity: Work continues on formal models of opinion formation and their evaluation.

Fuchs, D.

Neighborhood Parenting Support
555 Broadway Ave
Winnipeg, MB R3C OW4 CANADA
E-mail: Addr: Tel.: (204)944-4169 Discipline: not available

Keywords: not available

Activity: not available

Fyrand, Live

Henry Lehresvei 33
1310 Blommenholm, . NORWAY
E-mail: Addr:

Tel.: (02-0254429)1/463952

Discipline: Social Work

Keywords: community, education, environment, exchange, fieldwork, friendship, gender, gerontology, health, support, gender

Activity: Developing methods in the health & social area in Norway, 2 year project in conjunction with other institutions, e.g. psychiatry, elderly care, hospitals, child care & social services.

Galaskiewicz, Joseph

Dept of Sociology, 909 SocSci
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis, MN 55455 USA
E-mail: Addr:

Tel.: (612)624-7548 Discipline: Sociology

Keywords: community, corporations, elites, interorganizational linkages, organizations.

Activity: Replicating 1981 study of corporate giving in the Twin Cities. With Stan Wasserman, editing special issue of SMR in 1991 on the contributions of network methodologies to substantive areas. Continuing research on network sampling.

Gartrell, David

Department of Sociology
University of Victoria
Victoria, BC V8W 2Y2 CANADA
E-mail: BITNET Addr: GART @ UVVM
Tel.: (604)721 7579

Discipline: Sociology

Keywords: information, organizations, religion, exchange, fieldwork, perceptions, recruitment, social class

Activity: Networks and social evaluation.

Gillespie, David

Social Work, Box 1196
Washington University
St. Louis, MO 63130 USA
E-mail: BITNET Addr: C95882@WUVMD
Tel.: (314)889-6674 Discipline: Social Work, Sociology

Keywords: interorganizational linkages, organizations, social services.

Activity: Interorganizational relations for disaster preparedness, NSF project.

Glick, William

Dept of Management Univ of Texas
Austin, TX 78746 USA
E-mail: BITNET Addr: mtuc135@UTXVM3081
Tel.: (512)471-5286

Discipline: Management, Business

Keywords: authority, hierarchy, organizations, politics, power, technology, theory, work, information flow.

Activity: Research on work and information flows as an approach to modeling job and organizational design.

Goerke, Micheal

F. f. Geschichtswissenschaft
Universitat Bielefeld
Postfach 8640
D-4800 Bielefeld 1, GERMANY(FRG)
E-mail: EARN Addr: UGEWF117@DBIUNI11
Tel.: ()/49/521/1063252

Discipline: History

Keywords: historical analysis, households, kinship, social class,

Activity: Case study of social classes and kinship in a village in the mid-nineteenth century (Spenge, Westphalia, north-western Germany).

Gold, Gerald

Department of Anthropology
York University
North York, ON M3J 1P3 CANADA
E-mail: BITNET Addr: GERRY@YORKVMI
Tel.: (416)736-5261

Discipline: Anthropology

Keywords: ethnicity, immigration, language.
Activity: Israeli immigrants in Toronto. Quebec and the renegotiation of Canada.

Goldstein, Marc B.

Department of Psychology
Central Connecticut State University
New Britain, CT 06050 USA

E-mail: BITNET Addr:
GOLDSTEIN@CTSTATEU

Tel.: (203)827 7302

Discipline: Psychology Keywords: mental health, occupations, social class, support, attitudes, community, ethnicity, friendship, information, migration, urban, therapy

Activity: Received funding for study on the impact of membership of women's networking organizations on career development. Follow-up study with women who were members of a networking organization six years ago. Trying to determine the impact of membership on subsequent career development. Also beginning a study of Hispanic migration.

Gordon, Denise

Social Work Dept
Natl Naval Med Center
Bethesda, MD 20889-5000 USA

E-mail: Addr:
Tel.: (301)295-6294

Discipline: Social Work

Keywords: HIV, military networks, health care.

Activity: Social support networks of HIV patients.

Granovetter, Mark

Department of Sociology
SUNY - Stony Brook
Stony Brook, NY 11794-4356 USA

E-mail: Addr:
Tel.: (516)632-7751

Discipline: Sociology Keywords: corporations, elites, friendship, information, interorganizations, microstructure, macrostructure, occupations, organizations, power, recruitment, social mobility, stratification, theory, exchange, economic sociology

Activity: Book entitled SOCIETY AND ECONOMY: THE SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION OF ECONOMIC INSTITUTIONS.

"Threshold Models of Diversity: Chinese Restaurants, Residential Segregation and the Spiral of Silence (with Roland Soong). SOCIOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY, 1988.

Greve, Arent

Stanford University
SCANCOR, CERAS 509

Stanford, CA 94305-3084 USA

E-mail: EDU Addr:
ARENT@LELAND.STANFOR

Tel.: (415)725-7394

Discipline: Management, Business

Keywords: entrepreneurship, innovation, organizations, knowledge

Activity:

Greve, Arent (after 7/1/91)

NHH

Brieviken 2

5035 Bergen-Sanviken 99963 NORWAY

E-mail: EDU Addr: ARENT.GREVE@NHH.NO

Tel.: +475 959 453 Discipline: Management, Business

Keywords: entrepreneurship, innovation, organizations, knowledge

Activity:

Hage, Per

Dept of Anthropology
Univ of Utah
Salt Lake City, UT 84112 USA

E-mail: Addr:
Tel.: (801)581-6747

Discipline: Anthropology

Keywords: communication, exchange, graphs, hierarchy, kinship, theory.

Activity: Working with Frank Harary on applications of graph theory to anthropology.

Publication: Exchange in Oceania. Oxford University Press, Spring, 1991.

Hammer, Muriel

NYS Psychiatric Institute
175 West 93rd St, #10C
New York, NY 10025 USA

E-mail: Addr:
Tel.: (212)866-9659

Discipline: Anthropology

Keywords: children, epidemiology, friendship, gender, health, microstructure, mental health, quantitative methods, power

Activity: Analysis of overlap in linked personal networks, analysis of role of children in linking adults.

Hess, Jim

5103 Palo Verde St
Irvine, CA 92715 USA

E-mail: Addr:
Tel.: (714)856-3741

Discipline: Networking

Keywords: computer nets, computers, fieldwork, longitudinal, qualitative and quantitative methods, science, technology

Activity: Study of effects of networks on personal definitions of science. Computer simulation of Bavelas experiments (process model).

Hildum, Donald C.

Department of Communications
Oakland University
Rochester, MI 48309-4401 USA
E-mail: Addr:
Tel.: (313)370 4125

Discipline: Communications

Keywords: communication, dynamic change, quantitative methods, spatial models, semantics, microstructure, cognitive networks

Activity: SOCIAL NETWORKS: 'Competence and Performance in Network Structure.'; a re-analysis of the Sampson monastery data, with emphasis on micro-revolution of the network; associative networks of 1984 US convention speeches. Semantic structure in relation to social network structure. Cognitive structure of political speeches. Group structure and cognitive structure

Hirdes, John P.

Freeport Hospital
3570 King St E.
Kitchener, ON N2A 2W1 CANADA
E-mail: Addr: HIRDES@WATDCS
Tel.: (519)893-2710 x7183

Discipline: Sociology, Gerontology

Keywords: epidemiology, gerontology, health, quantitative methods, stratification, longitudinal studies

Activity: Proposed study of network effects on health care utilization by 80+ year olds, (with W. Forbes, Freeport Hospital and C. David).

Co-investigator in study of community-based elderly with respect to social networks, SES, morbidity, mortality, with nationalization and health care utilization.

Holschuh, Jane

School of Social Welfare
University of California
120 Haviland Hall, U. Calif.
Berkeley, CA 94706 USA
E-mail: BITNET Addr: JANE2@UCBCMSA
Tel.: (415)6423949

Discipline: Social Welfare, Sociology Keywords: community, deviance, mental health, quantitative methods, social class, support, symbolic interactionism, attitudes

Activity: Dissertation: An analysis of social networks of former psychiatric patients, longitudinal study of the development of

networks and how network dimensions relate to psychosocial outcomes.

Hooper, Douglas

Research Division, 18th Floor
50 E. North Temple
Salt Lake City, UT 84150 USA
E-mail: Addr:
Tel.: (801)240-3406

Discipline: Sociology Keywords: community, demography, organizations, religion, friendship, theory, marriage, markets, religion.

Activity: Networks and marriage markets; network aspects of conversion and retention to a new religion; biased networks and commitment in voluntary organizations.

Hummell, Hans J.

Department of Sociology
Universitat Duisburg
Fachbereich 1/ Soziologie U of Duisburg
Lotharstrebe 65
4100 Duisburg 1, D4100 GERMANY(FRG)
E-mail: Addr: Tel.: (0203)379 2733

Discipline: Sociology Keywords: microstructure, friendship, methods, theory, quantitative methods

Activity: Positions and roles: describing the structure of links in European editor.

Hummon, Norman

254 McClellan Drive
Pittsburgh, PA 15236 USA
E-mail: BITNET Addr: NPH@PITTVMS
Tel.: (412)653-4502

Discipline: Sociology

Keywords: Computers, organizations, quantitative methods

Activity: Computational methods, connectivity analysis.

Hurd, Gary S.

33802 Orilla Rd. Apt A
Dana Point, CA 92629 USA
E-mail: Addr:

Tel.: (714) Discipline: Archaeology

Keywords: methods, mental health, exchange
Activity:

Iacobucci, Dawn

Mktg Dept, Kellogg Graduate School Mgmt
Northwestern University
2001 Sheridan Rd.
Evanston, IL 60208 USA
E-mail: BITNET Addr: DIDSO@NUACC
Tel.: (708)491-2722

Discipline: Marketing, Sociology

Keywords: statistical modeling

Activity:

Iannucci, Anita

School of Social Science
 Univ of California
 Irvine, CA 92717 USA
 E-mail: Addr:
 Tel.: (714)751-5584
 Discipline: Anthropology
 Keywords: consulting, environment, friendship,
 perception, qualitative methods, quantitative
 methods, surveys.
 Activity:

Jiron, Edith

1953 S. Van Gordon St.
 Lakewood, CO 80228 USA
 E-mail: Addr:
 Tel.: (303)980 2930
 Discipline: Social Work
 Keywords: epidemiology, ethnicity, gender, mental
 health, information, kinship, qualitative methods,
 quantitative methods, social services, support,
 surveys, social class, deviance, therapy
 Activity: Networking social services for
 International Red Cross activity.

Johnsen, Eugene

Department of Mathematics
 Univ. of California - Santa Barbara
 Santa Barbara, CA 93106 USA
 E-mail: BITNET Addr: EGNCSN@VOODOO
 Tel.: (805)961-2060
 Discipline: Mathematics
 Keywords: micro-macro analysis, structure and
 process, social influence processes, personal
 network size and structure
 Activity: mathematical models for fundamental
 social structures and processes, micro-macro
 connection: process and structure, estimating
 sizes of personal networks and event
 populations, models of consensus formation
 class vs. organizational ties in networks of
 interlocking of corporate directors

Jones, Charles L

Department of Sociology
 University of Toronto
 563 Spadina Avenue
 Toronto, ON M5S-1A1 CANADA
 E-mail: BITNET Addr: JONES@UTOREPAS
 Tel.: (416)978-3414
 Discipline: Sociology Keywords: gender,
 quantitative methods, surveys
 Activity: 1) Womens work 2) Hierarchies 3)
 Textbase Analysis

Judge, Anthony

Union of International Associations
 40 Rue Washington

B-1050 Brussels, BELGIUM

E-mail: Addr:

Tel.: (322)640-41-09 Discipline: Information

Keywords: communication, information,
 interorganizational, organizations, perception,
 philosophy, graphics, world problems,

Activity: Maps of interorganizational and
 interproblem networks for the "Yearbook of
 International Organizations" and for the
 "Encyclopedia of World Problems and Human
 Potential" (20, 000 points, 50, 000 links).

Kadushin, Charles

242 West 101st St.
 New York, NY 10025 USA
 E-mail: BITNET Addr: CGK at CUNYVMS1
 Tel.: (212)865 4369 Discipline: Sociology
 Keywords: corporations, exchange, hierarchy,
 information, organizations, teaching, elites,
 communications, community, epidemiology,
 mental health, power, quantitative methods,
 support, surveys, technology, theory, urban
 Activity: Studies of computer users; THE
 VIETNAM VETERAN REDEFINED: FACT
 & FICTION (with G. Boulanger) Hillsdale NJ:
 Laurence Earlbaum, 1986.

Katrishen, Frances

319 Carpenter Street
 West Columbia, SC 29169 USA
 E-mail: Addr:
 Tel.: (803)794-6007
 Discipline: Management/Business
 Keywords: corporations, exchange, hierarchy,
 information, organizations, teaching, technology,
 theory.
 Activity: Working on project with the Small
 Business Development Center of South Carolina
 to determine how small businesses use social
 networks to acquire resources to start and
 develop businesses. Concerned with
 emergent/formal communication networks of
 multinational corporations and how technical,
 political and cultural information is exchanged in
 these networks.

Keefe, Susan Emley

Department of Anthropology
 Appalachian State University
 Boone, NC 28608 USA
 E-mail: Addr:
 Tel.: (704)262 2295
 Discipline: Anthropology
 Keywords: education, ethnicity, kinship, mental
 health, support, health, stratification, urban
 Activity: Susan E. Keefe and Amado M. Padilla
 CHICANO ETHNICITY, Albuquerque:
 University of New Mexico Press. 1987.

Kemper, Robert V.

Department of Anthropology
 Southern Methodist University
 Dallas, TX 75275 USA E-mail: Addr:
 Tel.: (214)692-2928
 Discipline: Anthropology
 Keywords: demography, fieldwork, education,
 households, migration, urban, rural, science,
 historical analysis, religion, organizations,
 computers
 Activity: In preliminary phase of studying networks
 in an urban Protestant church in Dallas Texas.

Khawaja, Marwan

Development Sociology
 Cornell University
 331 Warren Hall
 Ithaca, NY 14853 USA
 E-mail: BITNET Addr: IYMY@CORNELLA
 Tel.: (607)255-2010
 Discipline: Sociology
 Keywords: ethnicity, kinship, migration, politics,
 quantitative methods, rural, social class, social
 mobility, social movement, theory, Middle East.
 Activity: Studying political collective action and
 popular gatherings in a transitional society.

Kim, Young Yun

Dept. of Communication
 Univ. of Oklahoma
 Norman, OK 73019-0335 USA
 E-mail: BITNET Addr: AA0101@UOKMVSA
 Tel.: (405)325-3111
 Discipline: Communication
 Keywords: attitudes, communications, community,
 environment, fieldwork, friendship, information,
 perceptions, qualitative methods, quantitative
 methods, adaptation, acculturation, ethnicity,
 longitudinal, mental health, migration, theory
 Activity:

King, Leslie A.

Environmental Program
 Univ of Vermont
 Burlington, VT 05405 USA
 E-mail: Addr:
 Tel.: (802)6564055
 Discipline: Environmental Studies
 Keywords: environment, policy, power networks,
 science, poverty.
 Activity:

Kirke, Deirdre

Dept of Sociology
 University College Dublin
 Belfield, Dublin 4
 Dublin 4, IRELAND E-mail: BITNET Addr:
 DKIRKE@IRLEARN

Tel.: ()693244 x7304
 Discipline: Sociology
 Keywords: deviance, exchange, friendship,
 quantitative methods, teenage drug abuse, drug
 diffusion
 Activity: Examining how the social structure of
 their friendship ties affects the possibility of
 diffusing drug abuse throughout a teenage
 community.

Klovdahl, Alden S.

Dept. of Sociology, Faculty of Arts
 Australian National University
 P.O. Box 4
 Canberra, A.C.T. 2601, . AUSTRALIA
 E-mail: Addr:
 Tel.: (062)494521
 Discipline: Sociology
 Keywords: large networks, disease, methods,
 macrostructure, support
 Activity: Social networks and infectious diseases.

Knoke, David

Department of Sociology
 University of Minnesota
 Minneapolis, MN 55455 USA
 E-mail: BITNET Addr: KNOKE@UMNACVX
 Tel.: (612)624-4300
 Discipline: Sociology
 Keywords: elites, government, interorganizations,
 macrostructure, organizations, political, power,
 quantitative methods, social movements, surveys,
 theory, labor policy, spatial models
 Activity: (With Edward Laumann), THE
 ORGANIZATIONAL STATE (1987, U of
 Wisconsin Press). Social Network analysis of
 national labor policy domains in the USA and
 West Germany (with Franz Pappi).
 STRUCTURAL POLITICS; THE NETWORK
 PERSPECTIVE (1990, Cambridge Upr);
 ORGANIZING FOR COLLECTIVE
 ACTIONS: THE POLITICAL ECONOMICS
 OF ASSOCIATIONS (1989, Aldine de Gruyter)

Koenig, Harold F.

College of Business
 Oregon State University
 Bexell Hall 200
 Corvallis, OR 97331-2603 USA
 E-mail: BITNET Addr: KOENIG@ORST.EDU
 Tel.: (503)737 6059
 Discipline: MARKETING
 Keywords: communications, corporations,
 exchange, interorganizational linkages,
 organizations, power, marketing, information, tie
 strength, surveys, tie strength.
 Activity: How supplier-retailer relationships in the
 grocery industry affects retailer communications
 with other grocery retailers.

Krackhardt, David

Aldrich 136
Harvard Business School
Boston, MA 02163 USA
E-mail: BITNET Addr: KRACK@CRNLGSM
Tel.: (617)495-6483

Discipline: Management, Business

Keywords: administration, attitudes, authority, corporations, friendship, graphs, hierarchies, microstructure, organizations, perception, power, quantitative methods, spatial models.
Activity: Cognitive Social Structures, graph-theoretical dimensions and organizational profitability, extensions of the Boorman-Levitt Genetics of Altruism Model.

Kumon, Shumpei Staff Residence #101

International Univ of Japan
Yamato-machi, Niigata, 949-72 JAPAN
E-mail: Addr:

Tel.: (011)81-267-77-1818

Discipline: Sociology

Keywords: communication, information, politics.

Activity:

Kuo Wen Ban, Augustine

5649 Phillips Ave #7
Pittsburgh, PA 15217-2248 USA
E-mail: Addr: KNW@VMS.CIS.PITT.EDU
Tel.: (412)621-4061

Discipline: Sociology, Anthropology

Keywords: computers, exchange, interorganizational linkage, politics, religion

Activity:

Langlois, Simon

1QRC, 14 Haldimand
Quebec, PQ G1R 4N4 CANADA
E-mail: Addr:

Tel.: (418)643-4695

Discipline: Sociology

Keywords: culture, households, information, social mobility

Activity: Social Change.

Langworthy, Robert

Dept of Criminal Justice
Univ of Cincinnati
Cincinnati, OH 45221-0108 USA
E-mail: BITNET Addr: BOB@UCBEH
Tel.: (513)5565835

Discipline: Criminal Justice

Keywords: crime, interorganizational linkages, organizations.

Activity:

Leiter, Michael

Department of Psychology
Acadia University
Wolfville, NS B0P 1X0 CANADA
E-mail: NETNORTH Addr: LEITER at ACADIA
Tel.: (902)542-2201

Discipline: Psychology

Keywords:

Activity: Research on job stress and social network involvement among nurses.

Lewis, John Center for Intern. Security

Stanford University
820 Galvez Steet
Stanford, CA 94305 USA
E-mail: Addr:

Tel.: (415)725-2710 Discipline: Political Science

Keywords: authority, community, elites, friendship, political, teaching, China, Korea.

Activity: Political networks in China, 1979-83; now working on military networks in PRC.

Lewis, Scott

476 W. 17th Avenue
Vancouver, BC V5Y 2A2 CANADA
E-mail: BITNET Addr: SLEW@SFU
Tel.: (604)874-8007

Discipline: Communication Studies

Keywords: corporations, elites, environment, power, popular culture.

Activity: Teaching undergraduate networks course in SFU Communications Dept., while working on PhD. Several papers submitted.

Lipnack, Jessica

The Networking Institute, Inc.
505 Waltham Street
W. Newton, MA 02165 USA

E-mail: Addr:

Tel.: () Discipline: Communications

Keywords: communications

Activity: Writing and research on "group intelligence."

Maida, Carl

3042 Westridge Circle
Thousand Oaks, CA 91360 USA E-mail: Addr:
Tel.: (805)492 5613

Discipline: Anthropology

Keywords: community, ethnicity, health, mental health, urban, support, fieldwork

Activity: Personel networks of chronically ill patients; self-help and self-care-networks.

Marbach, Jan H.

Klosterweg 1
8153 Weyarn, FRG
E-mail: Addr:

Tel.: ()
 Discipline: Sociology
 Keywords: family
 Activity: Multiplexity of egocentered networks in German families. Soziale Netze, Zeit und Raum als Methodenprobleme in der Familien-forschung. Survey collecting of egocentered networks.

March, Stephen J.

Urban Studies, IOA Box 751
 Portland State University
 Portland, OR 97207-0751 USA
 E-mail: Addr:
 Tel.: (503)725-3952
 Discipline: Politics, Networks
 Keywords: education, government, migration, politics, rural, spatial models, surveys, teaching, urban, cognitive mapping
 Activity: Comparing caregivers' and widows' networks; influences of migration.

Marini, Margaret Mooney

Dept of Sociology, 909 SS
 Univ of Minnesota
 267 19th Ave. S.
 Minneapolis, MN 55455 USA
 E-mail: BITNET Addr: EVC6368@UMNACVX
 Tel.: (612)6245296
 Discipline: Sociology Keywords: friendship, gender, households, occupations, quantitative methods, theory
 Activity: Studying the rise of individualism in advanced industrial societies.

Mariolis, Peter

1121 McConnel Dr.
 Decatur, GA 30033 USA
 E-mail: Addr:
 Tel.: (404)633-6731
 Discipline: Sociology
 Keywords: interorganizations, quantitative methods, corporate interlocks
 Activity: Developing analytical framework for doing social network analysis. Developing measures of network characteristics.

Marks, Judith L.

Dept of Sociology
 Univ of North Carolina
 Hamilton Hall 070A
 Chapel Hill, NC 27599 USA
 E-mail: Addr:
 Tel.: ()
 Discipline: Sociology Keywords:
 Activity:

Marsden, Peter

Department of Sociology
 Harvard University
 William James Hall
 Cambridge, MA 02138 USA
 E-mail: BITNET Addr: PVM@HARVUNXT
 Tel.: (617)495-3823
 Discipline: Sociology
 Keywords: exchange, organizations, stratification, surveys, social mobility, quantitative methods, power
 Activity: 1) Methods for collection and analysis of survey network data; 2) Simulations on estimation techniques for influence models; 3) Survey of research on network measurement; 4) Dynamic analysis of diffusion processes involving networks.

Marshall, Victor

Department of Behavioural Science
 University of Toronto
 Toronto, ON M5S 1A8 CANADA
 E-mail: BITNET Addr: CJARCV @ UTORONTO
 Tel.: (416)978 6744
 Discipline: Sociology Keywords: demography, gerontology, health, intergenerations, kinship, methods, occupations, phenomenology, support, surveys, education, qualitative methods, migration, organizations, theory
 Activity: Work stress & relationship to health, job satisfaction, in Ont. interns & residents; analysis of data from 2 generational study of aging & the family.
 (Ed.), LATER LIFE: THE SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY OF AGING, Sage, 1986;
 'Conclusions: Aging & Dying in Pacific Societies: Implications for Theory in Social Gerontology', ch 12 in DEATH IN PACIFIC SOCIETIES.
 Resilience of caregiver support networks of the aged. Work stress and Social support in medical students. Health care utilization of seasonal migrants.

Martin, Patricia Yancey

3119 Brockton Way
 Tallahassee, FL 32312 USA
 E-mail: BITNET Addr: PMARTIN@FSU
 Tel.: (904)644-6416 Discipline: Sociology
 Keywords: gender, organizations, gratification, social movements.
 Activity: Trying to analyze the network ties of 130+ Florida organizations that process rape survivors.

Maryanski, Alexandra

Dept of Sociology
 Univ of California

Riverside, CA 92521 USA E-mail: Addr:
Tel.: (714)787-5442
Discipline: Sociology
Keywords: primates, religion
Activity: Bott hypothesis

McKinnon, Allison

14919 51 Avenue, #107
Edmonton, AL T6H 4X8 CANADA
E-mail: BITNET Addr:
USERNOSI@UALTAMTS
Tel.: (403)437-0693
Discipline: Sociology, Educational Psychology
Keywords: community, consulting, education,
gender, gerontology, health, history, households,
interorganizational linkages, kinship, physical
health, politics, power, stratification, support,
teaching, theory, therapy.
Activity: Research on patterns of formal and
informal care-giving for the elderly.

McPherson, J. Miller

Department of Sociology
Cornell University
350 Uris Hall
Ithaca, NY 14853 USA
E-mail: BITNET Addr: SEUY@CORNELLA
Tel.: (607)277-6970
Discipline: Sociology
Keywords: friendship, longitudinal, quantitative
methods, social movements, recruitment,
community, gender, interorganizations,
organizations, surveys, voluntary associations
Activity:

Michaelson, Alaina Psychology Department

University of Illinois
603 E Daniel Street
Champaign, IL 61820 USA
E-mail: BITNET Addr: AMICHAEL@UIUCVMD
Tel.: (217)373-7712
Discipline: Anthropology, Social Science
Keywords: perception
Activity: Working on dissertation: The diffusion of
innovation through the Scientific Community.

Michaelson, Karen L.

MS-10
Eastern Washington University
Cheney, WA 99004 USA
E-mail: Addr:
Tel.: (509)359-6567
Discipline: Anthropology
Keywords: ethnicity, fieldwork, gender, health,
information, political, power, qualitative
methods, social class, support, technology,
theory, urban

Activity: As chair of the Council for Anthropology
and Reproduction, we publish a triennial
newsletter.

Minai, Keiko Department of Japanese Studies

National University of Singapore
10 Kent Ridge Cr.
Singapore, 0511 SINGAPORE
E-mail: Addr:
Tel.: (0)772-3706
Discipline: Sociology
Keywords: community, attitudes, gerontology
Activity: The family, and the elderly, in Singapore.

Mitchell, J. Clyde

25 Staunton Rd. Headington
Oxford, OX3 7TJ ENGLAND
E-mail: EARN Addr: CLYDE@OXFORD.EARN
Tel.: (0)865-62539 Discipline: Sociology
Keywords: friendship, qualitative methods, urban
Activity:

Mitnick, Barry

Graduate School of Business
University of Pittsburgh 261 Mervis Hall
Pittsburgh, PA 15260 USA
E-mail: Addr:
Tel.: (412)648 1555
Discipline: Political Science, Management/business
Keywords: authority, exchange, elites, government,
hierarchies, interorganizations, organizations,
theory, theory of agency, incentive systems,
boards of directors
Activity: Continuing research on the theory of
agency and on incentive systems in
organizations: also, organizational
boundary-spanning.

Mizruchi, Mark

Department of Sociology
Columbia University
New York, NY 10027 USA
E-mail: USENET Addr: AECOM.MARK
Tel.: (212)854-4281
Discipline: Sociology
Keywords: corporations, elites, interorganizational
linkages, political, power, quantitative methods,
theory. Activity: Network analysis of corporate
political behavior. Forthcoming book, The
Structure of Corporate Political Action, Harvard
Univ Press, probably 1992 (with Linda Stearns).
Simulation of network autocorrelation models.

Mogey, John

8252 Bayside Drive
Pasadena, MD 21122 USA
E-mail: Addr:
Tel.: (301)360 2134
Discipline: Sociology

Keywords: community, gerontology, kinship, authority, hierarchy, organizations, family, household, social support.

Activity: Inter-household Elder Supports.

Molm, Linda

Department of Sociology
University of Arizona
Tucson, AZ 85721 USA

E-mail: Addr: MOLML@ARIZVM

Tel.: (602)621-3183

Discipline: Sociology

Keywords: microstructure, power, gender, theory, exchange networks, small groups

Activity: Experimental studies of reward power and punishment power in exchange networks

Montgomery, James

Dept of Economics
Northwestern University
Evanston, IL 60208 USA

E-mail: Addr:

Tel.: (708)491-8223

Discipline: Economics

Keywords: information, labor markets.

Activity: Formally modelling the role played by social networks in labor markets through employee referral.

Montoro, Julian

Sociology Department
Case Western Reserve
2085 Cornell Road, #207
Cleveland, OH 44106 USA

E-mail: Addr:

Tel.: (216)368-2700

Discipline: Sociology

Keywords: aging, family. Activity:

Morgan, David

Institute on Aging
Portland State University
Portland, OR 97201 USA

E-mail: BITNET Addr: HJDM@PSUORVM

Tel.: (503)725-5146

Discipline: Sociology, Gerontology

Keywords: aging, cognition, health, gerontology, information, perceptions, support

Activity: Changes in network content and structure following major life events.

Morrill, Calvin

Dept of Communication
Univ of Arizona

Tucson, AZ 85721 USA

E-mail: BITNET Addr: CALVIN@ARIZRVAX

Tel.: (602)6211366

Discipline: Sociology, Communication

Keywords: conflict management, control, centrality, scientific knowledge, social support Activity:

Work on the relationships between centrality and control.

Morris, Martina

Dept of Sociology
Columbia University
New York, NY 10027 USA

E-mail: Addr: MORRIS@CUNIXD.CC.EDU

Tel.: (212)854-2345

Discipline: Sociology, Epidemiology

Keywords: epidemiology, quantitative methods.

Activity:

Morrissey, Joseph P.

Health Services Research Ctr
Univ of North Carolina

CB#7490, Chase Hall

Chapel Hill, NC 27599-7490 USA

E-mail: BITNET Addr: JPMHSRC@UNC

Tel.: (919)966-5829

Discipline: Sociology

Keywords: health, interorganizational linkages, mental health, organizations.

Activity: 10-city study of interorganizational networks involving mental health and other community support services.

Mount, Jeanine Kerl

School of Pharmacy
University of Wisconsin
425 N. Charter St.
Madison, WI 53706 USA

E-mail: Addr:

Tel.: (608)262 8678

Discipline: Sociology

Keywords: organizations, occupations, interorganizations, social services, mental health, physical health

Activity: Interprofessional networks in long-term care facilities:- Community-based interorganizational networks in aging and mental health services.

Mueller, Robert

Huckleberry Hill
Lincoln, MA 01773 USA

E-mail: Addr:

Tel.: (617)259 9440

Discipline: Management Studies

Keywords: corporations, organizations

Activity: The effective use of human resources in business organizations to supplement conventional organizational (hierarchical) communications flow & management process including relationship to corporate governance; BEHIND THE BOARDROOM DOOR, 1984, Crown Pub, NY: director conduct & networking

in board room, anecdotal, from 30 years experience on boards: the games directors play. Corporate Networking: Building Channels for Information and Influence; Published by Free Press, Macmillan Publishing Co., 1986.

Murphy, John

880 Mandalay Ave., N405
Clearwater Beach, FL 34630-1221 USA
E-mail: Addr:
Tel.: (813)449-2453
Discipline: Computing, Genealogy
Keywords: communication, computers, history, information
Activity: Working on publication entitled: Genealogy: Sources of Old Records.

Neaigus, Alan

Narcotic and Drug Rsch Inc.
11 Beach Street
New York City, NY 10013 USA
E-mail: Addr: AXNRI@JJAYVM
Tel.: (212)966-8700
Discipline: Public Health, Sociology
Keywords: epidemiology, health.
Activity: Studying the relationship of social networks and relationships to HIV risk among drug injectors.

Nixon, Howard L. Department of Soc/Social Work

Appalachian State University
Boone, NC 28608 USA
E-mail: Addr:
Tel.: (704)262-2293
Discipline: Sociology, Social Psychology
Keywords: support, sport, disability, family.
Activity: Social networks and social support in parental coping with an impaired child; dynamics of support groups; life transitions and networks of social support; sociocultural and structural contexts of coping as a socialization process.

Nobel, Joris R.

Rijnsburgstraat 30-II
1059 AW Amsterdam, HOLLAND
E-mail: Addr: Tel.: (020)178056
Discipline: Criminology, Politics
Keywords: corporations, elites, government, interorganizational linkages, social class.
Activity: Corporate Networks and World System Theory.

Numazaki, Ichiro

Tohoku University, Bungaku-Bu
Kawauchi, Aoba-ku
Sendai, Miyagi 980 JAPAN
E-mail: Addr:
Tel.: (81) 22-222-1800 Ext.2582

Discipline: Anthropology
Keywords: corporations, elites, ethnicity, fieldwork, historical analysis, kinship, qualitative methods, social class, power, urban
Activity: International corporate interlocks across Japan, South Korea and Taiwan.

O'Connor, Pat

Waterford Regional TC
Cork Road
Waterford, IRELAND E-mail: Addr:
Tel.: (051)75934
Discipline: Sociology
Keywords: kinship, support
Activity: Recent paper: "Adult Mother/Daughter Relationships" (Sociological Review).

Ohtani, Shinsuke

535 Pierce St, #455
Albany, NY 94706 USA
E-mail: Addr:
Tel.: (415)528-0817
Discipline: Sociology
Keywords:
Activity:

Oliver, Amalya

Dept of Sociology
Univ of Californial L A
405 Hilgard Ave.
Los Angeles, CA 90024-1551 USA
E-mail: BITNET Addr: RSAMALO@UCLASSCF
Tel.: (213)655-9218
Discipline: Sociology Keywords: interorganizational linkages, organizations, politics, power, science.
Activity:

Otis, Daniel

726, ave Myrand #4
Sainte-Foy, Qc G1V 2T9 CANADA
E-mail: Addr:
Tel.: (418)683-7528
Discipline: Political Science,
Keywords: collective action, entrepreneurship
Activity: My dissertation concerns "Entrepreneurship and Social Networks". I want to apply this approach through the study of the Beaucesun's entrepreneurs personal networks.

Pattison, Philippa

3 Bernard St
Nth Balwyn, Victoria, VI 3104 AUSTRALIA
E-mail: Addr:
Tel.: (03)344 6371
Discipline: Psychology
Keywords: graphs, blocks, quantitative methods,
Activity: Algebraic models of social networks.

Paulson, Robert I.

3915 Warwick Ave.
Cincinnati, OH 45229-1318 USA
E-mail: Addr:
Tel.: (513)281-5080
Discipline: Social Work
Keywords: community, government, health, interorganizations, mental health, political, social services, teaching, administration, exchange, organizations, power
Activity: Follow-up research on informal social service delivery networks.

Peay, Edmund

School of Social Sciences
Flinders University of South Australia
Bedford Park, South, 5042 AUSTRALIA
E-mail: Addr:
Tel.: (08)275-2416
Discipline: Psychology
Keywords: attitudes, graphs, spatial models
Activity:

Pitts, Forrest R.

P.O. Box 14093
Santa Rosa, CA 95402 USA
E-mail: Addr:
Tel.: ()
Discipline: Geography
Keywords: households, epidemiology, migration, quantitative methods, spatial models
Activity: Fuel supply and fuel payment problems of South Korean farmers; Editor, KOREAN STUDIES ; ms, CULTURAL DIFFUSION: MODELS & REALITY; monograph, 'Cultural Diffusion: Models & Reality' for Rowman & Littlefield of Totowan, NJ.

Pizarro, Narciso

Facultad Científica Polítca
Univ. Complutense Madrid
Campus de Somos Aguas
Madrid, 28023 SPAIN
E-mail: Addr:
Tel.: (34-1)394-2623
Discipline: Sociology,
Keywords: government, elites, interorganizations, organizations, power, theory, macrostructure,
Activity: Developing a network/process theory of organizations.

Poelzer, Gregory M.

113 Kaskitayo Court
Edmonton, T6J 3T3 CANADA
E-mail: Addr: Tel.: (403)435-6515
Discipline: Politics
Keywords: blocks, elites, government, hierarchy, linkages, politics, power, quantitative method,

recruitment, social class, social mobility, social movements, stratification, theory.

Activity: Working on Ph.D. in Political Science. Investigating the dynamics of social networks in political elites during periods of rapid political and social change, especially in Soviet Union.

Pravatiner, Mitchell A.

8025 S. Oglesby Ave.
Chicago, IL 60617 USA
E-mail: BITNET Addr: U15289@UICVM
Tel.: (312)375-9758
Discipline: Sociology
Keywords: community, law, crime & deviance, information, urban, sociological practice, interorganizational
Activity: 1) Dissertation research: social networks and job searches among urban working-class women; 2) Director of Interorganizational and Interprofessional Liason, Chicago Sociological Practice Association.

Prensky, David

668 Hermann Road
North Brunswick, NJ 08902-2833 USA
E-mail: Addr:
Tel.: (908)249-1369
Discipline: Marketing
Keywords: attitudes, communication, corporations, information, interorganizations, organizations, marketing, teaching.
Activity: 1) Interorganizational networks in policy domains; 2) Distribution Networks; 3) Interpersonal\ interorganizational influences on purchase decisions.

Price, Rumi Kato

Department of Psychiatry
W.U. School of Medicine
4940 Audubon Ave.
St. Louis, MO 63110 USA
E-mail: BITNET Addr:
Tel.: ()(314) 362-2430
Discipline: Psychiatry, Sociology
Keywords: developmental psychopathology, deviance, epidemiology, mental health.
Activity: Developing network instruments for a large-scale multi-cohort longitudinal study on pathways to criminality.

Radecki, Stephen

Box 24B90
Los Angeles, CA 90024 USA
E-mail: Addr:
Tel.: (213)342-1313
Discipline: Sociology
Keywords: epidemiology, gerontology, health
Activity:

Radoeva, Detelina

52 Ilia Philipov
1126 Sofia, BULGARIA
E-mail: Addr:
Tel.: (2)680145
Discipline: Sociology
Keywords: community, ethnicity, friendship,
gerontology, kinship
Activity: the study of patterns of kinship behavior
and social support as determined by traditional
and modern aspects of Bulgarian society.
Researcher at the Institute of Sociology, Sofia.
Studying Bulgarian Turks.

Rau, Marie T.

3610 S.W. Alice St.
Portland, OR 97219 USA
E-mail: Addr:
Tel.: (503)220-8262 X5717 Discipline: Gerontology,
Speech Pathology Keywords: exchange,
gerontology, health, mental health, support
Activity:

Reitz, Karl

Chapman College
333 N. Glassell
Orange, CA 92666 USA
E-mail: Addr:
Tel.: (714)997-6945
Discipline: Anthropology
Keywords: friendship, hierarchies, quantitative
methods, gender,
Activity:

Reser, Paul A.

Dept of Behavioural Sciences
James Cook University
Townsville, QU 4811 AUSTRALIA
E-mail: Addr:
Tel.: (077)81 4964
Discipline: Anthropology
Keywords: deviance, epidemiology, households,
kinship, health, qualitative methods Activity:
Utilizing network analysis to investigate kinship
in a remote Australian Aboriginal community.
Kinship is seen as a partial but dominant social
network in this former Anglican mission.
Activity: Investigating the impact on health and
social pathologies of differing levels of
participation in the kinship system.

Rice, Ronald SCILS, 4 Huntington St.

Rutgers University
New Brunswick, NJ 08840 USA
E-mail: BITNET Addr: RRICE@ZODIAC
Tel.: (908)932-7381
Discipline: Communications

Keywords: information, communication,
organizations

Activity: 1990. Computer-Mediated Communication
System Network Data: Theoretical Concerns
and Empirical Examples. International Journal
of Man-Machine Studies. 30:1-21. 1990.
Individual and Network Influences on the
Adoption and Perceived Outcomes of Electronic
Messaging. Social Networks 12(1):27-55.

Richards, William

Department of Communications
Simon Fraser University
Burnaby, BC V5A 1S6 CANADA
E-mail: BITNET Addr: USERBILL@SFU
Tel.: (604)291 3687
Discipline: Communications
Keywords: dynamic change, communications,
microstructure, qualitative methods, quantitative
methods, organizations, information,
interorganizations, computers
Activity: Extending FATCAT and NEGOPY –
PC versions: expert systems for network analysis.

Roehrl, Bernd

Buchenstrasse 11
Kirchentellinsfurt-1, 7402 GERMANY(FRG)
E-mail: Addr:
Tel.: (07121)68609
Discipline: Psychology
Keywords: community, environment, mental health,
support, epidemiology, therapy, health, social
support, cognitive social network
Activity: In (H. Keupp, & B. Roehrl, eds.)
SOZIALE NETWERKE, Frankfurt/a.m.:
Campus 1987 – Cognitive analysis of social
networks and social supportive episodes.

Romney, A. Kimball

School of Social Sciences, SST 727
University of California
Irvine, CA 92717 USA
E-mail: Addr:
Tel.: (714)856-6797
Discipline: Anthropology
Keywords: friendship, kinship, qualitative methods,
quantitative methods, social mobility, spatial
models
Activity: Consensus Analysis, canonical analysis,
MDS

Rundblad, Bengt

Von Dobelns vag 23
S-443 34 Lerum, SWEDEN
E-mail: Addr:
Tel.: (0302)122 47
Discipline: Sociology

Keywords: community, fieldwork, migration, occupations, organizations, qualitative methods, quantitative methods, social mobility, stratification, theory, labor market sociology
Activity:

Rutges, Ab

Dept of Management Science
Landleven 5, Postbox 800
Groningen 9700 AV, NETHERLANDS
E-mail: EARN Addr: RUTGES@HGRRUG5
Tel.: (050)633864 Discipline: Computing, economics
Keywords: management, business, sociology
Activity:

Sadowsky, Donald

Dental Research, Van Etten 5C15
Albert Einstein College of Medicine
Bronx, New York, NY 10461 USA
E-mail: Addr:
Tel.: (212)824-4545
Discipline: Sociology
Keywords: health, information, surveys, professions, diffusion of information, knowledge acquisition.
Activity: Diffusion of innovation & new information among dentists.

Sainsbury, Peter Geoffrey

46 High Street, Woolton
Liverpool, L25 7TF ENGLAND
E-mail: Addr:
Tel.: (051)4210114
Discipline: Medicine, Public Health
Keywords: epidemiology, health, mental health, physical health, qualitative methods, quantitative methods, social class, support, surveys, teaching.
Activity: The effects of onset of illness (heart attacks and subarachnoid hemorrhage) on social networks and social support.

Saltzer, Benjamin A.

3205 Talbot St.
San Diego, CA 92106 USA
E-mail: Addr:
Tel.: (619)222-2545
Discipline: Information,
Keywords: information, research and development
Activity: Information flows among scientists and engineers & impact of a formal computer-based system on these lines.

Salzinger, Suzanne

New York State Psychiatric Inst.
722 W. 168th St.
New York, NY 10032 USA
E-mail: Addr:
Tel.: (212)960-2551

Discipline: Psychology
Keywords: children, friendship, mental health, support, households, health,
Activity: (With Richard Feldman & Muriel Hammer), study on social relationships of abused school children, examining the sociometric status, social skills, & social networks of children aged 9-11 who have been physically abused by their parents. (With Salzinger, S, Antrobus, J. & Hammer, M.), 'Social Networks of Children, Adolescent & College Students in Hillsdale, NJ': Erlbaum. (With Muriel Hammer & R. Feldman on study of social relationships of abused schoolchildren.

Sampson, Samuel Frank

215 South Cove Rd.
Burlington, VT 05401 USA
E-mail: Addr:
Tel.: (802)864 6751
Discipline: Sociology
Keywords: political, theory, urban, community,
Activity: Data analysis phase of study of local level electoral politics.

Schieffloe, Per Morten

Department of Sociology University of Trondheim
7055 Dragvoll, . NORWAY
E-mail: Addr:
Tel.: (07)920411
Discipline: Sociology
Keywords: community, friendship, kinship, teaching, urban,
Activity: Urban neighbourhoods and planning.

Schmitz, Joseph A.

1130 Ashland
Santa Monica, CA 90405 USA
E-mail: Addr: JSCHMITZ@PEPVAX
Tel.: (213)452 5601
Discipline: Communications,
Keywords: communication, information, technology
Activity: Network study of social interaction and media selection.

Schocken, Dawn Suarez

622 Downs Avenue
Tampa, FL 33617-4223 USA
E-mail: Addr:
Tel.: (813)974-4360
Discipline: Medicine, Anthropology
Keywords: epidemiology, health, diabetes, action anthropology
Activity:

Schott, Thomas Department of Sociology

University of Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh, PA 15260 USA
E-mail: Addr: TSCHOTT@PITTVMS

Tel.: (412)648-7565
 Discipline: Sociology
 Keywords: organizations, science, mental health, world systems
 Activity: "International influence in science: beyond center and periphery" Social Science Research 17, 219-238 (1988)

Schuster, Tonya L. Andrus Gerontology Center

University of Southern California
 Los Angeles, CA 90089-0191 USA
 E-mail: Addr: SCHUSTE@USCMUSA
 Tel.: (213)740-1708
 Discipline: Sociology
 Keywords: epidemiology, gerontology, health, kinship, microstructure, quantitative methods, support, surveys, urban.
 Activity: Longitudinal studies of support and negativity in social network relationships. Role reversals in the exchange of social support.

Schwartz, Donald F.

Dept of Comm., 311 Kennedy Cornell University
 Ithaca, NY 14853 USA
 E-mail: Addr:
 Tel.: (607)255-2607
 Discipline: Communications,
 Keywords: attitudes, communications, fieldwork, microstructure, organizations, perceptions, administration, audits
 Activity: Communication networks in organizations – liaison roles in organizational networks.

Schweizer, Thomas

Neckarhalde 3
 7400 Tuebingen, 1, . GERMANY
 E-mail: Addr:
 Tel.: ()
 Discipline: Anthropology
 Keywords: community, elites, exchange, kinship, fieldwork, stratification, households, rural,
 Activity: Influence of class on network positions, applied to ethnographic study of kinship, religion & economic ties in a Javanese community; Q-type factor analysis of village social structure; duality of households and events in the religious domain; account of village social structure & multiplex relationships (kinship, economic transactions, religious ties).
 Editing German-lanugage anthropological textbook on network analysis.

Sexton, Carol

Grad School of Management
 Univ of California, Irvine
 Irvine, CA 92717 USA
 E-mail: Addr:
 Tel.: (714)856-8212
 Discipline: Management

Keywords: attitudes, communication, community, corporations, information, interorganizational linkages, occupations, organizations, qualitative methods, science, technology.
 Activity: Extraorganizational network structures of technical professionals, impact on organizational innovation.

Shapiro, Ben Zion

Faculty of Social Work
 University of Toronto
 246 Bloor St. W.
 Toronto, ON M5S 1A1 CANADA
 E-mail: Addr:
 Tel.: (416)978-3267
 Discipline: Social Work
 Keywords: attitudes, community, ethnicity, friendship, gerontology, mental health, perceptions, qualitative methods, social services, support, theory, power, therapy, social movements
 Activity: Meaning of relationships and its influence on various forms of helping relations; networks, support & the meaning of help in widowhood; 'Social development in Isreal: Structures & Constructions of Helping; 'The Social Context of Helping: Comparative Study of Self-Help in Canada & Israel; 'The Weak Tie Collectivity: A Network Perspective', SOCIAL WORK WITH GROUPS, vol 9, no. 4, Dec. 1986.

Sharkey, Peter

10 Aldbourne Ave.
 Woolton, Liverpool, L25 6JE ENGLAND
 E-mail: Addr:
 Tel.: (051)722 3460 Discipline: Social Work
 Keywords: support, social services, community, gerontology, Activity: Interested in the support networks of elderly people.

Sivarajah, Kanapathipillai

Postboks 1129
 Tromso, 9001 NORWAY
 E-mail: Addr:
 Tel.: (083)82130
 Discipline: Fisheries Development, Networking
 Keywords: Administration
 Activity: Coordinating Tamil Development Network of Norway. This promotes socio-economic development of Tamil homelands in Sri Lanka.

Smith, Bob

750 North SR 46
 750 North SR 46
 Bloomington, IN 47405 USA
 E-mail: BITNET Addr: B2SMITH @ IUBACS
 Tel.: (812)855-2893

Discipline: Sociology Keywords: authority, computers, quantitative methods, theory
Activity: technocracy

Smith, D.Randall

Department of Sociology
Rutgers University
Lucy Stone Hall
New Brunswick, NJ 08903 USA
E-mail: Addr: Tel.: (201)932 3346
Discipline: Sociology
Keywords: law, crime & deviance, friendship, blocks, occupations, social mobility, stratification, quantitative methods,
Activity: (With Elliot Noma), correspondence analysis of network data; an analysis of Sampson's monastery data in MULTIVARIATE BEHAVIOR RESEARCH 20 (Apr 85): 179-97; analysis of mobility transition matrix appeared in SOCIOL PERSPECTIVES 28 (Apr 85): 145-73; blockmodelling of the bank wiring room, PSYCHOLOGICAL BULLETIN, September 87.

Sodeur, Wolfgang

Ostlandstr, 72
D-5000 Cologne 40, GERMANY(FRG)
E-mail: Addr:
Tel.: () Discipline: Sociology Keywords: blocks, demography, microstructure
Activity: Development of social structure over time; Structure of relationships within the personal environments of children (also the socialization process).

Stanley, Bruce

1777 Vinton Avenue
Memphis, TN 38104 USA E-mail: BITNET Addr: STANLEY @ RHODES
Tel.: (901)27271332
Discipline: Politics
Keywords: authority, hierarchies, microstructure, political, power, social movements, theory
Activity: Dissertation: structure analysis of the Palestinian National Movement; 3-D computer graphic representations of political movements structural role change in regional agricultural research organizations.

Stanton-Salazar, Ricardo D.

Dept of Sociology, C-002
Univ of California
La Jolla, CA 92093 USA
E-mail: Addr: Tel.: (619)534-2779
Discipline: Education, Sociology
Keywords: education, ethnicity, social class, social mobility, stratification, support.

Activity: Graduating Spring 1990, Stanford University. New appointment: Ssistant Professor, Department of Sociology, UC San Diego. President's Fellow (post-doctoral), 1990-91.

Stephenson, Karen

Anderson Grad School of Mgmt
U C L A
405 Hilgard Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90024-1481 USA
E-mail: BITNET Addr: KSTEPHEN@AGSM.UCLA.E
Tel.: (213)825-5826 Discipline: Anthropology
Keywords: interorganizational, organizations, quantitative methods, stratification, technology, theory
Activity: Communication networks in organizations. Institutional power in networks and bureaucracies.

Stevenson, William B.

Dept of Organizational Studies
Boston College
Chestnut Hill, MA 02167 USA
E-mail: BITNET Addr: STEVENW @ BCVMS
Tel.: (617)552-3901
Discipline: Sociology
Keywords: administration, communication, government, hierarchy, organizations, quantitative method
Activity:

Stewman, Shelby

SUPA
Carnegie Mellon Univ.
Pittsburgh, PA 15213 USA
E-mail: Addr: Tel.: (412)268-8472
Discipline: Sociology
Keywords: computers, corporations, demography, gerontology, hierarchy, interorganizational linkages, longitudinal, microstructure, occupations, organizations, social mobility, stratification, technology.
Activity:

Stokman, Frans

Rijksstraatweg 316A
Haren GN, 9752 CN HOLLAND
E-mail: EARN Addr: STOKMAN @ HGRRUG5
Tel.: (050)346 7575
Discipline: Politics, Sociology
Keywords: corporations, elites, graphs, interorganizations, organizations, power, quantitative methods, recruitment, spatial models, support,

Ecl ✓
 Activity: Network analysis from the field of interlocking directorates among large corporations in The Netherlands (together with Mokken) and group formation in the United Nations (F.N. Stokman, 'Roll calls and sponsorship: A methodological analysis of Third World group formation in the United Nations.' Leyden: Sijthoff, 1977.) Development of an appendix to SPSS for network analysis, together with Mokken et al and Felling. Development of concepts and measures for network analysis. Implementation and extension of GRADAP; CORPORATE NETWORKS (international, dynamics); changes in social networks; Recent Publications F.N. Stokman et al.(eds) Networks of Corporate Power, Oxford-two articles in Social Networks.

Stokowski, Patricia A.

Behavioral Sci, #5 Box 468 Univ of Colorado
 Boulder, CO 80309 USA
 E-mail: BITNET Addr: STOKOWSKI
 P@CUBLDR
 Tel.: (303)492-7437
 Discipline: Natural Resources, Sociology
 Keywords: community, environment, friendship, qualitative methods, rural, theory, tourism, leisure, natural resources.
 Activity: Studying social networks in Colorado mountain communities faced with increasing tourism development pressures.

Stork, Diana

Department of Management
 University of Hartford
 W. Hartford, CT 06117 USA
 E-mail: BITNET Addr: STORK@HARTFORD
 Tel.: ()
 Discipline: Management Studies,
 Keywords: Assistant Professor at University of Hartford. Finishing Ph.D. at Columbia University — Two papers sent to ICA for summer 1988.
 Activity:

Straits, Bruce C.

Dept of Sociology
 Univ of Calif., S. Barbara
 Santa Barbara, CA 93106 USA
 E-mail: BITNET Addr: BSTRAITS@UCSBUXA
 Tel.: (805)893-3418
 Discipline: Sociology,
 Keywords: attitudes, communications, influence, political, survey.
 Activity:

Stratford, Jean

Inst. of Governmental Affairs
 University of California
 Davis, CA 95616 USA
 E-mail: Addr:
 Tel.: (916)752-2045
 Discipline: Information,
 Keywords: elites, information, interorganizational, business networks,
 Activity: Research programs on East Asian culture and development. Also a study of East Asian business groups.

Takeuchi, Akihiro

Akebonomachi 14-7-302
 Sendai, Miyagi Pre., 981 JAPAN
 E-mail: Addr:
 Tel.: (022)233-9983
 Discipline: Sociology, Visual Sociology
 Keywords: community, friendship, occupations, quantitative methods, social class, stratification, support, theory, urban, blocks
 Activity: Network analysis of social stratification in Japan.

Tam, Tony

Department of Sociology
 Harvard University
 Cambridge, MA 02138 USA
 E-mail: BITNET Addr: TAM@HARVUNXW
 Tel.: (617)495-3874
 Discipline: Sociology
 Keywords: rational choice, journalist, labor, moral action, elite, methodology, professions.
 Activity: Dissertation: "The Problem of Unobservable Social Structures: Theoretical and Empirical Contributions." has been applied to a major study of Washington interest organizations. The decomposition of centrality: an alternative to the procedure in Mizruchi et al. (1986).

Tausig, Mark

Department of Sociology University of Akron
 75 Overwood Rd.
 Akron, OH 44313 USA
 E-mail: BITNET Addr: R1MBT@AKRONVM
 Tel.: (216)375 6914
 Discipline: Sociology
 Keywords: health, interorganizations, mental health, support.
 Activity: Personal networks and formal services by family members caring for disabled member (mental health, mental retardation, frail elders).

Terry, Patterson A.

P.O. Box 21073
 Lansing, MI 48909 USA

E-mail: Addr:
 Tel.: (517)355 6672
 Discipline: Sociology
 Keywords: interorganizational relations,
 microstructures, organizations.
 Activity: Analysis of organizational ties among
 social service organizations in 12 medium-sized
 midwest US cities. Local social service
 interorganizational networks: their environments
 and their effects on the delivery of social services.

Tijhuis, Marja

St. Janskerkhof 42
 3811 HW Amersfoort, HOLLAND
 E-mail: Addr:
 Tel.: (033)756428
 Discipline: Sociology
 Keywords: attitudes, epidemiology, exchange,
 fieldwork, friendship, health, longitudinal,
 mental health, physical health, quantitative
 methods, support, surveys, theory, social capital
 theory.
 Activity: research in networks and health at NIVEL
 Institute, Utrecht, The Netherlands.

Trimble, David W.

47 Winthrop Road
 Brookline, MA 02146 USA
 E-mail: 232-5282 Addr:
 Tel.: (02146)617
 Discipline: Psychology
 Keywords: children, community, consulting, health,
 mental health, social services, support, therapy,
 psychotherapy.
 Activity: Clinical intervention with personal
 networks; distribute international informal
 newsletter among network therapists. Editor,
 Netletter, a newsletter for psychotherapists who
 practice social network therapy

Trotter, Robert T. (II)

Dept of Anthropology
 Northern Arizona Univ
 Flagstaff, AZ 86011 USA
 E-mail: BITNET Addr: CMSRTT21@NAUVM
 Tel.: (602)523-4521
 Discipline: Anthropology,
 Keywords: ethnicity, fieldwork, mental health,
 migration, qualitative methods, alcohol, drugs.
 Activity: Five year project to look at different
 models of alcohol, drug abuse and HIV risks,
 including network analyses of high risk groups.

Truex, Greg

4378 N. Ashtree St.
 Moorpark, CA 93021 USA
 E-mail: BITNET Addr: RCLK004@CALSTATE
 Tel.: (805)529-0326 Discipline: Anthropology

Keywords: crime, deviance, exchange, fieldwork,
 gender, households, kinship, perception,
 networks in economic development
 Activity:

Tutzauer, Frank

Dept of Communication
 SUNY – Buffalo
 Buffalo, NY 14260 USA
 E-mail: BITNET Addr: COMFRANK@UBVMS
 Tel.: (716)636-2141
 Discipline: Communications,
 Keywords: graphs, quantitative methods
 Activity: Network conformity.

Unger, Donald

Individual and Family Studies
 University of Delaware
 Newark, DE 19716 USA
 E-mail: Addr:
 Tel.: (302)451-6852
 Discipline: Psychology
 Keywords: children, community, environment,
 mental health, social support, teen pregnancy,
 families.
 Activity:

Van_Valey, Thomas L.

Dept of Sociology
 Western Michigan Univ.
 Kalamazoo, MI 49008 USA
 E-mail: EDU Addr: VANVALEY@GW.WMICH.
 Tel.: (616)387-3594
 Discipline: Sociology
 Keywords: computers, elites, migration, mobility,
 surveys, teaching, education
 Activity: Network change over time.

Wasserman, Stanley S.

Dept. of Psychology & Statistics
 University of Illinois
 603 E. Daniel St.
 Champaign, IL 61820 USA
 E-mail: BITNET Addr:
 SSWIBM@UIUVM.D.BITNET
 Tel.: (217)333 3325
 Discipline: Statistics
 Keywords: corporations, dynamic change,
 quantitative methods, consulting, longitudinal,
 spatial models
 Activity: a) Stochastic models b) Canonical analysis
 c) Statistical analysis of of multivariate social
 interaction data.

Wellman, Barry

Department of Sociology
 University of Toronto
 563 Spadina Ave.
 Toronto, ON M5S 1A1 CANADA

E-mail: BITNET Addr:

WELLMAN@UTOREPAS

Tel.: (416)978-8263

Discipline: Sociology

Keywords: communications, community, exchange, friendship, gender, gerontology, health, households, kinship, mental health, microstructure, quantitative methods, social services, support, surveys, theory, urban

Activity: Personal network study of urban social structure and social support. Looking at which types of ties and networks give support.

Analyzing longitudinal changes in personal circumstances and social networks. Bulgarian networks.

Wetherell, Charles

Department of History

University of California

Riverside, CA 92521 USA E-mail: BITNET Addr:

MERLIN@UCRVMS

Tel.: (714)787 5239

Discipline: History

Keywords: family, kinship, economic activity.

Activity: Diffusion of information.

Wheeler, Derek J.

Northern Ireland Bureau

3100 Mass. Ave. NW

Washington, DC 20008 USA

E-mail: Addr:

Tel.: (202)898-4478

Discipline: Economic Development

Keywords: administration, attitudes, ethnicity, fieldwork, friendship, government, interorganizational linkages, qualitative methods, recruitment.

Activity: Networking among influential Americans who may be able to help in the economic development of Northern Ireland plus assessing the value of networking for this purpose.

Wilson, Donald O.

College of Business

Rochester Institute of Technology

Rochester, NY 14623 USA E-mail: BITNET Addr:

DOWBRU@RITVAX

Tel.: (716)475-6798

Discipline: Administration, Management/Business

Keywords: communication, corporations, interorganizational linkages, organizations.

Activity:

Wolfe, Alvin W.

Department of Anthropology

University of South Florida

Tampa, FL 33620 USA

E-mail: BITNET Addr: DLIABAA at CFRVM

Tel.: (813)974-2150

Discipline: Anthropology

Keywords: corporations, exchange, interorganizations, mental health, macrostructure, organizations, social services, support, organizations

Activity: Electronic metropolitan ethnography — describing a metropolitan area as a multi-level network of organizations of many kinds.

Xu, Jiqian

Dept of Anthropology Univ of South Florida

Tampa, FL 33620 USA

E-mail: BITNET Addr: DLEAFAC@CFRVM

Tel.: (813)9742209

Discipline: Anthropology, Linguistics

Keywords: attitudes, computers, demography, environment, family, household, kinship, quantitative methods, social mobility, social movements, teaching, theory

Activity: Chinese family and kinship.

Zeggelink, Evelien

van Royenlaan gl

Groningen, 9721 EN HOLLAND

E-mail: Addr: ZEGGELINK@HGRRUG5

Tel.: (-50)636200

Discipline: Mathematics,

Keywords: dynamics, modelling, social networks

Activity: Modelling dynamics, simulating developments in friendship networks.

Ziegler, Rolf

Koempelstrasse 13

D8133 Feldafing, . GERMANY(FRG)

E-mail: Addr:

Tel.: ()08157-2535

Discipline: Sociology

Keywords: corporations, interorganizations, organizations, dynamic change, quantitative methods, social mobility, small enterprises

Activity: Interlocking directorates. Survival of small enterprises.

MEMBERSHIP BY COUNTRY

AUSTRALIA

Barnes, John A.
Bennett, Lois June
Klov Dahl, Alden S.
Pattison, Philippa
Peay, Edmund
Reser, Paul A.

BELGIUM

Judge, Anthony

BULGARIA

Radoeva, Detelina

CANADA

Carrington, Peter J.
Corman, June
Fuchs, D.
Gartrell, David
Gold, Gerald
Hirdes, John P.
Jones, Charles L.
Langlois, Simon
Leiter, Michael
Lewis, Scott
Marshall, Victor
McKinnon, Allison
Otis, Daniel
Poelzer, Gregory M.
Richards, William
Shapiro, Ben Zion
Wellman, Barry

Canada

Deroy-Pineau, Francoise

ENGLAND

Abell, Peter
Allan, Graham
Coxon, Anthony P.M.
Mitchell, J. Clyde
Sainsbury, Peter Geoffrey
Sharkey, Peter

ENGLAND(UK)

Everett, Martin G.

FRANCE

Degenne, Alain
Ferrand, Alexis

FRG

Marbach, Jan H.

GERMANY

Schweizer, Thomas

GERMANY(FRG)

Bien, Walter
Degenhardt, Werner
Goerke, Micheal
Hummell, Hans J.
Roehrl, Bernd
Sodeur, Wolfgang
Ziegler, Rolf

HOLLAND

Dykstra, Pearl A.
Nobel, Joris R.
Stokman, Frans
Tijhuis, Marja
Zeggelink, Evelien

IRELAND

Kirke, Deirdre
O'Connor, Pat

ITALY

Chiesi, Antonio

JAPAN

Chino, Naohito
Kumon, Shumpei
Numazaki, Ichiro
Takeuchi, Akihiro

NETHERLANDS

Rutges, Ab

NORWAY

Fyrand, Live
Schiefløe, Per Morten
Sivarajah, Kanapathipillai

PERU

Anderson, Jeanine

SINGAPORE

Minai, Keiko

SPAIN

Pizarro, Narciso

SWEDEN

Rundblad, Bengt

USA

Allen, Mitch
Arabie, Phipps
Banaszak-Hall, Jane C.
Barnett, George
Barron, David
Berkowitz, Stephen
Bolton, Lynne M.
Bonacich, Phillip
Borgatti, Stephen
Bovasso, Gregory
Boyd, John
Bradley, Raymond Trevor
Brajkovich, Leo
Brass, Daniel
Brewer, Devon
Bristor, Julia
Brown, Percy
Burke, Sandra Charvat
Burkhardt, Marlene E.
Campbell, Karen
Cappell, Charles
Carey, James W.
Carey, Martha Ann
Carley, Kathleen
Carroll, Walter
Casey, James W.
Caulkins, Douglas
Chapman, Nancy
Cochran, Moncrief
Collins, Randall
Cornwall, Marie
Coye, Terry
Daugherty, Steven R.
DeSarbo, Wayne S.
DiMaggio, Paul
Doreian, Patrick
Dow, Malcolm
Ennis, James G.
Fararo, Thomas
Faust, Katherine
Feiner, Joel
Feld/Suitor, Scott/Jill
Fink, Charles
Fischer, Claude S.
Freidenberg, Judith
Frenzen, Jonathan
Friedkin, Noah E.
Galaskiewicz, Joseph
Gillespie, David
Glick, William
Goldstein, Marc B.
Gordon, Denise
Granovetter, Mark
Greve, Arent
Hage, Per
Hammer, Muriel
Hess, Jim
Hildum, Donald C.
Holschuh, Jane
Hooper, Douglas
Hummon, Norman
Hurd, Gary S.
Iacobucci, Dawn
Iannucci, Anita
Jiron, Edith
Johnsen, Eugene
Kadushin, Charles
Keefe, Susan Emley
Kemper, Robert V.
Khawaja, Marwan
Kim, Young Yun
King, Leslie A.
Knoke, David
Koenig, Harold F.
Krackhardt, David
Kuo Wen Ban, Augustine
Langworthy, Robert
Lewis, John
Lipnack, Jessica
Maida, Carl
March, Stephen J.
Marini, Margaret Mooney
Mariolis, Peter
Marks, Judith L.
Marsden, Peter
Martin, Patricia Yancey
Maryanski, Alexandra
McPherson, J. Miller
Michaelson, Alaina
Michaelson, Karen L.
Mitnick, Barry
Mizruchi, Mark
Mogey, John
Molm, Linda
Montgomery, James
Montoro, Julian
Morgan, David
Morrill, Calvin
Morris, Martina
Morrissey, Joseph P.
Mount, Jeanine Kerl
Mueller, Robert
Murphy, John
Neaigus, Alan
Nixon, Howard L.
Ohtani, Shinsuke
Oliver, Amalya
Pankratz, Randy Jo
Paulson, Robert I.
Pitts, Forrest R.
Pravatiner, Mitchell A.
Prensky, David
Price, Rumi Kato
Radecki, Stephen
Rau, Marie T.
Reitz, Karl
Rice, Ronald
Romney, A. Kimball

Sadowsky, Donald
Saltzer, Benjamin A.
Salzinger, Suzanne
Sampson, Samuel Frank
Schmitz, Joseph A.
Schocken, Dawn Suarez
Schott, Thomas
Schuster, Tonya L.
Schwartz, Donald F.
Sexton, Carol
Smith, Bob
Smith, D.Randall

Stanley, Bruce
Stanton-Salazar, Ricardo D
Stephenson, Karen
Stevenson, William B.
Stewman, Shelby
Stokowski, Patricia A.
Stork, Diana
Straits, Bruce C.
Stratford, Jean
Tam, Tony
Tausig, Mark
Terry, Patterson A.

Trimble, David W.
Trotter, Robert T. II
Truex, Greg
Tutzauer, Frank
Unger, Donald
Van_Valey, Thomas L.
Wasserman, Stanley S.
Wetherell, Charles
Wheeler, Derek J.
Wilson, Donald O.
Wolfe, Alvin W.
Xu, Jiqian

Broadbent, Jeffrey
Alter, Catherine
Bullock, Jeffrey L.
Katrishen, Frances

YUGOSLAVIA

Batageli, Vladimir
Ferligoj, Anuska

MEMBERSHIP BY DISCIPLINE

Administration

Wilson, Donald O.

Anthropology

Allen, Mitch
Anderson, Jeanine
Boyd, John
Brewer, Devon
Carey, James W.
Casey, James W.
Caulkins, Douglas
Dow, Malcolm
Freidenberg, Judith
Gold, Gerald
Hage, Per
Hammer, Muriel
Iannucci, Anita
Keefe, Susan Emley
Kemper, Robert V.
Maida, Carl
Michaelson, Alaina
Michaelson, Karen L.
Numazaki, Ichiro
Reitz, Karl
Reser, Paul A.
Romney, A. Kimball
Schweizer, Thomas
Stephenson, Karen
Trotter, Robert T. II
Truex, Greg
Wolfe, Alvin W.
Xu, Jiqian

Archaeology

Hurd, Gary S.

Behavioral Systems

Fink, Charles

Communication

Bolton, Lynne M.
Kim, Young Yun

Communication Studies

Lewis, Scott

Communications

Barnett, George
Brajkovich, Leo
Coye, Terry
Degenhardt, Werner
Hildum, Donald C.
Rice, Ronald
Richards, William
Schmitz, Joseph A.

Schwartz, Donald F.
Tutzauer, Frank

Computing

Murphy, John
Rutges, Ab

Criminal Justice

Langworthy, Robert

Criminology

Nobel, Joris R.

Economic Development

Wheeler, Derek J.

Economics

Frenzen, Jonathan
Montgomery, James

Education

Stanton-Salazar, Ricardo D

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