

Articles and Chapters

Adams, Julia. 1996. *Principals and Agents, Colonialists and Company Men: The Decay of Colonial Control in the Dutch East Indies*. *American Sociological Review*. 61:12-28.

Patrimonial states and their chartered East India companies propelled the first wave of European colonialism in Asia during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The metropolitan principals of these organizations faced special problems in monitoring and controlling their own colonial agents. Focusing primarily on the Dutch United East Indies Company and secondarily on its English counterpart, I argue that the network structure of each organization affected the degree to which relationships between patrimonial principals and their agents could serve as a disciplinary device. Dutch decline was imminent when alternative opportunities for private gain, available via the ascending English East India Company, allowed Dutch colonial servants to evade their own patrimonial chain and encouraged its organizational breakdown. Features of network structure determined whether colonial agents saw better alternatives to the official patrimonial hierarchy, when they could act on them, and whether principals could respond.

Adler, Patricia A. and Peter Adler. 1995. *Dynamics of Inclusion and Exclusion in Preadolescent Cliques*. *Social Psychology Quarterly*. 58(3):145-162.

A critical structural form organizing the social arrangement of children's lives is the clique. This primary group colors the character of children's preadolescent years and shapes their socialization to adult life. In this paper

we draw on longitudinal participant observation and on depth interviews with advanced elementary-school children to explore the central feature of clique dynamics: the techniques of inclusion and exclusion. Cliques are circles of power wherein leaders attain and wield influence over their followers by cyclically building them up and cutting them down, first drawing them into the elite inner circle and allowing them to bask in the glow of popularity and acceptance, and then reducing them to positions of dependence and subjugation by turning the group against them. We conclude by discussing the generic features of these inclusionary and exclusionary dynamics, the characteristics of this cyclical pattern, the implications of this socializing experience for the broader societal dynamics of power and manipulation, and the kind of in-group/ out-group differentiation that can lead to prejudice and discrimination.

Baldwin, Mark W. and Beverley Fehr. 1995. *On the Instability of Attachment Style Ratings*. *Personal Relationships*. 2:247-261.

We examined the stability of ratings on the Hazan and Shaver (1987) single-item attachment style scale in a number of data sets, gathered by us and other researchers. Approximately 30% of subjects overall changed their attachment style classifications over a relatively short time span (ranging from 1 week to several months). The highest rate of instability was observed in subjects who classified themselves as anxious-ambivalent - the majority of whom changed their ratings from one time to the next. Given these findings, we explore the methodological and conceptual implications of instability in at-

tachment style ratings. With regard to the former, we question the current practice of selecting subjects for participation in research based on responses to the attachment style questionnaire administered on a different occasion. Our findings suggest that a substantial proportion would change their style rating in the interim. In terms of conceptualization, we examine a number of different explanations for the observed instability and propose that it may reflect variability in the underlying construct, rather than a lack of continuity in style or unreliability of measurement. From this perspective, an individual's response to an attachment style questionnaire reflects the relational schema that is activated at that moment, rather than an enduring general disposition or trait. Stability in ratings is therefore neither assumed nor expected.

Balfe, Judith Huggins. 1995. Passing It On: The Inheritance of Summer Houses and Cultural Identity. *The American Sociologist*. 26(4):29-40.

As part of an ongoing study of extended kinship with a focus specifically on the non-fungible inherited property of a summer house, interviews were conducted with 60 respondents, second to fourth generation heirs to typically modest summer cottages in New England. While not all of Protestant stock, all come to embrace a cultural identity of inner-worldly asceticism as explicated in Weber's Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism, if they are to use the house at all. Such summer houses require disciplined work on the part of their heirs, both to maintain the property and to conserve it "for the glory of God" rather than capitalize on it by selling it off to developers. Sacralized by its heirs, the summer house becomes the focus of their ongoing relations with each other, across and between the generations. The study suggests that the perpetuation of the Protestant Ethic may not require an "iron cage": instead, the sharing of material property contributes to warm rela-

tions among extended kin (currently ignored by sociological analysis of families) as well as to their collective and individual sense of cultural identity.

Batten, David F. 1995. Network Cities: Creative Urban Agglomerations for the 21st Century. *Urban Studies*. 32(2):313-327.

The global economy is nurturing an innovative class of polycentric urban configurations: network cities. A network city evolves when two or more previously independent cities, potentially complementary in function, strive to cooperate and achieve significant scope economies aided by fast and reliable corridors of transport and communications infrastructure. Creative network cities place a higher priority on knowledge-based activities like research, education and the creative arts. The cooperative mechanisms may resemble those of inter-firm networks in the sense that each urban player stands to benefit from the synergies of interactive growth via reciprocity, knowledge exchange and unexpected creativity. Two case studies are discussed briefly - Randstad Holland and Kansai, Japan. Since much of their future dynamism may rely upon transnational human resources, it is foreseen that more network cities will transcend national borders during the next millennium.

Bernhardt, Annette, Martina Morris, and Mark S. Handcock. 1995. Women's Gains or Men's Losses? A Closer Look at the Shrinking Gender Gap in Earnings. *American Journal of Sociology*. 101(2):302-328.

The recent closing of the gender wage gap is often attributed to increases in women's human capital. This explanation neglects the effect of growing inequality in men's earnings. The authors develop a decomposition that allows them to test how distributional changes in men's and women's earnings combine to yield change in women's economic status. Using Current Population Survey data from 1967 to 1987, the authors find that the striking

polarization in white men's earnings has played a critical role in generating women's relative economic gains, though more for white women than for black women. For both groups, the results predict a future slowing of women's relative progress.

Biblarz, Timothy J., Vern J. Bengtson, and Alexander Bucur. 1996. Social Mobility Across Three Generations. *Journal of Marriage and the Family*. 58:188-200.

This article examines differences in patterns of social mobility experienced by three generations (grandparents, parents, and children) within the same family lineages. Using data from the Longitudinal Study of Generations, we found that each successive generation of offspring has had higher occupational attainment than the one before. However, the rate of upward mobility has slowed across generations. Moreover, the association between parents' socioeconomic stratum and children's socioeconomic stratum has weakened across the generations in our sample (independent of structural shifts in the distributions of occupations), suggesting a decline in the family transmission of social position to offspring. Finally, in terms of female social mobility, the level of broad occupational segregation faced by every successive generation of women remained constant.

Bolger, Niall, Mark Foster, Amiram D. Vinokur, and Rosanna Ng. 1996. Close Relationships and Adjustment to a Life Crisis: The Case of Breast Cancer. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*. 70(2):293-294.

When life crises occur, significant others are thought to help alleviate distress and resolve practical problems. Yet life crises may overwhelm significant others, eroding their ability to provide effective support. The accuracy of these contrasting accounts of relationship functioning was evaluated in a study of 102 breast cancer patients and their significant

others, interviewed at 4 and 10 months after diagnosis. Results largely confirmed the negative account of relationship functioning. Although significant others provided support in response to patients' physical impairment, they withdrew support in response to patients' emotional distress. Moreover, support from significant others did not alleviate patients' distress or promote physical recovery. These results reveal limits to the effectiveness of close relationships in times of severe stress.

Böröcz, József, and Ákos Rónatas. 1995. Small Leap Forward: Emergence of New Economic Elites. *Theory and Society*. 24:751-781.

The collapse of Communism is often explained as resulting primarily from those economies' inherent inability to adjust to global change, to provide sustained economic growth, and to satisfy increasing consumer demand. Thus, many observers have expected rapid and far-reaching structural changes in the economy and the quick replacement of economic leadership during the transition from state socialism. This article aims to provide a first glimpse into the formation of the post-state-socialist economic elites in Hungary, Poland, and Russia. We raise four related but analytically separate questions: What is the extent of the change at the top of the economic hierarchy? Do we find that, in general, the same people have stayed in the same positions, or do we see a turnover of individuals since the transition from state socialism began? Even if the personnel of the new elite changes, its composition may remain unchanged if the same kind of people take the place of those who exit. Therefore we have to ask the following questions: 2. Which are the predominant social groups in the new economic elite? 3. What individual characteristics are over-represented in the new elite? 4. What type of individuals are losing and gaining ground among the elite because of the transition?

Braithwaite, Valerie. 1996. Between Stressors and Outcomes: Can We Simplify Caregiving

Process Variables? *The Gerontologist*. 36(1): 42-53.

Lawton, Kleban, Moss, Rovine & Glicksman's (1989) construction of caregiving appraisal is examined through a principal components analysis and varimax rotation of a data set based on in-depth quantitative interviews with 144 caregivers. Five caregiving appraisal dimensions were identified. Two dealt specifically with the provision of care: "task load caregiving" and "dysfunctional caregiving." The remaining three were primarily concerned with social supportiveness: "intimacy and love," "social captivity," and "social distance." "Dysfunctional caregiving" was the only type of appraisal that had significant bivariate relationships with poor mental health, low psychological well-being and subsequent institutionalization. A sixth dimension identified in this analysis, "inner strength and efficacy," represented psychological resources. Its independence from the appraisal measures supports Lawton et al.'s (1989) assumption that resources and appraisals can be measured separately. In contrast, social resources are better conceptualized as an integral part of caregiving appraisals.

Brown, Cliff and Terry Boswell. 1995. Strike-breaking or Solidarity in the Great Steel Strike of 1919: A Split Labor Market, Game-Theoretic, and QCA Analysis. *American Journal of Sociology*. 100(6): 1479-1519.

Split labor market theory provides insight into the development of ethnic and racial antagonism but has failed to address interracial solidarity and has tended to ignore the role of the state. The authors modify Heckathorn's formal model of collective action to derive predictions concerning the possibility of interracial solidarity or strikebreaking given split labor market conditions. Predictions are then examined using qualitative comparative analysis for 16 northern cities that participated in the 1919 steel strike. Results show that interracial solidarity developed in cities that

had strong local union organizations and nonrepressive governments, while black strikebreaking emerged in cities with higher proportions of recent black migrants and either repressive local governments or weak unions.

Bull, David and Erica Stratta. 1995. Police-Community Consultative Committees: A Response to Paramilitary Policing? *Australia and New Zealand Journal of Sociology*. 31(3):67-82.

Several writers have argued that police forces in places like Australia and the United Kingdom progressively adopted more militaristic styles of policing during the late 1970s and early 1980s. This paramilitary style of policing reduced the legitimacy of police forces and initially led to even more militaristic styles of policing. By the middle 1980s police forces in Australia and the United Kingdom had initiated policies of community policing in an attempt to increase their legitimacy by increasing their contacts with the community. Many of these policies claimed that such community contact would increase community input into policing decisions and priorities. This paper considers these issues and examines one form of community policing: police-community consultative committees. The stated purpose of these committees is to involve community members in the setting of priorities for their local police division or patrol. Observation of consultative committees in England and New South Wales indicates that the committees tend to focus on police priorities and objectives, to involve only respectable members of the community, and to co-opt them to the police point of view rather than acting as a conduit for community input.

Burt, Ronald S., Shaul M. Gabbay, Gerhard Holt, and Peter Moran, 1994. Contingent Organization as a Network Theory: The Culture-Performance Contingency Function. *Acta Sociologica*. 37:345-370.

Network models of market competition are used to advance from two significant research efforts: Lawrence and Lorsch's (1967) demonstration that the optimum form of organization varies between markets, and Kotter and Heskett's (1992) study of corporate culture and performance. We compare firms in terms of their economic performance, the extent to which they have a strong corporate culture, and the network structure of their market. The value of a strong corporate culture varies between markets; nothing in one market, an asset in more competitive markets. From the variation between markets, we build a culture-performance contingency function that uses the network structure of a firm's market to predict the extent to which a strong corporate culture can be expected to enhance the firm's performance. With the contingency function, and market census data, we infer that the correlation between culture and performance is strong in the American economy, especially in manufacturing. We also use the function to identify reasonable samples of organizations in which the correlations will be weak. The contingency function is an interesting substantive phenomenon in its own right and a valuable analytical tool for generalizing results on sample firms to population conditions.

Carley, Kathleen M. and David Krackhardt. 1996. Cognitive Inconsistencies and Non-Symmetric Friendship. *Social Networks*. 18:1-27.

Non-reciprocated relationships, such as all workers knowing the president of the company but only a few of the workers being known by the president, and non-symmetric relationships, such as workers thinking that they know the president and thinking that the president does not know them, are endemic to most social situations. While such inconsistencies may be expected in relationships such as giving advice and lending money, they are rarely expected to occur in seemingly symmetric relationships such as friendship. Nevertheless, they do. We suggest that re-

search in this area has been hampered by the confused language used for describing 'symmetries' and 'nonsymmetries'. We present a framework for thinking about these relations that clearly distinguishes cognitive inconsistencies and non-symmetric and non-reciprocated relations. Then, we employ this framework and constructural theory to suggest that owing to cognitive inconsistencies, any interaction-based relationship, including friendship, can potentially be non-symmetric. We examine a series of hypotheses concerning interaction and interaction-based behaviors that derive from this theory using friendship relations. We find that we are able to predict both who is friends with whom, non-symmetry in friendship, and non-reciprocities in the expectation for and recall of friendship.

Carley, Kathleen M. 1995. Communication Technologies and their Effect on Cultural Homogeneity, Consensus, and the Diffusion of New Ideas. *Sociological Perspectives*. 38(4):547-571.

A view of communication technologies as creating artificial agents and affecting the information-processing capabilities of agents is forwarded. The constructural theory is adapted to account for agents varying in their information-processing capabilities and, hence, to account for technology. Given this theoretical modification the constructural model is used to examine the impact of different communication technologies and sociocultural landscapes on the rate at which information diffuses and the time it takes for the society to reach cultural homogeneity and consensus. The findings suggest that as the available communication technologies change, the role of the sociocultural landscape in effecting social change varies. Paradoxically, this research suggests that mass-communication technologies that enable greater competition among messages and greater message complexity will enable faster information diffusion than will those technologies that inhibit competition and message

complexity.

Carroll, J. Douglas and James E. Carter. 1995. A Graph-Theoretic Method for Organizing Overlapping Clusters into Trees, Multiple Trees, or Extended Trees. *Journal of Classification*. 12:283-313.

A clustering that consists of a nested set of clusters may be represented graphically by a tree. In contrast, a clustering that includes non-nested overlapping clusters (sometimes termed a “nonhierarchical” clustering) cannot be represented by a tree. Graphical representations of such non-nested overlapping clusterings are usually complex and difficult to interpret. Carroll and Pruzansk (1975, 1980) suggested representing non-nested clusterings with multiple ultrametric or additive trees. Corter and Tversky (1986) introduced the extended tree (EXTREE) model, which represents a non-nested structure as a tree plus overlapping clusters that are represented by marked segments in the tree. We show here that the problem of finding a nested (i.e., tree-structured) set of clusters in an overlapping clustering can be reformulated as the problem of finding a clique in a graph. Thus, clique-finding algorithms can be used to identify sets of clusters in the solution that can be represented by trees. This formulation provides a means of automatically constructing a multiple tree or extended tree representation of any non-nested clustering. The method, called “clustrees”, is applied to several non-nested overlapping clusterings derived using the MAPCLUS program (Arabie and Carroll 1980).

Cashmere, John. 1996. Sisters Together: Women Without Men in Seventeenth-century French Village Culture. *Journal of Family History*. 21(1):44-63.

It is often assumed that the institution of the family and all that implied in terms of patriarchal power, settlement patterns, and inheritance customs restricted women within

village communities. This article sets out to explore the possibility that there were female-centered households in seventeenth-century France, based on sibling relationships, that these households did not require male suzerainty, and that they may have survived in village communities with the support of female networks operating through the evening spinning bees. The article focuses on texts that represent a legal dispute over a village fire in Normandy toward the end of the seventeenth century and on the complex ways in which male voices in these texts constituted the lives of the female villagers involved.

Cherlin, Andrew J. and Frank F. Furstenberg, Jr. 1994. Stepfamilies in the United States: A Reconsideration. *Annual Review of Sociology*. 20:359-381.

This paper discusses five themes related to the formation and functioning of stepfamilies. The first section examines how demographic trends, particularly changing marriage and remarriage rates and rising levels of cohabitation, are affecting post-marital family arrangements. The second section looks at the creation of new forms of kinship associated with remarriage and cohabitation. The third and fourth parts of the paper explore issues related to the social organization of stepfamilies and the consequences for children. The final section of the paper takes up the question of whether and why remarried persons are at higher risk of divorce. We discuss some implications of research for public policy and current theoretical debates about the status of the American family.

Clarkberg, Marin, Ross M. Stolzenberg, and Linda J. Waite. 1995. Attitudes, Values, and Entrance into Cohabitation versus Marital Unions. *Social Forces*. 74(2):609-634.

This article argues that marriage and cohabitation are associated with important differences in work patterns, earnings, treatment of money, use of leisure time, social relations

with the extended family, the division of household labor, and fertility. We hypothesize that these differences lead those considering the formation of a household to consider their attitudes toward these aspects of life, which appear to be so different in marriage from those in cohabitation. Using data from the National Longitudinal Study of the High School Class of 1972, we test and find support for the hypothesis that the choice between cohabitation and marriage is affected by attitudes and values toward work, family, use of leisure time, money, and sex roles, as well as values and attitudes toward marriage itself.

Clemens, Elisabeth S., Walter W. Powell, Kris McIlwaine, and Dina Okamoto. 1995. Careers in Print: Books, Journals, and Scholarly Reputations. *American Journal of Sociology*. 101(2):433-494.

Academic reputations rest on publication. But unlike many fields, sociology recognizes both journal articles and books, thereby complicating the relation of publication to reputation. Drawing on the sociology of science and organization theory to analyze elite sociology journals and books nominated for a major prize, the authors show how genre structures scholarly fields and shapes the reception of texts. Method and evidence, not subject matter, distinguish articles from books. Private universities "prefer" books, while scholars trained at public universities are more likely to publish articles. Gender and rank are associated with choice of genre, while citation rates increase with authors' prior publication records. Books generate conversations across subfields and disciplines; articles serve as a currency of evaluation within sociology.

Conell, Carol and Samuel Cohn. 1995. Learning from Other People's Actions: Environmental Variation and Diffusion in French Coal Mining Strikes, 1890-1935. *American Journal of Sociology*. 101(2): 366-403.

This study shows the role of imitation in

producing social protests. Resource mobilization theories tend to underestimate workers' need for information. The fact that conditions are right for striking needs to be communicated through news of other strikes. Thus (a) strikes stimulate other strikes, net of objective bargaining conditions, (b) unionization increases the rate of strike imitation, (c) successful strikes generate more imitation than unsuccessful strikes, (d) unionization changes the locus of strike imitation from strike beginnings to endings, and (e) long average strike length changes the locus of imitation from endings to beginnings. These predictions are supported by evidence on Third Republic French coal mine strikes.

DeSena, Judith N. 1994. Women: Gatekeepers of Urban Neighborhoods. *Journal of Urban Affairs*. 16(3):271-283.

This paper is based on an ethnographic study of strategies of neighborhood defense in a working class ethnic community in Greenpoint, Brooklyn. The author explores women's efforts to resist racial change. White non-Hispanic women in Greenpoint are the guardians of the neighborhood, acting as local observers of street life and serving as informal brokers in the local real estate market. The position of these women at the center of informational exchange is an important source of informal power for them and has long-term consequences for the neighborhood.

DiPrete, Thomas A. and Jerry D. Forristal. 1994. Multilevel Models: Methods and Substance. *Annual Review of Sociology*. 20:331-357.

This paper reviews recent developments in the application of multilevel models to substantive problems in sociology. There is no single multilevel model in sociology, but rather a set of more or less closely related approaches for exploring the link between the macro and micro levels of social phenomena. Methodological developments of the last ten years are

discussed and contrasted with older methods. Illustrative examples of how multilevel analysis has contributed to sociological knowledge are provided for several areas of the discipline, including demography, education, stratification, and criminology. Cautions in the use of these models for empirical research are discussed, along with possible further developments.

Donati, Pierpaolo. 1995. Identity and Solidarity in the Complex of Citizenship: The Relational Approach. *International Sociology*. 10(3): 299-314.

Within modernity, social identity and solidarity are deemed to be conflicting terms. What has been called the 'culture of difference' triggers a weak solidarity anywhere. If this is really so, how can we explain the rise of new 'social solidarities' - a phenomenon which is occurring throughout Europe along with concomitant processes of fragmentation and differentiation? The general argument of this paper is that conflicts between social identities and solidarities cannot be understood in terms of a clash between individual and holistic perspectives. We need a relational perspective. From this angle, the paper tries to explain why and how a post-modern (societal) balance between social solidarity and social identities (i.e., a new citizenship) is emerging today, from the society rather than from the state, in such a way as to build new forms of interdependences and links between identities and solidarities. Sociologically speaking, it may be that a new 'societal semantics' is emerging, according to which citizenship is a complex of rights and duties not only of individuals but also of social groups, arranging civic life into several 'universalistic autonomies' capable of reconciling collective goals and selfmanagement practices, solidarity and identity issues. This is the new challenge for post-modern societies; the name of this new game is 'societal citizenship' or citizenship of social autonomies, including regional ones.

Downey, Douglas B. 1995. When Bigger is not Better: Family Size, Parental Resources, and Children's Educational Performance. *American Sociological Review*. 60:746-761.

Although the inverse relationship between the number of siblings and children's educational performance has been well established, explanations for this relationship remain primitive. One explanation, resource dilution, posits that parents have finite levels of resources (time, energy, money, etc.) and that these resources are diluted among children as sibship size increases. I provide a more rigorous investigation of the dilution model than previous studies, testing its implications with a sample of 24,599 eighth graders from the 1988 National Education Longitudinal Study. My analyses support the resource dilution model in three ways. First, the availability of parental resources decreases as the number of siblings increases, net of controls. The functional form of this relationship is not always linear, however, and depends on whether the resource is interpersonal or economic. Second, parental resources explain most or all of the inverse relationship between sibship size and educational outcomes. Finally, interactions between sibship size and parental resources support the dilution model as children benefit less from certain parental resources when they have many versus few siblings.

Emmers, Tara M. and Kathryn Dindia. 1995. The Effect of Relational Stage and Intimacy on Touch: An Extension of Guerrero and Andersen. *Personal Relationships*. 2:225-236.

The effects of relational stage, intimacy, and gender on touch were examined. Participants were 270 partners from 135 couples involved in a heterosexual romantic relationship. Results indicated that touch varies as a function of relational stage. An examination of relational stage and subjects' perceptions of how much they touched their partner and how much their partner touched them generally

indicated and asymptotic relationship. Specifically, men's and women's perceptions of how much they touched their partners, and women's perceptions of how much their partners touched them, increased from the casually dating to the seriously dating stage and then leveled off for seriously dating, engaged, and married couples. Men's perceptions of how much their partners touched them increased from the casually dating to the seriously dating stage then decreased from the seriously dating to the married stage. Relational intimacy was also curvilinearly related to self and partner perceptions of touch. Because there were no significant interaction effects between stage and gender, or intimacy and gender, the curvilinear effects of relational stage and intimacy on touch are generalizable to both men and women.

Etzioni, Amitai. 1996. *The Responsive Community: A Communitarian Perspective. American Sociological Review*. 61:1-11.

Authentic communities, ones that are responsive to the "true needs" of all community members, reflect the appropriate balance of order and autonomy. The traditional contradiction between order and autonomy can be minimized by responsiveness that considers the community's historical position. When centripetal forces pull too much toward order, an emphasis must be placed on autonomy. When centrifugal forces pull too much toward autonomy, order must be given greater weight. The relationship between centripetal and centrifugal forces is peculiar. Like a symbiotic relationship, the forces enhance each other. However, at a point where one force gains undue supremacy over the other, they become antagonistic. This relationship, labeled inverting symbiosis, informs communitarian analysis of the current social conditions and therefore must be applied within context. As communities develop particularistic identities, boundaries between members and non-members evolve. To reduce the potential for

conflict, layered loyalties (allegiances to multiple communities) must be fostered. Ultimately, an overarching "community of communities" must develop to respond to the needs of constituent communities as those communities are responsive to their constituent members.

Evans, Gary W., Stephen J. Lepore and Alex Schroeder. 1996. *The Role of Interior Design Elements in Human Responses to Crowding. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*. 70(1):41-46.

The role of interior design elements in mitigating the negative relationship between residential crowding and psychological health was investigated. Residents of crowded homes with greater architectural depth - the number of spaces one must pass through to get from one room in the house to another - are less likely to socially withdraw or to be psychologically distressed than residents in crowded homes with relatively low depth. Additional analyses suggest that greater depth buffers the association between residential crowding and psychological distress because it reduces social withdrawal among residents of crowded homes.

Eyal, Gil and Eleanor Townsley. 1995. *The Social Composition of the Communist Nomenklatura: A Comparison of Russia, Poland, and Hungary. Theory and Society*. 24:723-750.

The question of the "nomenklatura" - which in East European parlance means, "are the Communists still in power?" - is one of the most salient political concerns in that region of the world. The very word "nomenklatura" evokes a host of dubious associations in East European political imagery: "the ruling class of the USSR," "the new grand bourgeoisie," "counter-selection," "old corruption," "networks of patronage," all signifying the continued existence, albeit covert, of the past within the present. *Which* past continues into

the present, however, and how the nomenclature was actually constituted and reproduced itself, are questions that are far from settled. Our central empirical question is, therefore: was the Communist nomenclature a self-reproducing group, and, if so, has it been able to reproduce itself even after the fall of Communism?

Farmer, Thomas W., and Elizabeth Farmer. 1996. Social relationships of students with exceptionalities in mainstream classrooms: social networks and homophily. *Exceptional Children*. 62(5):431-51.

This study explored the social affiliations of students in three mainstream classrooms containing students receiving general education services, students characterized as academically gifted, students with learning disabilities, and students with emotional and behavioral disorders. The study provided an in-depth description of the classrooms' social networks, focusing on the social and demographic characteristics that distinguished clusters of students. Findings showed that students formed distinct peer clusters around shared characteristics; particular social characteristics were associated with a student's level of centrality in the classroom; and students with exceptionalities were well integrated into the classroom's social structure. Affiliations of students with exceptionalities suggest topics for future research.

Finlay, William, Jack K. Martin, Paul M. Roman, and Terry C. Blum. 1995. Organizational Structure and Job Satisfaction: Do Bureaucratic Organizations Produce More Satisfied Employees? *Administration and Society*. 27(3):427-450.

Popular and social scientific critiques of the bureaucratic model of organizational behavior argue that employment in highly structured, bureaucratic work organizations adversely affects worker attitudes and behavior. In particular, these critics suggest that bureau-

cratic structure is associated with lower employee job satisfaction. Several empirical studies, however, have yielded an unexpected positive relationship between bureaucratic structure and satisfaction. In this research, the authors argue that this paradoxical pattern is the result of these studies having used measures of organizational structure that conflate job and organizational characteristics. The authors show that among members of an emerging profession, highly structured organizational activities have a negative effect on employee satisfaction when job characteristics are controlled.

Fischer, Claude S. 1995. The Subcultural Theory of Urbanism: A Twentieth-Year Assessment. *American Journal of Sociology*. 100(3):543-577.

Over the last 20 years, some urban sociologists have placed Fischer's 1975 article, "Subcultural Theory of Urbanism," on equal footing with Wirth's 1938 classic, "Urbanism as a Way of Life," as an explanation of urban-rural differences. But ambiguities in Fischer's subcultural theory require clarification before its validity can be thoroughly judged. Ironically, a few of these conceptual problems may have led to underestimating the theory's plausibility. Recent empirical research is typically consistent with subcultural theory but includes important failures and significant gaps. Clearer theoretical speculation should enable researchers to better test subcultural theory and decide among different explanations of urbanism's social implications.

Forgas, Joseph P. and Klaus Fiedler. 1996. Us and Them: Mood Effects on Intergroup Discrimination. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*. 70(1):28-40.

What is the role of mood in intergroup discrimination? In three experiments, people in happy, sad, or neutral moods made reward allocation decisions and formed impressions about in-group and out-group members.

When the personal relevance of the group was low, positive mood resulted in faster, more heuristic processing and greater intergroup discrimination. In contrast, when group relevance was high, it was negative mood that enhanced intergroup discrimination following slower, motivated processing, as predicted by the recent Affect Infusion Model (J. P. Forgas, 1995a). Reaction time data and mediational analyses confirmed these processing differences. Results are interpreted as evidence for mood-induced selectivity in the way people process information about groups. The implications of the findings for real-life intergroup behavior and for contemporary affect-cognition theories are considered.

Forste, Renata and Koray Tanfer. 1996. Sexual Exclusivity Among Dating, Cohabiting, and Married Women. *Journal of Marriage and the Family*. 58:33-47.

Using sexual exclusivity as an indication of commitment to a partner, we examine commitment within dating, cohabitation, and marriage. Employing data from the National Survey of Women (1991), we find that cohabitation, in terms of sexual commitment, is more similar to dating than marriage, and that cohabitation, relative to marriage is selective of less committed individuals. In addition, limiting our analyses to currently married women, we find that the characteristics emphasized in partner selection by those who cohabit before marriage differ from the characteristics emphasized by those who do not cohabit before marriage, and that these characteristics influence sexual exclusivity among prior cohabitators.

Freeman, Linton C. 1995. On the Structural Form of Human Social Groups: A Social Network Perspective. *Revue Française de Sociologie*. 36(4):743-758.

In 1977, Winship demonstrated that if the social proximities linking a collection of individuals satisfy the properties of an

ultrametric, then the social structure giving rise to those proximities is a nested hierarchy in which collections of actors overlap only by containment. Since this structural form corresponds very well to the traditional sociological conception of groups, it is important to assess the degree to which social proximities meet the requirements of an ultrametric. In 1992, Freeman showed that observed data on social proximities do not satisfy these requirements. Despite this failure, he conjectured that proximities in human groups tend toward satisfying the ultrametric requirements. The current paper proposes a stochastic model to address this question. Using the same data sets as the 1992 study, it is shown that the patterning of interaction comes close to the ultrametric form.

Fuller, Bruce, Judith D. Singer, and Margaret Keiley. 1995. Why do Daughters Leave School in Southern Africa? Family Economy and Mother's Commitments. *Social Forces*. 74(2):657-680.

By focusing on the family economy and its capacity to mediate broad economic developments, sociologists are beginning to move beneath macrostructural forces to better explain parental demand for schooling and children's attainment. This materialist model focuses on the explanatory power of contextual labor demand and resources internal to the family. Parents' social preferences and commitments, antecedent to "choosing" between work or school for their children, are presumed to covary with economic factors. In contrast, research on family practices within impoverished settings reveals that parents' social commitments linked to child development or schooling can vary independently of the family's economic circumstances. Applying these alternative theories to family behavior in southern African, we assess the relative influence of mothers' economic demands and social commitments on their daughter's probability of staying in school. We find that the risk of

daughters leaving school is more strongly influenced by mothers' social commitments than by household economics. Maternal influences do interact with selected family-economy indicators and are conditioned by the level of discretionary time afforded to daughters.

Gardner, Carol Brooks. 1994. A Family Among Strangers: Kinship Claims Among Gay Men in Public Places. *Research in Community Sociology*. Supplement 1:95-118.

Along with many instances of increased vulnerability in public places, gay men experience some situations of heightened civility. One type of heightened civility is the kinship claim, a call for identification and membership as gay that can result from verbal or nonverbal interaction. Using in-depth interviews with 56 Midwestern gay men, I delineate common types, bases for, and instances of kinship claims and discuss the different variety of benefits that informants said they received from kinship claims.

Giordano, Peggy C. 1995. The Wider Circle of Friends in Adolescence. *American Journal of Sociology*. 101(3):661-697.

Adolescents interact with a variety of peers, in addition to the close friends generally emphasized in the literature. In this article I contrast the style and content of the communications directed to close friends and other youths characterized by varying degrees of "nearness and remoteness." The handwritten messages found in high school yearbooks are analyzed and used to illustrate some of the distinct features of each type of discourse. This analysis suggests that while intimate relations undoubtedly play a key role in development, adolescents also learn a great deal about themselves and the social world they must navigate through their interactions with the wider circle of friends.

Guthrie, Douglas J. 1995. Political Theater

and Student Organizations in the 1989 Chinese Movement: A Multivariate Analysis of Tiananmen. *Sociological Forum*. 10(3): 419-454.

Social movement research has often been divided between organizational and cultural analyses of collective action. Organizationally oriented theorists have viewed indigenous organizational structure as the critical variable in the emergence of collective action. Political culture and cultural frame theorists have focused instead on the cultural frames that resonate with audiences, mobilizing them to action. But social movements cannot be the result of one or the other of these factors. An analysis of the 1989 Chinese movement illuminates the multivariate aspects of this social movement. This movement was a two-tiered movement with an organized student leadership tier and a mass audience. Enmeshed in university organizations and student networks, the student leaders relied on an organizational structure that had been emerging since the mid-1980s. This organized leadership tier employed cultural symbols and acts to mobilize mass audiences that were beyond the scope of the students' organizational linkages. The "political theater" of the organized student leaders was complemented by institutional changes that had been occurring over the decade of reform in China and a political opportunity that allowed wide coverage of the students' activities.

Han, Shin-Kap. 1996. Structuring Relations in On-the-Job Networks. *Social Networks*. 18:47-67.

I examine the social relational dimensions of work in a very large corporation. Analysis of on-the-job networks, consisting of various ties regularly involved in carrying out routine jobs, indicates the considerable and systematic influence of prescribed organizational structure in shaping emergent relational patterns. In particular, ego's formal hierarchical position is a major factor in constraining and

structuring variations in the networks. Ties are also found to be differentiated and selectively bundled along the organizational hierarchy with respect to relational content. The preferred model bridges the dichotomy between formal, prescribed networks and informal, emergent networks, relating the two in a specific way. Furthermore, the model fleshes out the implications of kinds of ties in hierarchical organizational settings.

Hanley, Eric, Natasha Yershova, and Richard Anderson. 1995. Russia — Old Wine in a New Bottle? The Circulation and Reproduction of Russian Elites, 1983-1993. *Theory and Society*. 24:639-668.

Recent elections in Russia, which have culminated in the ouster of radical reformers from the government and the official rejection of “shock therapy” in favor of a gradualistic approach toward economic change, have generated alarm in many circles in the West. This shift in governmental policy should have come as no surprise, however. Aside from reflecting popular dissatisfaction with plummeting standards of living and institutional obstacles to the implementation of a shock-therapy program, we suggest that the abandonment of radical reform in favor of a gradual approach conforms to the interests of a broad section of the current elite. As has been noted in the Western press, managers of state enterprises have formed a bloc to resist efforts to dismantle the redistributive economy. Organized politically as the Civic Union, these managers have a large number of adherents in the Russian parliament actively opposing executive measures to implement radical reform. Furthermore, in 1991 they effectively sabotaged radical reform by building up massive inter-enterprise debt to which the central bank responded by speeding up the printing presses and shipping the new rubles off to state enterprises. The money supply tripled overnight, inflation rose, and efforts to impose hard budget constraints on state enterprises came to a halt; radical reform

was effectively dead. Premier Chernomyrdin’s announcement in 1993 of a shift back to a policy of state subsidization of industry was but a formal acknowledgment of the victory of enterprise directors over radical reformers. Nor has there been anything in Yeltsin’s recent behavior to suggest a shift away from gradual economic reform.

Hanneman, Robert A. 1995. Simulation Modeling and Theoretical Analysis in Sociology. *Sociological Perspectives*. 38(4):457-462.

The use of computer simulation experiments as a tool for working with theories is not as widespread in sociology as it is in most scientific disciplines. This brief article explains how modeling is a distinctive activity from either “theory” or “empirical analysis” but how it informs both and connects them. Simulation models are artificial objects created to translate theoretical generalizations into specific scenarios involving states (variables and/ or actors) and rates (the dynamic causal laws hypothesized to generate change over time in the states). Simulation models are analyzed to understand the full range of implications of theoretical statements as they apply to producing historical realizations under particular circumstances. Simulation analysis operates by a method of experimentation, unlike mathematical modeling and statistical modeling. The strengths and limitations of these three approaches to studying models are discussed, and suggested to be complementary rather than competitive with each other. Last, this article briefly points out some of the unique features of the exemplars that compose the remainder of this special issue of *Sociological Perspectives*.

Hareven, Tamara K. 1994. Aging and Generational Relations: A Historical and Life Course Perspective. *Annual Review of Sociology*. 20:437-461.

This review explores historical changes in generational relations in American society as

they affect adaptation to the later years of life. Following a life course perspective, the review examines changes in the timing of life transitions, in family relations, and in generational and kin assistance and their impact on support in old age. In doing so, it demonstrates the significance of a historical and life course approach to the understanding of generational relations over time. Dispelling prevailing myths about coresidence and generational assistance in the past, the review discusses the circumstances under which nuclear household arrangements were modified and explores patterns of assistance inside and outside the household. It links demographic changes in the timing of life course transitions with patterns of supports to aging parents in the context of changing reciprocities among kin. By comparing two cohorts of adult children in an American community in terms of their supports to aging parents, as well as their attitudes toward generational assistance, the review identifies historical changes in the relations between generations in the larger context of family relations and kin assistance.

Hassanein, Neva, and Jack R. Kloppenburg, Jr. 1995. Where the Grass Grows Again: Knowledge Exchange in the Sustainable Agriculture Movement. *Rural Sociology* 60(4):721-740.

Many analysts of sustainable agriculture have given considerable attention to issues of knowledge production, but in general they have not engaged social movement theory. This neglect is addressed by examining the emergence of intensive rotational grazing as a local expression of the sustainable agriculture movement. Conceptual frameworks drawn from recent contributions to social movement theory are used to describe the cognitive praxis of graziers along technological, cosmological, and organizational dimensions. Contrary to current interpretations, which emphasize the idiosyncratic character of local knowledge in agriculture, this analysis shows

that through horizontal forms of organizing and information exchange, graziers overcome the limits of their personal experience and usefully share local knowledge in networks that they have forged expressly for that purpose.

Hastings, Annette. 1996. Unravelling the Process of 'Partnership' in Urban Regeneration Policy. *Urban Studies*. 33(2):253-268.

In the UK, there is a political consensus that a multi-sectoral partnership approach is essential to achieve urban regeneration. As a term, however, 'partnership' is overused, ambiguous and politicized. The Conservative government has inscribed 'partnership' with a complex political agenda. It is not clear whether the politics of partnership are still dominated by a Thatcherite agenda of privatising and centralising urban policy or whether a new, more democratic era has been entered. The paper explores how the stakeholders in the central government-led Scottish Urban Partnerships conceive of the nature of their interrelationships within this political context. It also presents a conceptualisation of partnership processes which extends and refines the framework put forward by Mackintosh (1992). The paper concludes that the Urban Partnerships are essentially limited applications of the potential of the partnership approach.

Hinds, Pamela and Sara Kiesler. 1995. Communication Across Boundaries: Work, Structure, and Use of Communication Technologies in a Large Organization. *Organization Science*. 6(4):373-393.

Recent popular and theoretical literature emphasizes the significance of communication technology for collaboration and information sharing across organizational boundaries. We hypothesize that due to the collaborative nature of their work and the way they are organized in work groups, technical employees, as compared with administrative

employees, will communicate laterally, and will use the telephone and email for this purpose. We studied technical and administrative employees in seven departments of a large telecommunications firm. From logs of communication over two days, we examined vertical and lateral communication inside and outside the chain of command and department, and the use of telephone, email, and voice mail for this communication. Technical employees did have more lateral communication than administrators did, but all lateral communication (not just that of technical employees) tended to be by telephone. Over 50% of employees' communication was extradepartmental; extradepartmental communication, like lateral communication, tended to be by telephone. When employees used asynchronous technology, technical employees used email whereas administrators, especially those at high levels, used voice. Differential boundary-crossing by technical and administrative employees could be explained in part by the flatter structure of the technical work groups. Our results are consistent with Powell (1990), Barley (1994) and others who have argued that the rise of technical work and the horizontal organization of technical workers increases collaboration and nonhierarchical communication. Organizations can encourage communication flows across organizational boundaries by strengthening horizontal structures (for technical workers especially) and supporting old and new technology use by all employees.

Hogg, Michael and Sarah C. Hains. 1996. Intergroup Relations and Group Solidarity: Effects of Group Identification and Social Beliefs on Depersonalized Attraction. *Journal of Social and Personal Psychology*. 70(2):295-309.

An intergroup extension of M. A. Hogg's (1992, 1993) social attraction hypothesis is proposed. Netball teams were investigated with measures assessing the relationship between (a) objective status; (b) "social beliefs"

about intergroup status, stability, legitimacy, and permeability; (c) group identification, self-categorization, and prototypicality; (d) interpersonal relations and similarity; (e) depersonalized social attraction; and (f) true personal attraction. As predicted, group-membership-based social attraction was directly influenced by self-categorization; indirectly influenced, through self-categorization, by intergroup status and stability beliefs; and uninfluenced by interpersonal relations. Social attraction (related to prototypicality and group identification) was relatively independent of personal attraction (related to similarity and interpersonal variables). Legitimacy, permeability, and the empirical co-occurrence of social and personal attraction in cohesive groups are discussed.

Houts, Renate M., Elliot Robins, and Ted L. Huston. 1996. Compatibility and the Development of Premarital Relationships. *Journal of Marriage and the Family*. 58:7-20.

This study contributes to the literature on compatibility in courtship by seeking to identify empirical links between social homogamy, similarity in leisure interests and role performance preferences, and the dynamics of premarital relationships. Data were collected from 168 working-class and middle-class couples married for the first time in central Pennsylvania during the early 1980s. The more similar individuals' role performance preferences and leisure interests were to those of the other sex in the sample, the more compatible they were with the person they married. Nonetheless, even after controlling for how likely individuals were to find a compatible mate in the population of other-sex persons, people tended to be better matched than they would have been had they been randomly paired (i.e., assortative mating appears to be taking place on the basis of leisure interests and role performance preferences). Assortative mating also was found with regard to social characteristics (age, education, religion), but such social similarity

was related neither to similarity in couples' leisure interests nor to their role preferences, and, with one exception, social similarity was not significantly related to their courtship experiences and evaluations. Similarity in leisure interests and compatible role preferences, however, were related both to partners' subjective evaluations of their courtships (i.e., love, ambivalence) and to how they reportedly interacted with each other (i.e., conflict, efforts to enhance the quality of the relationship). In the conclusion, we place our findings within the context of previous writings on compatibility and mate selection and argue for the importance of establishing empirical linkages between various combinations of the partners' social and psychological attributes and their courtship experiences.

Hoyt, Danny R., David O'Donnell, and Kristin Yagla Mack. 1995. Psychological Distress and Size of Place: The Epidemiology of Rural Economic Stress. *Rural Sociology*. 60(4):707-720.

Size-of-place differences in the distribution of psychological distress are examined. Residents in communities of less than 2,500 population are predicted to have higher levels of distress than persons living in farm, rural nonfarm, and larger places. A research instrument was designed to measure economic stress, personal resources, and psychological distress in a survey of adult householders in a midwestern state. Results support the interpretation that long-term demographic and social trends had a negative impact upon the psychological well-being of residents in rural communities. Residents of these rural communities have higher levels of distress than persons living on farms or in towns of up to 9,999 population. Levels of psychological distress are not significantly different between persons living in rural communities and those in small cities or urban centers.

Hubert, Lawrence and Phipps Arabie. 1995.

Iterative Projection Strategies for the Least-Squares Fitting of Tree Structures to Proximity Data. *British Journal of Mathematical and Statistical Psychology*. 48:281-317.

A least squares optimization strategy is first reviewed and applied to the task of fitting a given collection of symmetric proximity values defined between the objects from one set by a collection of reconstructed proximity values, satisfying a fixed set of constraints, generated from some specified graph-theoretic structure, such as an ultrametric or an additive tree, selected for representing the objects. Our method uses iterative projection on to closed convex sets defined by the collection of given constraints characterizing the structural representation specified, and in contrast to least squares optimization methods that impose such constraints through the use of penalty functions, avoids the use of the latter, as well as the implementation of any gradient-based optimization technique. Secondly, just as various penalty-function/ gradient-based optimization techniques have been turned into heuristic search strategies for such particular structures of interest as ultrametrics or additive trees, the use of iterative projection is suggested as a general heuristic search strategy for locating the best structural representations to impose in the first place, where the collection of constraints used may vary over the course of the optimization process. Our evaluation of the expected results uses several data sets previously analyzed in the literature. Finally, several other applications of iterative projection as a heuristic optimization technique are discussed including the consideration of data beyond that of a single symmetric proximity matrix (for example, extensions to two-mode proximity matrices, i.e. between two distinct object sets, and to three-way proximity matrices either symmetric or not), and to representations based on sums of matrices where each is constrained separately to conform to some desired representational structure.

Hubert, Lawrence and Phipps Arabie, 1995. *An Approximation of Two-Mode Proximity Matrices by Sums of Order-Constrained Matrices.* *Psychometrika.* 60(4):573-605.

A least-squares strategy is proposed for representing a two-mode proximity matrix as an approximate sum of a small number of matrices that satisfy certain simple order constraints on their entries. The primary class of constraints considered define Q-forms (or anti-Q-forms) for a two-mode matrix, where after suitable and separate row and column reorderings, the entries within each row and within each column are nondecreasing (or nonincreasing) to a maximum (or minimum) and thereafter nonincreasing (or nondecreasing). Several other types of order constraints are also mentioned to show how alternative structures can be considered using the same computational strategy.

Itzigsohn, Jose. 1995. *Migrant Remittances, Labor Markets, and Household Strategies: A Comparative Analysis of Low-Income Household Strategies in the Caribbean Basin.* *Social Forces.* 74(2):633-655.

This article analyses the relationship between remittances and the subsistence strategies of low-income households in four capital cities of the Caribbean Basin. The switch to an export-oriented model of development implemented in response to the economic crisis of the beginning of the 1980s deteriorated the labor market conditions in the region, making it difficult to subsist on local incomes. The findings point to the importance of migrant remittances on urban low-income households in terms of the number of households receiving remittances, their importance for the household income, and their effects on labor market participation of the head of the household, as well as additional members. They suggest that remittances are a rational strategy followed by households confronting very difficult labor market conditions.

Jackson, Linda A., Linda A. Sullivan, Richard Harnish, and Carole N. Hodge. 1996. *Achieving Positive Social Identity: Social Mobility, Social Creativity, and Permeability of Group Boundaries.* *Journal of Personal and Social Psychology.* 70(2):241-254.

Three experiments examined 5 hypotheses of social identity theory (H. Tajfel & J. C. Turner, 1979) concerning social mobility and social creativity strategies and how permeability of group boundaries affects strategy use. As predicted, members of negatively distinctive in-groups distanced themselves psychologically from the in-group (social mobility), rated the distinguishing dimension as less undesirable (social creativity), and rated the in-group more favorably on other dimensions (social creativity) than did members of nondistinctive in-groups. Also as predicted, social creativity strategies were more likely to be used when group boundaries were impermeable rather than permeable. Permeability effects on social mobility strategies were more complex than predicted. Additional findings shed light on relationships among identity-enhancement strategies and on how dimensions are chosen to flatter a negatively distinctive in-group.

Jankowski, Stephen, Lynn Videka-Sherman, and Karen Laquidara-Dickinson. 1996. *Social support networks of confidants to people with AIDS.* *Social Work,* 41(2):206-14.

AIDS has a devastating impact on the social support networks of those most closely involved with the person with AIDS (PWA). This qualitative study of the social support networks of confidants to PWAs reports the findings of intensive, semistructured interviews with 11 confidants. Numerous changes were observed in the confidants' supportive resources, network structure, and functioning. Implications for social work practice are discussed.

Jasso, Guillermina. 1996. *Deriving Impli-*

cations of Comparison Theory for Demographic Phenomena: A First Step in the Analysis of Migration. *The Sociological Quarterly*. 37(1):19-57.

This article describes the use of comparison theory to generate testable implications about demographic phenomena, and, to illustrate, derives some implications of comparison theory for migration behavior. Using two strategies for deriving predictions, known as the micromodel and macromodel strategies, we obtain a variety of theoretical results for the three types of actors in migration situations -- the migrant, others in the origin country, and others in the destination country -- for bilateral relations between origin and destination countries, and for the effects of the societal valued goods and the income distribution and its inequality on the differential propensity to emigrate among rich and poor.

Jefferson, C. W. and M. Trainor. 1996. Public Sector Relocation and Regional Development. *Urban Studies*. 33(1):37-48.

The drive for efficiency in national government has given an increased impetus to Civil Service relocation away from London and the South East. This provides opportunities for regional development similar to those in business support operations in the private sector. In assessing such opportunities, the paper looks at the economic benefits and costs of public sector relocation. The history of Civil Service relocation and the motivating factors are examined. Regional development agencies cannot offer the same inducements as do private services, but they have broadened their activities in order to attract mobile public-sector employment.

Kalleberg, Arne L. and Mark E. Van Buren. 1996. Is Bigger Better? Explaining the Relationship Between Organization Size and Job Rewards. *American Sociological Review*. 61:47-66.

Do employees in large organizations receive different economic and noneconomic job rewards than do employees in small organizations? If so, what explains the relationship between organization size and job rewards? We examine these questions using a recent nationally representative data set that provides information on organizations and their employees in the United States. We find that employees in large organizations have higher earnings, more fringe benefits and opportunities for promotion, but less autonomy on the job than do workers employed by small organizations. Our theoretical framework identifies several possible reasons for the relationship between organization size and job rewards, including industrial, geographic, organizational, and individual variables. Whether a firm has internal labor markets is the correlate of organization size most consistently related to job rewards.

Kerwood, Hazel A. 1995. Where Do Just-in-Time Manufacturing Networks Fit? A Typology of Networks and a Framework for Analysis. *Human Relations*. 48(8):927-950.

This paper explores how just-in-time (JIT) networks differ from conventional networks, by positioning this form of network within a typology of three distinct "hub and satellite" structures. The form and duration of coupling, both within the network, and between the network and its external environment, are identified and examined from a multi-theoretical perspective. The most relevant theoretical frameworks for each network type are identified, areas of integration between internal and external coupling are suggested, and conditions for success for each network type are hypothesized.

Kiesler, Sara, Lee Sproull, and Keith Waters. 1996. A Prisoner's Dilemma Experiment on Cooperation With People and Human-Like Computers. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*. 70(1):47-65.

The authors investigated basic properties of social exchange and interaction with technology in an experiment on cooperation with a human-like computer partner or a real human partner. Talking with a computer partner may trigger social identity feelings or commitment norms. Participants played a prisoner's dilemma game with a confederate or a computer partner. Discussion, inducements to make promises, and partner cooperation varied across trials. On Trial 1, after discussion, most participants proposed cooperation. They kept their promises as much with a text-only computer as with a person, but less with a more human-like computer. Cooperation dropped sharply when any partner avoided discussion. The strong impact of discussion fits a social contract explanation of cooperation following discussion. Participants broke their promises to a computer more than to a person, however, indicating that people make heterogeneous commitments.

Klovdahl, Alden S. 1995. Levels of Protection: Confidentiality in Network Research. *Bulletin de Methodologie Sociologique*. 48:120-132.

La volonté de protéger les sujets humains a encouragé la discussion sur les protections appropriées dans divers domaines de la recherche scientifique. Etrangement, de telles procédures de garantie de la confidentialité des informations fournies par des sujets dans la recherche sur les réseaux sociaux, sont peu discutées dans la littérature scientifique. Dans cet article, l'auteur examine la question de la protection de telles données et suggère qu'il existe des procédures simples et faciles à instaurer pour fournir une protection adéquate dans la plupart des cas.

A desire to protect human subjects from harm has stimulated discussion of appropriate safeguards in various areas of scientific endeavor. Ironically, procedures for protecting the confidentiality of information provided by participants in social network research have

received little attention in the literature. Here the protection of data obtained in social network research is discussed and it is suggested that simple, easily implemented procedures provide adequate protection in most cases.

Kurzman, Charles. 1996. Structural Opportunity and Perceived Opportunity in Social-Movement Theory: The Iranian Revolution of 1979. *American Sociological Review*. 61:153-170.

Tocquevillean analyses of social movements are limited to cases in which structural opportunities (the vulnerability of the state to popular political pressure) coincide with perceived opportunities (the public's awareness of opportunities for successful protest activity). This alignment may not always occur, however. I examine the implications of a mismatch between structural opportunities and perceived opportunities using participant and eyewitness accounts of the Iranian revolutionary movement of 1977 through 1979. By several objective measures, the monarchy was not structurally vulnerable. Yet Iranians appear to have perceived opportunities for successful protest, basing their perceptions on a shift in the opposition movement, not on a shift in the structural position of the state. In the conflict between structural conditions and perceived opportunities, the structural conditions gave way. Only by examining cases in which structural opportunities and perceived opportunities are out of balance can the relative effect of each be determined.

Lapointe, François-Joseph and Pierre Legendre. 1995. Comparison Tests for Dendrograms: A Comparative Evaluation. *Journal of Classification*. 12:265-282.

Classifications are generally pictured in the form of hierarchical trees, also called dendrograms. A dendrogram is the graphical representation of an ultrametric (= cophenetic)

matrix; so dendrograms can be compared to one another by comparing their cophenetic matrices. Three methods used in testing the correlation between matrices corresponding to dendrograms are evaluated. The three permutational procedures make use of different aspects of the information to compare dendrograms: the Mantel procedure permutes label positions only; the binary tree methods randomize the topology as well; the double-permutation procedure is based on all the information included in a dendrogram, that is: topology, label positions, and cluster heights. Theoretical and empirical investigations of these methods are carried out to evaluate their relative performance. Simulations show that the Mantel test is too conservative when applied to the comparison of dendrograms; the methods of binary tree comparisons do slightly better; only the double-permutation test provides unbiased type I error.

Lawler, Edward J. and Jeongkoo Yoon. 1996. Commitment in Exchange Relations: Test of a Theory of Relational Cohesion. *American Sociological Review*. 61:89-108.

We develop and test a theory of relational cohesion, which predicts how and when people in exchange become committed to their relationship. The theory focuses on dyads within networks and predicts that more equal power and greater “total,” or mutual, power promote exchanges that arouse positive emotions and create perceptions of the relation as a cohesive unit. The behavioral consequences are a tendency for actors to (1) stay in the exchange relation despite attractive alternatives, (2) provide each other token gifts, and (3) contribute to a new joint venture. Three laboratory experiments test and support the theory. Our results suggest that complementary emotional/ affective and uncertainty-reduction processes explain the effect of repetitive exchanges on commitment formation. The broad implication is that frequent exchanges by the same actors in a network result in their relation becoming a

valued object in itself and a source of informal constraint on malfeasance.

Laxer, Gordon. 1995. Social Solidarity, Democracy and Global Capitalism. *Canadian Review of Sociology and Anthropology*. 32(3): 287-314

Dans cette étude, nous examinons les hypothèses des partisans de la «mondialisation» et proposons des solutions totalement opposées. Dans la première partie, nous réfutons les arguments suivants au sujet de la «mondialisation»: la souveraineté nationale s'érode dans tous les pays; la part de propriété transnationale est plus importante que par le passé; la «mondialisation» constitue la conséquence inévitable du changement technologique; et la libéralisation de l'économie à l'échelle mondiale renforce la démocratie. Dans la deuxième partie, nous examinons les solutions de rechange démocratiques que peuvent offrir les anciens et les nouveaux mouvements sociaux. L'utilisation de fonds d'investissement gérés par le public et engagés selon les besoins des collectivités est considérée comme une solution de rechange à l'orientation axée sur le marché mondial des entreprises transnationales.

This paper critically examines the assumptions of the advocates of “globalization” and develops an alternative that is the polar opposite. The first half of the paper challenges the following assumptions about “globalization”: that national sovereignty is eroding for all countries; that the level of transnational ownership is higher now than in the past; that “globalization” has been the inevitable result of technological change; that democracy is strengthened by global economic liberalization. The second half of the paper examines the prospects for the creation of democratic alternatives to globalization in old and new social movements. Socially controlled investment funds that have “location commitment” to communities are seen as an

alternative to the globalization vision of transnational corporations.

Lazega, Emmanuel and Marie-Odile Lebeaux. 1995. Social Capital and Lateral Constraint. *Revue Française de Sociologie*. 36(4):759.

In order to exert power and maintain collective action, it is often necessary to mobilize one's social resources, "one's relations", and to know how to use them. This article examines this mobilization in terms of social capital conversion into lateral social constraints. The analysis is based on socioeconomic and three-way network data. More precisely, it shows how partners in a collegial organization, a corporate law firm, use leverage (i.e. their connections within the firm) to put pressure on each other. It is shown that actors mobilize their own social capital selectively, depending on the type of tie, the characteristics of the "owner" of the social resources and the relations between those involved. The development of lateral constraints thus appears to be the result of economic calculations, inextricably linked to partners' strategic culture and definitions of identities.

Lea, Martin, Tim O'Shea and Pat Fung. 1995. Constructing the Networked Organization: Content and Context in the Development of Electronic Communications. *Organizational Science*. 6(4):462-478

This paper presents a case study of the development of electronic communications in a changing organization with the aim of studying the complex relationship between content and context in the design and implementation of technological change in communications. The development of a computer-mediated communication system was followed over a period of four years during which time the participating organization expanded by acquisition and then reformed in conjunction with its neighbors in other countries into an integrated, "networked" organization in preparation for the

approach, which uses a network metaphor as a framework for understanding the relationship between content and context in technology design, is used to explore the co-constructions system. We contrast this approach with traditional and other recently proposed approaches and conclude that the study of actor networks affords an opportunity to transcend the dualities between the technical and the social and between content and context that currently frame studies of electronic communications in organizations.

Leaper, Campbell and Heithre Holliday. 1995. Gossip in Same-Gender and Cross-Gender Friends' Conversations. *Personal Relationships*. 2:237-246.

Gossip initiations and listener responses were examined in conversations between 25 female-female, 19 male-male and 24 female-male pairs of friends. Participants were 18 to 21 years of age (mean age = 19) and had known one another for at least 2 months (mean length = 24 months). Transcribed tape recordings of 5-minute unstructured conversations were analyzed for gossip initiations (evaluative comments about a familiar third person) and gossip responses (discouraging, neutral, mildly encouraging, moderately encouraging, highly encouraging). Overall, encouraging responses were more likely than discouraging or neutral responses. Group differences were also observed. Negative gossip was more likely to occur between female pairs than between male pairs or cross-gender pairs. Also, among female pairs only, negative gossip was more likely than positive gossip. Furthermore, the female pairs tended to respond to evaluative gossip with highly encouraging comments. There were no gender differences within the cross-gender pairs associated with any behaviors. The findings suggest that women may be more likely than men to use and encourage gossip in same-gender friendships in order to establish solidarity and make social comparisons.

Leenders, Roger Th. A. J. 1995. Models for Network Dynamics: A Markovian Framework. *Journal of Mathematical Sociology*. 20(1):1-21.

A question not very often addressed in social network analysis relates to network dynamics and focuses on how networks arise and change. It alludes to the idea that ties do not arise or vanish randomly, but (partly) as a consequence of human behavior and preferences. Statistical models for modeling changes in the structure of social networks are rare and often strongly restricted substantively. The common approach is to focus on conditional transition probabilities using loglinear modeling. In the present article it is argued that it is more natural to model transition rates instead of probabilities. A model for explaining transition rates is presented using continuous time Markov theory. It is shown that a Markovian approach yields a very flexible model that can handle a wide variety of parameters that may be structural, non-structural or a combination. A range of possible models is discussed and applied to data on friendship formation in a classroom.

Lepore, Stephen J., Roxane Cohen Silver, Camille B. Wortman, and Heidi A. Wayment. 1996. Social Constraints, Intrusive Thoughts, and Depressive Symptoms Among Bereaved Mothers. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*. 70(2):271-282.

The study examined how social constraints on discussion of a traumatic experience can interfere with cognitive processing of and recovery from loss. Bereaved mothers were interviewed at 3 weeks (T1), 3 months (T2), and 18 months (T3) after their infants' death. Intrusive thoughts at T1, conceptualized as a marker of cognitive processing, were negatively associated with talking about infant's death at T2 and T3 among socially constrained mothers. The reverse associations were found among unconstrained mothers. Controlling for initial level of distress, there was a positive

relation between T1 intrusive thoughts and depressive symptoms over time among socially constrained mothers. However, higher levels of T1 intrusive thoughts were associated with a decrease in T3 depressive symptoms among mothers with unconstrained social relationships.

Lichter, Daniel T. and Diane K. McLaughlin. 1995. Changing Economic Opportunities, Family Structure, and Poverty in Rural Areas. *Rural Sociology*. 60(4):688-706.

Industrial restructuring in the 1980s ushered in a new pattern of growing economic diversity over geographic space. The objective of this study is to examine the extent and etiology of changing spatial inequality between and within metropolitan (metro) and nonmetropolitan (nonmetro) areas, as measured by increasing or decreasing county poverty rates. Results based on data from the 1980 and 1990 census summary tape files suggest several conclusions. First, poverty rates increased more rapidly in nonmetro than metro counties during the 1980s; historical patterns of metro-nonmetro economic convergence slowed over the past decade. Second, poverty rates tended to decline in nonmetro counties with traditionally high rates of poverty, thus providing counter-evidence to arguments suggesting that the gap between traditionally poor and nonpoor nonmetro counties has widened. Third, spatial differences in poverty rates and relative increases in county poverty rates over the 1980s were most strongly associated with women's employment and headship status. The results raise questions about the extent to which traditional rural economic development strategies address the potentially deleterious economic effects of rising percentages of poor female-headed families.

Lin, Nan. 1995. Social Resources: A Theory of Social Capital. *Revue Française de Sociologie*. 36(4):685-704.

The present paper reviews the theory of social resources as sociological theory intended to describe individual actions in the context of social structure. Social resources defined as resources embedded in social ties accessible in the social networks are seen as useful as personal resources which individuals possess. By accessing and using social resources, individuals may attain instrumental or expressive goals of action. However, the matching of action intentions and interaction patterns may require either positional advantages and/ or choices in action. Thus the theory of social resources consists of three propositions: (1) that social resources facilitate goal attainment (the social resources proposition), (2) that original social positions facilitate access to and use of social resources (the strength of position proposition), and (3) that choice of weaker and heterophilous ties facilitates access to and use of social resources (the strength of tie proposition). The paper presents further directions for theoretical elaborations, and comments on its linkage to the notion of social capital.

Lincoln, James R., Michael L. Gerlach, and Christina L. Ahmadjian. 1996. *Keiretsu Networks and Corporate Performance in Japan. American Sociological Review. 61:67-88.*

Using data on 197 large Japanese firms over a 24-year period, we study how profitability is affected by firm integration in big-six horizontal *keiretsu* networks. Combining measures of financial and commercial dependence on a *keiretsu* group with the governance ties of equity ownership, director transfers, and *shacho-kai* (presidents' council) membership, we replicate previous studies showing that group firms have lower average profitability than independents. Such findings, however, cannot be taken at face value, because the group effect varies with the prior performance of the firm. Weak companies benefit from group affiliation (they recover faster), while strong ones do not (they are subsequently outperformed by independent firms). Thus,

there is much less variability in the performance of *keiretsu* firms as compared with independents. However, this redistribution effect decays in the second half of the 1980's during a period spanning deep structural changes in the Japanese economy. Before then the effect is evident for all five measures of firm ties to big-six *keiretsu* groups. Yet one such tie, *shacho-kai* membership, distinctively shapes the intervention process. *Shacho-kai* standing appears to be a near-sufficient condition for redistribution. For *shacho-kai* firms, ad hoc business and governance ties (with one exception) add nothing to the odds of intervention. For firms lacking *shacho-kai* seats, however, ad hoc ties strongly condition those odds. Moreover, redistribution is a pervasive and continuous process that touches all *shacho-kai* participants. When the intervention target is an independent firm, by contrast, the redistribution process affects the weakest and the strongest group members; average performers are left alone. These and other findings, we argue, run counter to a simple main bank model of *keiretsu* organization and action, and favor instead a model of the big-six groups as complex network structures.

Lind, Mary R. and Robert W. Zmud. 1995. *Improving Interorganizational Effectiveness through Voice Mail Facilitation of Peer-to-Peer Relationships. Organization Science. 6(4):445-461.*

This study examines the impact of the introduction of voice mail on (1) the effectiveness of the interorganizational relationship between a manufacturing firm and its network of dealerships and (2) the sales performance of these dealerships. As voice mail was introduced into two of five sales regions, this trial intervention provided an opportunity to assess these organizational impacts using a quasi-experimental research design. The results indicate that voice mail enhanced interorganizational effectiveness as measured by dealership sales performance in

two primary ways: directly, due to the store and forward nature of voice mail; and indirectly, due to improved interorganizational relationships between the manufacturer's field representatives and the dealerships' sales managers enabled by the more effective use of written communication media. The study also demonstrates the importance, when examining the organizational impacts of information technology, of devising data-gathering procedures which tightly link the functionality of the technology being examined to specific organizational processes.

Lindberg, Staffan. 1995. Farmers' Movements and Cultural Nationalism in India: An Ambiguous Relationship. *Theory and Society*. 24:837-868.

How do the New Farmers' Movements relate to cultural and political nationalism in India today? The farmers' agitations and communalism - Hindu, Muslim, and Sikh - represent the two major kinds of social and political mobilizations in the past two decades in India that have come to influence national politics. The former type of movement is largely represented by democratically oriented, secular-interest organizations in the context of an increasingly state-directed capitalist agricultural economy. The latter, by contrast, are ethnic (cultural and political) movements that seek to damage the multi-ethnic character of the Indian state and society by attempting to enforce a social order based on particular religious and cultural values. This might lead one to believe that the two types of movements are completely at variance with each other, and that the strengthening of democracy would depend on the progressive development of secular interest organizations like the farmers' movements, whilst the increased proliferation of cultural identities and movements, on the other hand, would thwart efforts at secular mobilizations and democratic decision-making in a multi-cultural society.

Linville, Patricia W., Gregory W. Fisher, and Carolyn Yoon. 1996. Perceived Covariations Among the Features of Ingroup and Outgroup Members: The Outgroup Covariation Effect. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*. 70(3):421-436.

The authors show a new outgroup homogeneity bias-outgroup covariation. They investigated perceived covariation among the features describing group subtypes. Results support a familiarity covariation effect. Those more familiar with a group perceive lower covariation among features of group members. Results also support an outgroup covariation effect. In cases in which people are less familiar with the outgroup, they perceive greater covariation among features of outgroup members. For age, in which young and old people were less familiar with the outgroup, both perceived greater covariation among features of outgroup subtypes. For occupation, in which undergraduates had less work experience than masters of business students, undergraduates perceived greater covariation among features of business subtypes. For gender, in which students were equally familiar with men and women, no covariation effect occurred. Familiarity mediated outgroup covariation effects.

Livingston, Eric. 1995. The Idiosyncratic Specificity of the Methods of Physical Experimentation. *Australia and New Zealand Journal of Sociology*. 31(3):1-22.

Both the philosophy of science and the philosophy of social science research methods stress the application of methodic procedures to ensure the objectivity of the findings of scientific research. In contrast, the examination of the practices of physical experimentation indicates that the work of an experiment involves the cultivation of idiosyncratic methods specific to that particular experiment. Rather than exhibiting the adequacy of findings through the use of a scientific method, experiments, as their achievement,

reveal the adequacy of the methods used for their own analysis.

Lobao, Linda, and Katherine Meyer. 1995. Economic Decline, Gender, and Labor Flexibility in Family-Based Enterprises: Midwestern Farming in the 1980s. *Social Forces*. 74(2):575-608.

During economic downturns, traditional gender allocations of labor have been considered to vary more than in prosperous times. While most studies have examined the division of labor in the household or in paid employment, we examined it where both intersect, in family-owned and family-operated enterprises in the farm sector of the 1980s. This context, combining crisis conditions and the agency of economic actors, should be related to greater flexibility in labor allocations, leading to the feminization of farming. However, a contrasting perspective argues for rigidity of gender roles in farming. We use data from a twelve-state midwestern sample and a more detailed Ohio study. The results failed to support the flexibility thesis. The rigidity of production roles was further translated into different factors related to women's and men's stress.

Luce, R. Duncan. 1996. The Ongoing Dialog Between Empirical Science and Measurement Theory. *Journal of Mathematical Psychology*. 40:78-98.

This review article attempts to highlight from my personal perspective some of the major developments in the representational theory of measurement during the past 50 years. Emphasis is placed on the ongoing interplay between the development of abstract theory and the attempts to apply it to empirically testable phenomena. The article has four major sections. The first concerns classical representational measurement, which was the successful attempt to formulate the major measurement methods of classical physics: extensive and additive conjoint structures,

their distributive interlock in dimensional analysis, and intensive (averaging) structures. The second illustrates a nontrivial behavioral example using both extensive and conjoint measurement plus functional equations to arrive at rank- and sign-dependent utility (also called cumulative prospect) representations for decision making under risk. The third section, contemporary representational measurement, somewhat overlaps the classical one but includes new findings and approaches: representations of nonadditive concatenation and conjoint structures; a general theory of scale types; results for general, finitely unique, homogeneous structures; structures that are homogeneous between singular points; generalized distributive triples; and a generalization of dimensional analysis to include any ratio scalable attribute; and the concept of meaningfulness. The final section concerns applications of the latter ideas to psychophysical scaling and merging functions.

Manning, Wendy D. and Nancy S. Landale. 1996. Racial and Ethnic Differences in the Role of Cohabitation in Premarital Childbearing. *Journal of Marriage and the Family*. 58:63-77.

The research reported in this article focuses on the role of cohabitation in premarital childbearing among U.S. women. Using data from the National Survey of Families and Households and the New York Fertility, Employment and Migration Survey, we examine the influence of cohabitation on the likelihood of premarital pregnancy and the decision to marry between premarital conception and birth. Our analyses show marked racial and ethnic differences in the role of the cohabiting union in family building. Although cohabitation increases the rate of premarital pregnancy for all women, its effect is much greater among Puerto Ricans than among non-Hispanic Whites and African Americans. Cohabitation accelerates the transition to marriage among premaritally pregnant White women, but has no effect

among Blacks and has a strong negative effect among Puerto Ricans. We interpret our findings in terms of long-standing family patterns and cultural traditions within each group.

Mattila, Mikko. 1994. Hierarchy or Competition: The Interest Representation Network of Organized Labour in Finnish Social and Health Policy Making. *Acta Sociologica*. 37:371-381.

In this article the network of interest representation of Finnish labour organization in the social and health policy domain was analyzed. More precisely the research question was whether the interest representation follows the hierarchical or the competitive model of interest channelling. The first model shared many features of the corporatist theory of interest representation. The competition model was derived more from pluralist policy-making theories. The results indicated that the interest representation in this domain was more hierarchically structured. This result gives some support to the meso-level corporatist hypothesis, which claims that macro-level corporatist arrangements are replicated also in sectoral level decision-making.

Maynard, Douglas W. 1996. On "Realization" in Everyday Life: The Forecasting of Bad News as a Social Relation. *American Sociological Review*. 61:109-131.

Forecasting is a strategy for delivering bad news and is compared to two other strategies, stalling and being blunt. Forecasting provides some warning that bad news is forthcoming without keeping the recipient in a state of indefinite suspense (stalling) or conveying the news abruptly (being blunt). Forecasting appears to be more effective than stalling or being blunt in helping a recipient to "realize" the bad news because it involves the deliverer and recipient in a particular social relation: The deliverer of bad news initiates the telling

by giving an advance indication of the bad news to come; this allows the recipient to calculate the news in advance of its final presentation, when the deliverer confirms what the recipient has been led to anticipate. Thus, realization of bad news emerges from intimate collaboration, whereas stalling and being blunt require recipients to apprehend the news in a social vacuum. Exacerbating disruption to recipients' everyday world, stalling and being blunt increase the probability of misapprehension (denying, blaming, taking the situation as a joke, etc.) and thereby inhibit rather than facilitate realization. Realization and lack thereof are features of social psychology; social practices and interactional organization are implicated in individual cognition. My data include more than 100 narratives about the delivery and receipt of bad news.

Mazumdar, Sanjoy. 1995. How Birds of a Feather Flock Together in Organizations: The Phenomena of Socio-Physical Congregation and Distancing. *Journal of Architectural and Planning Research*. 12:1-18.

Based on a naturalistic micro social ecological study of a work organization I describe two related phenomena, socio-physical congregation and socio-physical distancing, how they occur in office environments, what physical and social mechanisms they employ and their effects on the organization's members. I highlight their physical dimension and discuss the implications of this knowledge. The physical environment is thus, viewed as an integral part of these phenomena and of the management of social relationships.

McPhail, Clark. 1994. From Clusters to Arcs and Rings: Elementary Forms of Sociation in Temporary Gatherings. *Research in Community Sociology*. Supplement 1: 35-57.

Temporary gatherings are patchwork quilts of alternating and varied sequences of individual and social behaviors. Some of those recurring

social behaviors are, following Simmel, elementary forms of sociation: clusters, queues, arcs and rings. The assembling processes which produce temporary gatherings of individuals and clusters are examined. Several decades of observations of individuals and clusters in public gatherings are summarized. The transitions from clusters to queues, arcs and rings are described. An explanation is sketched for the development of arcs and rings. A variety of observation and experimental data is offered for the hypothesis that extraordinary phenomena are noteworthy, resulting in collective orientation and then convergent movement in the direction of the point of common interest, which movement, in turn, yields the arcs or rings as derivative social forms.

McVeigh, Rory. 1995. Social Structure, Political Institutions, and Mobilization Potential. *Social Forces*. 74(2):461-485.

The increasingly diverse set of issues that form the basis of both traditional and nontraditional political activity has been attributed to the structural changes occurring in postindustrial societies. In the social movement literature, surprisingly little attention has been paid to the specific ways in which social structure, rather than structural change, impacts interest formation and interest articulation. In this article I argue that some forms of structural differentiation promote distributions of interests in which some interests cannot effectively be channeled into electoral politics. Variables measuring the structural differentiation of Colorado counties, in income inequality, educational inequality, ethnic heterogeneity, and industrial heterogeneity, are used to examine the relationship or the "fit" between party voting and voting on ballot initiatives concerning social or cultural issues.

Meyerson, Eva M. 1994. Human Capital, Social Capital and Compensation: The Relative Contribution of Social Contacts to

Managers' Incomes. *Acta Sociologica*. 37:383-399.

In this study the additional effect of social capital over and above the contribution of human capital on the income attainment of managers is explored. A regression analysis of a 1985 sample of 111 executive team members in Swedish public firms shows that social capital is an important influencing factor of managers' incomes. The results also show that firm size increases managers' income levels. Furthermore, it is not, as argued in earlier network research, weak ties that generate these instrumental effects but strong ties.

Mickelson, Kristin D., Vicki S. Helgeson and Erica Weiner. 1995. Gender Effects on Social Support Provision and Receipt. *Personal Relationships*. 2:211-224.

This study was conducted to examine the influence of gender on social support provision and receipt using both self-report and observational methodologies. In response to another person sharing a problem, we predicted that men would be more likely than women to provide advice, and women would be more likely than men to provide emotional support. We also predicted women would be more likely than men to receive emotional support, and men would be more likely than women to receive negative support. Sixty-one pairs of college students, same-sex and mixed-sex dyads, shared a problem with each other. Problem-sharing transactions were audiotaped and transcribed for content analysis. Opposite-sex providers offered more emotional support than did same-sex providers, whereas same-sex providers listened more than did opposite-sex providers. No gender differences were found for advice-giving. Men were more likely than women to receive negative support. These results suggest that gender composition of the dyad has a greater influence on support provision and receipt than provider or recipient gender alone.

Miller, Laura J. 1995. Family Togetherness and the Suburban Ideal. *Sociological Forum*. 10(3):393-418.

An examination of the history of suburbanization in the United States shows that the suburban ideal has, from its beginnings, been associated with a vision of family togetherness, meaning that husband, wife, and children choose to spend their leisure time with one another. While the migration to the suburbs has been in part fueled by a desire to escape the mix of classes and ethnic groups of urban areas, and by government- and market-shaped economic incentives, the suburban ideal has stressed finding an environment in which family ties can be strengthened. The social and spatial structure of suburbia promotes familial isolation through a lack of public space and through an emphasis on home maintenance and home-centered entertainments. It is argued that by providing such optimal conditions for togetherness, suburbia may actually undermine familial harmony by exacerbating the strain of trying to live up to an essentially unattainable ideal.

Mirkin, Boris, Phipps Arabie and Lawrence J. Hubert. 1995. Additive Two-Mode Clustering: The Error-Variance Approach Revisited. *Journal of Classification*. 12:243-263.

The additive clustering approach is applied to the problem of two-mode clustering and compared with the recent error-variance approach of Eckes and Orlik (1993). Although the schemes of the computational algorithms look very similar in both of the approaches, the additive clustering has been shown to have several advantages. Specifically, two technical limitations of the error-variance approach (see Eckes and Orlik 1993, p. 71) have been overcome in the framework of the additive clustering.

Mizruchi, Mark S. 1994. Social Network Analysis: Recent Achievements and Current

Network analysis has grown rapidly over the past two decades, but criticisms of the approach have increased as well. This article focuses on several accomplishments and unresolved problems of the network approach. In the first section, I illustrate the value of the network model in several substantive areas, focusing on studies of centrality and power, network subgroups, and interorganizational relations. I then discuss three issues over which the approach has provoked controversy: the relation between network analysis and rational choice theory; the role of norms and culture; and the question of human agency. I conclude with some examples of how network theorists are addressing these problems.

Mizruchi, Mark S., Shin-Kap Han and Gwendolyn A. Dordick. 1995. Bank Loans and Corporate Board Representation: The Relation Between Resource Flows and Interorganizational Networks. *Revue Française de Sociologie*. 36(4):655-684.

Examination of resource exchanges between individual firms is often essential to test theories of interorganizational networks. Using previously unavailable data on bank loans to U.S. nonfinancial corporations from 1938 through 1941, this paper examines for the first time with U.S. data the relation between bank loans and board representation. Although most nonfinancial corporations have bank officers on their boards, fewer than half of these ties represent lending banks. Drawing on the resource dependence perspective, political sociology, and agency theory, we develop a model to predict the conditions under which the bankers on a firm's board represent the firm's lenders. Loans be accompanied by board representation when the amounts are large and the firm's profits are low. This suggests that board representation is a means employed by banks to monitor their loans under high-risk conditions.

L'examen des échanges de ressources entre entreprises est souvent une étape indispensable pour tester les théories des réseaux inter-organisationnels. A partir de données portant sur des prêts bancaires consentis à de grandes entreprises américaines entre 1938 et 1941, nous nous proposons d'étudier les relations existant entre prêts bancaires et représentation au conseil d'administration. Encore inaccessibles jusqu'à une date récente, ces données font apparaître que, parmi les banquiers (*bank officers*) siégeant au conseil d'administration des entreprises qui ont sollicité un prêt, un peu moins de la moitié vient des banques prêteuses. La théorie que nous développons ici montre que la probabilité d'une représentation au conseil d'administration d'une entreprise augmente lorsque le montant du prêt est élevé et que les profits de cette entreprise sont faibles. On en déduit qu'une représentation des organismes financier au conseil de ces firmes est un moyen, pour les banques, de surveiller (*to monitor*) leurs prêts à haut risque.

Morrow, Virginia. 1996. Rethinking Childhood Dependency: Children's Contributions to the Domestic Economy. *The Sociological Review*. 44(1):58-77.

In industrialised countries, the growth of wage labour and capitalist relations of production have been associated with a decline in 'child labour'. The general assumption within sociology is that children do not undertake productive labour, and that their new economic role is to attend school and prepare to become future members of the labour force. This paper presents evidence from a wider research project on children's involvement in 'work' and focuses on children's accounts of their contribution to domestic labour within their homes, based on an analysis of children's written descriptions of their everyday lives outside school. Data were collected from 730 children aged between 11 and 16 years in schools in Birmingham and Cambridgeshire, and in a small number of interviews and

discussions with children. The paper suggests that children's labour has been rendered invisible behind dominant conceptualisations within sociology of 'the child' as passive and dependent, and argues that far from being mere 'burdens' on their families, some children may be making important contributions to household labour in the form of the routine daily tasks and childcare they undertake.

Murray, Sandra L., John G. Holmes, and Dale W. Griffin. 1996. The Benefits of Positive Illusions: Idealization and the Construction of Satisfaction in Close Relationships. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*. 70(1):79-98.

It is proposed that satisfaction is associated with idealistic, rather than realistic, perceptions of one's partner. To provide baselines for assessing relationship illusions, both members of married and dating heterosexual couples were asked to rate themselves and their partners on a variety of interpersonal attributes. Participants also rated the typical and ideal partner on these attributes. Path analyses revealed that individuals' impressions of their partners were more a mirror of their self-images and ideals than a reflection of their partners' self-reported attributes. Overall, intimates saw their partners in a more positive light than their partners saw themselves. Furthermore, these idealized constructions predicted greater satisfaction. Individuals were happier in their relationships when they idealized their partners and their partners idealized them. Taken together, these results suggest that a certain degree of idealization or illusion may be a critical feature of satisfying dating and even marital relationships.

Nicholson, Beryl. 1996. Personal Histories and Social Restructuring: The Transformation of a Peasant Society. *The Sociological Review*. 44(1):35-57.

Using the capacity of linked census data to combine two levels, individual and aggregate, and two dimensions, longitudinal and cross-sectional, the process of structural change is explored to reveal aspects of change which are usually hidden. North Troms, in North Norway, which still had a peasant economy at the end of the Second World War is used as an example. The trajectories of those economically active in 1960 and 1970 are disentangled then reassembled to show how they combined as structural change. Only a minority of personal histories paralleled the change in society as a whole. Much more structural change resulted from succession of cohorts leaving and entering the labour force. By joining the study of individuals to that of structures, it is possible to see how change occurs in the spaces between people, out of the effects of many contradictions.

Nielsen, François and Arthur S. Alderson. 1995. Income Inequality, Development, and Dualism: Results from an Unbalanced Cross-National Panel. *American Sociological Review*. 60:674-701.

We investigate the relationship between income inequality and economic development using an unbalanced cross-national data set that allows observations on inequality and development for several years for the same country. The 88 countries in this data set contribute 279 observations dated from 1952 to 1988. Income inequality is measured in three ways--as income share of the top quintile of income-receiving units and with two estimates of the Gini coefficient (decile-based and quintile-based). The relationship between income inequality and development in this data set exhibits the inverted-U shape characteristic of the Kuznets curve. Regression analyses using pooling techniques with the assumptions of a random effects model show that the curvilinearity is largely accounted for by a model based on three major processes: labor force shifts from agriculture to industry; the demographic transition; and the spread of

education. These processes are represented in regression models by four variables. The variables have significant effects on income inequality in directions predicted by the model: sector dualism (positive effect); percent of labor force in agriculture (negative effect); natural rate of population increase (positive effect); and secondary school enrollment (negative effect). The effects of political democracy, Marxist-Leninist regime, horticultural or agrarian subsistence technology prior to industrialization, an indicator for Taiwan, and calendar time are also estimated.

Nozawa, Shinji. 1995. Urban Families and Personal Communities: How Wives Get Support from their Husbands and Networks. *Comprehensive Urban Studies*. 56:73-92.

This study is an attempt toward the answer to the Family-Community Question; how contemporary urban societies change the family and community as well as the interface between them? This paper focuses upon the relations between marital relationships and supportive ties with personal network members. Bott-ian hypothesis and counter-hypotheses based upon Wellman's Community-Liberated argument are examined. Our survey data from a random sample of 808 younger married women living in Chofu-city, Tokyo are analyzed. Our findings basically support the Wellmans' argument that the social support from spouses (husbands) and that from network ties are parallel and compatible, and that wives manage to get support from both husbands and networks according to their family needs. However, some of our findings suggest partial modifications of this argument. The most important is that urban Japanese mothers of preschool children with less support from their husbands concerning household chores tend to develop stronger and larger networks among neighbors. It implies that spouses and networks can be competitive. In this respect, Bott-ian tendency for networks to keep wives and husbands away from each other seems plausible,

particularly when combined with other research findings on married couples living in another suburban city of Tokyo. At any rate, our findings need to be explored and examined through further family-community studies with more elaborated network measures and in cross-cultural contexts.

O'Connor, Shawn C. and Lorne K. Rosenblood. 1996. Affiliation Motivation in Everyday Experience: A Theoretical Comparison. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*. 70(3):513-522.

Two alternative conceptualizations of the process underlying affiliation motivation in everyday life were investigated: the social affiliation model (SAM) — a framework we propose — and privacy regulation theory (PRT; I. Altman, 1975; I. Altman, A. Vinsel, & B.B. Brown, 1981). The affiliative experiences of 66 participants were obtained using the experience sampling method. Sequential analyses indicated that individuals in elected social circumstances, such as those who were alone and wanted to be alone, continued in these circumstances at greater-than-chance levels ($p < .01$). These results suggest that individuals are motivated to re-establish an optimal range of contact, consistent with SAM and the view that the process underlying affiliation motivation operates according to a homeostatic principle. The contrasting predictions of PRT, as well as a rival explanation that the results are due to the continuation of activities, were not supported.

Oommen, T. K. 1995. Contested Boundaries and Emerging Pluralism. *International Sociology*. 10(3): 251-268.

The rise and fall, construction and deconstruction of different types of boundaries — biological, psychological, geographical, cultural, social, political, economic -- make up the very story of human civilization and of contemporary social transformation. Drawing from a wide variety of contexts, this paper

shows how new boundaries do not replace the old ones but rather they tend to co-exist. This co-existence is sometimes harmonious but often tension-prone. Life in a society without boundaries will be nasty, brutish and short. On the other hand, societies with a proclivity to maintain boundaries that ignore the pulse of the times will be condemned to stagnation and decay. Thus, boundaries are constantly contested and hence the real challenge is to abolish obsolete boundaries and build desirable new ones which is the essence of pluralism.

Oropesa, R. S. 1996. Normative Beliefs About Marriage and Cohabitation: A Comparison of Non-Latino Whites, Mexican Americans, and Puerto Ricans. *Journal of Marriage and the Family*. 58:49-62.

Contemporary research on union formation in the United States largely focuses on how economic deprivation impinges upon union formation decisions by race. Union formation among specific Latino subgroups, particularly Mexican Americans, is relatively understudied. Mexican Americans are of special interest because they exhibit marriage behavior similar to that of non-Latino Whites, and have a relatively precarious economic existence. This directs attention to the normative foundations of marriage. Using the 1987-88 National Survey of Families and Households, this research examines normative beliefs about marriage and cohabitation among non-Latino Whites, Mexican Americans, and mainland Puerto Ricans. The results indicate that Mexican Americans tend to be more pronuptual than non-Latino Whites. They evaluate marriage more positively relative to singlehood, and marriage intentions significantly boost their approval of cohabitation. The former is particularly evident among the foreign born. Such differences cannot be explained fully by socioeconomic background or beliefs about nonmarital sex and childbearing. Puerto Ricans are least disapproving of cohabitation

in the absence of plans to marry, primarily because of their beliefs about nonmaterial sex and childbearing.

Otero, Gerardo. 1995. Mexico's Political Future(s) in a Globalizing World Economy. *Canadian Review of Sociology and Anthropology*. 32(3):341-364.

Dans cette étude, nous cherchons à démontrer que le devenir économique et politique du Mexique est étroitement lié à l'évolution du capitalisme mondial. Nous utilisons le concept de «réseaux ascendants» pour analyser les processus qui se développent à l'échelle mondiale et nationale ainsi que leurs interactions. Notre objectif est précisément de théoriser sur ces interactions à l'échelle de l'Etat-nation et de décrire, en présentant plusieurs scénarios, les diverses façons dont le Mexique pourrait évoluer sur les plans économique et politique. Le Mexique s'intégrant de plus en plus au marché nord-américain, il est capital d'étudier la façon dont cette intégration va influencer sur les processus à venir et sur les forces sociales susceptibles de lui faire prendre une direction plus souhaitable.

This paper proposes that the patterns of economic and political outcomes in Mexico are intimately related to global processes taking place in world capitalism. It develops a "bottom-up linkages" approach that takes into account both global and country-level processes and their interrelationships. The author's specific purpose is to theorize about the interaction of national and global processes on the political outcomes at the level of the nation-state, and to generate some future scenarios representing different combinations of more or less feasible political and economic outcomes in Mexico's future. Because Mexico is becoming increasingly integrated economically into North America, it is critical to specify the ways in which such integration affects such future processes, and to identify the social forces that might steer developments

in more desirable directions.

Pappi, Franz Urban and Thomas König. 1995. Peak Organizations in Policy-Domain Networks: the German and American Labor Policy Domain Compared. *Revue Française de Sociologie*. 63(4):725-742.

A policy domain network is defined as a communication structure between the actors of a policy domain. Confirmed policy networks are measured for the labor policy domain under the Reagan Administration in the U. S. and for the first Kohl Governments up to the year 1988 for West Germany. Using this data on ties among more than a hundred corporate actors in each country, the role of peak organizations is conceptualized as a broker organization for its member organizations. Based on the typology of brokers provided by Fernandez and Gould (1994), results show that German peak organizations perform their roles as representatives better than their American counterparts, but this role is counterbalanced to a certain degree by the role of gatekeepers of the political system. The paper is an example of the power of comparative network analysis in answering questions of political sociology that are often only answered at the individual level and not at the structural level.

Petersen, Trond and Laurie A. Morgan. 1995. Separate and Unequal: Occupation-Establishment Sex Segregation and the Gender Wage Gap. *American Journal of Sociology*. 101(2):329-365.

The authors report the first large-scale empirical investigation of within-job wage differences between men and women in the same occupation and establishment, using data first on blue-collar and clerical employees from 16 U. S. industries in 1974-83 and second on employees in 10 professional and administrative occupations. The authors report three findings. First, wage differences at the occupation-establishment level were small even

without controls for individual-level characteristics. Hence, within-job wage discrimination was much less important than occupation-establishment segregation for observed wage differences. Second, establishment segregation was an important cause, although not as important as occupational segregation, of wage differences. Third, establishment segregation was extensive, as was occupational segregation.

Phelan, Thomas J. 1995. Measures of Success in American Sociology. *Sociological Forum*. 10(3):481-492.

This research examines two measures of success in American sociology: publication in major sociological journals and election to the presidency of the American Sociological Association (ASA). Variables considered include the total number of publications in major journals, total number of citations, number of books written, graduate institutions, and year of doctoral degree. The productivity of authors is found to be consistent with the pattern first suggested by Lotka. Publication in top journals is a relatively open process with a large number of different authors publishing over a 20-year period and considerable circulation of top publishing authors in adjacent decades. Top publishers and ASA presidents appear to follow different career paths. ASA presidents tend to receive their doctorates from more elite institutions, publish substantially more books, and place fewer articles in the major journals than do cohorts of top publishing authors.

Pickering, Jeanne and John Leslie King. 1995. Hardwiring Weak Ties: Interorganizational Computer-mediated Communication, Occupational Communities, and Organizational Change. *Organization Science*. 6(4):479-486.

Interorganizational computer-mediated communication (ICMC) is expanding rapidly through the Internet and other elements of infrastructure. ICMC can be expected to evolve

into the mainstream of existing communications infrastructure, but this evolution is not occurring uniformly across organizations. ICMC infrastructure appears to be most strongly supported, at least in this early stage, among organizations dependent on the maintenance of external weak social ties among employees who are members of professional, dispersed occupational communities. This can be seen in the experience of research-oriented organizations. Two strong forces -- the professionalism of key occupational communities seeking autonomy, and a persistent desire by organizations to reduce fixed costs and organizational size -- are posited as encouraging growth of ICMC infrastructure. Such growth might provide an important "bootstrapping mechanism" of long-predicted shifts from hierarchical to market forms of organization, at least in professionalized sectors of the economy.

Pillai, Rajnandini. 1996. Crisis and the Emergence of Charismatic Leadership in Groups, An Experimental Investigation. *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*. 26(6):543-562.

Existing models of transformational change often highlight the charismatic attributes of leaders. Few approaches focus on the social preconditions which allow charismatic leadership processes to unfold. This research explores the notion that crisis is important to the emergence of charismatic leadership. The findings of a laboratory study indicate that crises foster the emergence of charismatic leaders who are then rated as more effective than group leaders who emerge in noncrisis situations. The implications for current conceptualizations of charismatic leadership processes and their role in frame-breaking organizational changes are discussed.

Pillow, David R., Alex J. Zautra, and Irwin Sandler. 1996. Major Life Events and Minor Stressors: Identifying Mediational Links in Stress Process. *Journal of Personality and*

***Social Psychology*. 70(2):381-394.**

Whether the relationship between major life events and distress is mediated through minor stressors was examined in three stress groups: those who (a) experienced the death of a spouse, (b) divorced, or (c) were the parent of a child with asthma. Each of these major stress groups was compared with a control group. Path analyses conducted by aggregating the data across major stress groups indicated that major life events exert both a direct influence on distress and an indirect influence through minor stressors. On the other hand, the nature of the mediational relation linking major life events with psychological distress through minor stressors was found to vary as a function of the major life stress situation under consideration. Methodological and theoretical implications for the study of stress processes are discussed.

Pinkerton, James R., Edward Hassinger, and David J. O'Brien. 1995. Inshopping by Residents of Small Communities. *Rural Sociology*. 60(3):467-480.

With improvements in transportation and communication, rural consumers no longer are limited to their local trade center and personal factors become more important in shaping consumer patterns. With data from residents in two small rural communities in northwestern Missouri, this study examines the effects of consumers' socioeconomic characteristics, personal location situations, and community satisfaction on buying within the local community (inshopping) versus in other communities (outshopping) for selected goods and services. Age is the socioeconomic variable most strongly related to inshopping. Residing in the center versus open country, jobholders outside the community, and residing in the more viable community are related to shopping for certain of the goods and services as is satisfaction with the community. Location remains an important influence on shopping behavior but it needs to

be conceptualized differently.

Pollock, Gregory B. 1995. Pareto Efficiency, Simple Game Stability, and Social Structure in Finitely Repeated Games. *Journal of Mathematical Sociology*. 20(1):55-72.

Simple game (*sensu* Brown and Vincent, 1987) evolutionary theory, when coupled with social structure measured as non-random encounter of strategy "clones", often permits equilibrium refinement leading to Pareto superior outcomes (e.g., Axelrod, 1981; Myerson et al., 1991), a foundational goal of economic game theory (Myerson, 1991: 370 - 375). This conclusion, derived from analyses of one-shot and infinitely repeated games, fails for finitely repeated games. While mutant cluster invasion enhances Pareto efficiency of equilibria in the former, it can depress Pareto efficiency in the latter. Cooperative equilibria of finitely repeated games (under economic analysis) can be susceptible to cluster-invasion by even more Pareto efficient strategies which are not themselves evolutionarily stable. Evolutionary (simple) game theory's ability to eliminate Pareto inferior Nash equilibrium strategies induces vulnerabilities foreign to economic analysis. Simple game analysis of finitely repeated games suggests that social structure, modeled as perennial invasion by mutant-clusters, can induce cyclic invasion, saturation, and loss of cooperation.

Popielarz, Pamela A. and J. Miller McPherson. 1995. On the Edge or In Between: Niche Position, Niche Overlap, and the Duration of Voluntary Association Membership. *American Journal of Sociology*. 100(3): 698-720.

This paper aims to explain a major barrier to societal integration: the remarkable homogeneity of voluntary associations. The explanation derives from an ecological theory of voluntary affiliation that asserts that organizations compete for memberships in a property space defined by the

sociodemographic characteristics of members. Voluntary organizations lose fastest those members who are either atypical of the group (the niche edge hypothesis) or subject to competition from other groups (the niche overlap hypothesis). The authors analyze an event-history data set, generated by the life-history calendar approach, of 2,813 voluntary association membership spells. The results, which strongly support both the niche edge and niche overlap hypotheses, substantiate the competitive ecological model of group structure.

Postles, David. 1996. Personal pledging: medieval "reciprocity" or "symbolic capital?". *The Journal of Interdisciplinary History*. 26(3):419-436.

A study was conducted on the practice of personal pledging in medieval English villages. Social-network-analysis software was used to investigate pledging at Kibworth Harcourt, a manor of Merton College in Leicestershire, England, and assert whether the practice actually emphasized on solidarity. Evidence showed that pledging was an institutional relationship and was socially imposed rather than based on basic sociological elements.

Powers, Daniel A. 1996. Social Background and Social Context Effects on Young Men's Idleness Transitions. *Social Science Research*. 25:50-72.

Data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth are used to assess racial and ethnic differences in the determinants of entering inactivity for 1731 initially active young men. These findings indicate that social context variables play a moderate role in explaining weak labor force attachment among nonwhite youth, but are relatively less important for white youth. On the other hand, the effects of social background characteristics are significant determinants of white youth idleness and less important for nonwhite youth-

especially for black youth. Moreover, black-white differences in the effects of social background and social context are large and statistically significant. Local opportunity structure and individual human capital characteristics have large effects on the inactivity of youth as a whole.

Rasler, Karen. 1996. Concessions, Repression, and Political Protest in the Iranian Revolution. *American Sociological Review*. 61:132-152.

I investigate how and why the Shah's policies of accommodation and repression escalated the revolutionary mobilization of the Iranian population. Several major theories --micro-mobilization theory, value expectancy, and band-wagon (critical mass) models -- are used to sort out the empirical relationships between protest behavior (violent and nonviolent), strikes, spatial diffusion, concessions, and repression in the year prior to the Shah's exit from Iran. Estimates from Poisson regression models show that repression had a short-term negative effect and a long-term positive effect on overall levels of protest via repression's influence on spatial diffusion. I infer that this pattern of effects stems from a combination of deterrent and micromobilization mechanisms. Concessions expanded the protests by accelerating massive urban strikes that in turn generated more opposition activity throughout Iran. Spatial diffusion was encouraged by government concessions and massive labor strikes. Mutually reinforcing relationships between concessions, strikes, and spatial diffusion indicate the significance of intergroup dynamics in the revolutionary process.

Ruback, R. Barry and Janak Pandey. 1996. Gender Differences in Perceptions of Household Crowding: Stress, Affiliation, and Role Obligations in Rural India. *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*. 26(5):417-436.

Male and female researchers separately interviewed the male and female heads of

household in each of 159 homes in three villages in northern India. Analyses revealed consistent gender differences, such that women, compared to men, rated their homes more negatively, experienced more physical symptoms, and thought the supply of resources was insufficient. Surprisingly, women also believed that their homes could house more people and were significantly more likely to want more children. In other words, women reacted negatively to crowding but also appeared to like having many people in the household. Possible reasons for this apparent contradiction are discussed.

Sacher, Jennifer A. and Mark A. Fine. 1996. Predicting Relationship Status and Satisfaction After Six Months Among Dating Couples. *Journal of Marriage and the Family*. 58:21-32.

This study used the investment model to predict relationship status and satisfaction among a sample of heterosexual dating couples. Both partners of 42 couples completed measures of commitment, relationship satisfaction, alternative quality (i.e., perceptions of how easy it would be to do better in another relationship than in the present one), and relationship duration at Time 1. Six months later, measures of relationship status and satisfaction were completed. On several dimensions, females had cognitions that were more relationship maintaining than did males. A path analysis did not support the investment model. However, females' perceptions at Time 1 that they had poor quality relationship alternatives predicted positive relationship status 6 months later. Time 1 scores predicted both males' and females' Time 2 relationship satisfaction, although males' Time 1 views of the relationship were more strongly predictive of females' Time 2 relationship satisfaction than vice versa. These findings suggest that females may be more invested in their relationships than are males and that this greater investment may provide them with more influence over

the future course of their relationships.

Smith, David A. and Michael Timberlake. 1995. Conceptualising and Mapping the Structure of the World System's City System. *Urban Studies*. 32(2):287-302.

For the past 20 years, researches using the lens of world system theory (and other global political economy perspectives) have come to a better understanding of many of the anomalies in urbanisation patterns across more and less developed countries that had befuddled researchers whose assumptions left out global sources of social change. Recently this line of research has moved beyond regarding cities as mere objects of global forces, also theorising about their importance as lynchpins in the spatial organisation of the world economy. In this paper we review some of the scholarship that emphasises large cities' roles as important modes of production, consumption, exchange and control at the global level; we develop the argument that systematic linkages — economic, cultural, political or social-relational — among global cities are likely to reveal the spatial organisation of the world-system; we review our position that formal network analysis provides a most promising methodological framework for analysing and mapping global intercity linkages; and we present a map of the current world city system based on our network analysis of recent air travel among many of the world's great cities. We point out that our analysis is very preliminary and provides only a rough chart of the world city system at one point in time, and the data requirements for more detailed world city system maps for several periods of time are imposing, to say the least. Nevertheless, such a project holds the promise of revealing much about the spatial structure of our world system, how it has changed; how it is likely to change in the future; and how cities' populations are affected by these changes. Completing the project will probably require collaboration among researchers in different countries.

Sohrabi, Nader. 1995. Historicizing Revolutions: Constitutional Revolutions in the Ottoman Empire, Iran, and Russia, 1905-1908. *American Journal of Sociology*. 100(6):1383-1447.

The Young Turk Revolution of 1908, the Iranian Constitutional Revolution of 1906, and the Russian Revolution of 1905 unfolded under the impact of the constitutional revolutionary paradigm. This article places these revolutions in a common historical context, arguing that their shared ideology and their method of capturing state power differentiate them from revolutions of later periods. After establishing that these revolutions belonged to the same class of events, this article also explores the differences between the successful Ottoman and Iranian revolutions and the failed Russian revolution. The conclusion is that the Ottoman and Iranian legal assemblies, which were buttressed by extraparliamentary and extra-legal resources, were far more powerful and effective. Furthermore, the intrastate cleavages in the Ottoman Empire and Iran were essential for winning military support in the battle to restore the constitutional regimes in the aftermath of counterrevolutionary backlash.

Stern, Steven. 1996. Measuring Child Work and Residence Adjustments to Parents' Long-Term Care Needs. *The Gerontologist*. 36(1):76-87.

This article estimates the effects of various parent and child characteristics on the choice of care arrangement of the parent, taking into account the potential endogeneity of some of the child characteristics. Three equations are estimated: a care choice equation, a child location equation, and a child work equation. Results suggest a hierarchy of family decision making; child locations affect the care decision, which affects child work decisions. The results also question previous research attempting to explain causes of secular trends in long-term care.

Stevenson, William B. and Jean Bartunek. 1996. Power, interaction, position, and the generation of cultural agreement in organizations. *Human Relations*. 49(1):75-105.

A study is conducted to examine whether the viewpoints of organizational members regarding the corporate culture are influenced by power, interaction, and formal and informal organizational position. This is done with the use of network analysis and content analysis of the stories that organizational members tell about their organization. These stories reveal components of culture as these are experienced by the individual, by organizational subgroups or by the entire organization. The study investigates the extent to which such stories reveal agreement or dissimilarity in cultural viewpoints among organizational members from three perspectives: integration, differentiation and fragmentation. The results and their implications are discussed.

Stokman, Frans N. and Jasper V. Stokman. 1995. Strategic Control and Interests, its Effects on Decision Outcomes. *Journal of Mathematical Sociology*. 20(4):289-317.

In political systems and large organizations, ultimate decision makers are usually just a small subset of all actors in the social system. To arrive at acceptable decisions, decision makers have to take into account the preferences of other actors in the system. Typically preferences of more interested and more powerful actors are weighted heavier than those of less interested and powerful actors. This implies that the total leverage of an actor on the decision is determined by the combination of his power (his potential) and his interest (his willingness to mobilize his power). As the exact level of an actor's leverage is difficult to estimate for the other actors in the system, an actor is able to optimize his effects on outcomes of decisions by providing strategic information. In this paper, first an analytic solution is presented

for the optimization of strategic leverage in collective decision making by one single actor. In this solution, the actor makes assumptions about the leverage other actors will show in decision making. Subsequently, the actor optimizes the outcomes of decisions by manipulating the distribution of his leverage over a set of issues. The analytic solution can be theoretically interpreted by decomposing the solution into three terms, the expected external leverage of the other actors on the issue, the evaluation of the deviance of the expected from the preferred outcome of the issue, and the restrictions of the distribution of leverage over the issues. The higher the expectation of the leverages of the other actors will allocate to the issue, the less an actor is inclined to allocate leverage to the issue. The higher the evaluation of the deviance, the more an actor is inclined to allocate leverage to the issue. This is restricted, however, by the required distribution of leverages over the issues. The researcher is able to manipulate these restrictions to investigate its consequences for the outcomes. In the next step, we investigate whether we can find a Nash equilibrium if all actors optimize their leverage simultaneously. Under certain conditions, a Nash equilibrium can be found by an iterative process in which actors update their estimates on each other's leverages on the basis of what the other actors have shown in previous iterations. Application of the model to artificial data shows that actors with strong preferences in the center have more possibilities to realize good outcomes than other actors. On the basis of an empirical application it is shown that a Nash equilibrium does not always arise after a large number of iterations unless actors have learning capabilities or are severely restricted in their strategic behavior.

Stokman, Frans N. 1995. Modeling Conflict and Exchange in Collective Decision Making. *Bulletin de Méthodologie Sociologique*. 49:7-22.

Modélisation de conflits et d'échanges dans la prise

de décisions collectives. Deux modèles dynamiques de prise de décisions collectives sont présentés et illustrés par un exemple simple. Une présentation et une application plus élaborées concernant la Communauté européenne peuvent être trouvées dans Bueno de Mesquita et Stokman (1994). Les deux modèles reflètent deux approches alternatives de la prise collective de décision et de la politique. La première, représentée par le modèle de l'utilité anticipée, conceptualise la prise de décision collective comme résolution de conflit, comme un jeu non-coopératif, fondamentalement différent des relations d'échange en économie. La seconde, représentée par le modèle d'échange de Stokman et Van Oosten (1994), ne voit pas de différence fondamentale entre échanges économiques et prise de décisions politiques.

Two dynamic models of collective decision making are introduced and illustrated with a simple example. A more extensive presentation and application concerning the European Community can be found in Bueno de Mesquita and Stokman (1994). The two dynamic models reflect two alternative views of collective decision making and politics. The first, represented in the expected utility model, conceives of collective decision making as conflict resolution, a non-cooperative game, fundamentally different from exchange relations in economics. The second, represented in the exchange model of Stokman and Van Oosten (1994), does not see fundamental differences between economic exchanges and political decision making.

Straits, Bruce C. 1996. Ego-net Diversity: Same- and Cross-Sex Coworker Ties. *Social Networks*. 18:29-45.

Negative binomial regression analysis is used to explore how characteristics of 1985 GSS respondents and their work environments contribute to the inclusion of female and male coworkers in their personal networks. Compared to women, men cited more same-sex

and fewer cross-sex coworker ties. The results support a model of gender differences in workplace interaction that arise from differing social structural positions (e.g. occupational sex composition and prestige) as well as from individual dispositions.

Sverrisson, Arni. 1994. Making Sense of Chaos: Socio-Technical Networks, Careers and Entrepreneurs. *Acta Sociologica*. 37:401-417.

A number of problems are explored which arise when social network theory, and particularly the concept of structural equivalence, is used to analyze technological change. Field studies in two African towns provide empirical illustrations. First, production processes and mechanization are discussed. Network flexibility and mobility within networks are considered next. Lastly, conceptual problems arising in the discussion are summarized and related to an analysis of entrepreneurship. This article argues throughout for a network concept based on interrelations between positions and analysis in terms of the structural equivalence of such positions in a number of intersecting 'one-dimensional' networks.

Szelényi, Szonja, Iván Szelényi, and Imre Kovách. 1995. The Making of the Hungarian Postcommunist Elite: Circulation in Politics, Reproduction in the Economy. *Theory and Society*. 24:697-722.

Vilfredo Pareto once argued that "history is a graveyard of aristocracies." Ruling elites are unable to reproduce themselves over long periods, because their members are subject to cyclical circulation. On the surface, the fall of communism in Central Europe appears to corroborate Pareto's claim. The highly publicized (re-)burial of Imre Nagy, the public execution of Nicolae Ceausescu, and the political backlash against Erich Honecker collectively sent a clear message across the world about the defeat of the old bureaucratic

order and the victory of a new political elite. Was this message merely symbolic or did it reflect a more fundamental reorganization of the class structure of postcommunist societies? This question has generated intense theoretical and political debates in Central Europe, as well as in the successor states of the former Soviet Union.

Takita-Ishii, Sachiko. 1994. Identifying and Negotiating Troubles in Public Playgrounds. *Research in Community Sociology. Supplement 1: 59-76.*

This study explores what the adultcentric study of the public realm has concealed: interactions among children and adults in urban public playgrounds. With a recently arrived Japanese family, I observed children and adults in park playgrounds in ethnically diverse areas on the east and westside of Los Angeles. The observation focused on how "troubles" with taking turns and sharing toys become identified and negotiated. Contrary to what the history of American childhood suggests about public playgrounds, I witnessed extensive surveillance and control of children by adults. Adults intervene in children's playground activities imposing their own rules of public civility. This very intervention constitutes these interactional events as "troubles."

Talamantes, Melissa A., John Cornell, David V. Espino, Michael J. Lichtenstein, and Helen P. Hazuda. 1996. SES and Ethnic Differences in Perceived Caregiver Availability Among Young-Old Mexican Americans and Non-Hispanic Whites. *The Gerontologist*. 36(1):88-99.

Differences in perceived caregiver availability were examined among a random sample of Mexican American (MA) and non-Hispanic white (NHW) young-old residents (58-74 years old) in three socioeconomically distinct neighborhoods in San Antonio, Texas. For MAs across all three socioeconomic status (SES)

groups, being female, widowed, and having more chronic illnesses were associated with a lesser likelihood of perceived caregiver availability. SES and number of children were not associated with perceived caregiver availability. Among MAs and NHWs of middle- and upper-SES, being male, married, and of upper-SES were associated with a greater likelihood of perceived caregiver availability. The number of children modified the associations of both SES and ethnic group with perceived caregiver availability.

Terry, Deborah J., Richard Rawle, and Victor Callan. 1995. The Effects of Social Support on Adjustment to Stress: The Mediating Role of Coping. *Personal Relationships*. 2: 97-124.

The present research tested Thoits' (1986) proposal that coping mediates in the relationship between social support and adjustment to stress in two different contexts, namely adjustment to work stress and women's adjustment to the birth of their first child. The research was also designed to examine whether sources of support are more likely to influence coping if they are similar to the support recipient or proximal to the source of stress. In the first study, 137 employees from a large retail organization participated. Measures of social support (from supervisor, work colleagues, nonwork network members) and coping were obtained at Time 1. Two weeks later (Time 2), measures of employee adjustment were obtained. The second study was conducted on 197 expectant mothers. The measures of social support (from partner, family members nonfamily members) were obtained at Time 1, coping was assessed at Time 2, and adjustment (self-report and husband ratings) was assessed at Time 3. Results of structural equation analyses revealed, in the first study, that the effects of colleague support on levels of adjustment were mediated through coping responses. In contrast, the effects of supervisor support on adjustment (job satisfaction) were direct. In

Study 2, there was evidence that the effects of partner support on women's adjustment to new parenthood were mediated through coping responses. In contrast, levels of family support had direct effects on self-reported and external measures of adjustment.

Thompson, Suzanne C., Louis J. Medvene and Debra Freedman. 1995. Caregiving in the Close Relationships of Cardiac Patients: Exchange, Power, and Attributional Perspectives on Caregiver Resentment. *Personal Relationships*. 2:125-142.

Individuals with a cardiac condition and their spousal caregivers were recruited from cardiac rehabilitation centers and interviewed separately. Based on exchange theory, it was expected that greater caregiver resentment would be associated with feeling underbenefited in the relationship and with an orientation to relationships that did not focus on the needs of the partner (communal), but did focus on "tit-for-tat" reciprocity (exchange). It was also expected that those caregivers who were more likely to get their needs satisfied in the relationship before the cardiac incident would be more resentful at giving care. Finally, based on attributional theory, it was predicted that caregivers who thought that their spouses were not taking responsibility for improving their health would be more resentful. As predicted, more resentful caregivers were those who felt underbenefited, were more exchange oriented, and judged that their partners were not working toward improving their health. In addition, only those with a low communal orientation toward their spouse showed a relationship between feeling underbenefited and resentment. The needs centrality prediction was not supported. The findings illustrate the utility of applying theories developed in the close relationship area to the understanding of caregiving with chronically ill populations.

Thompson, Leigh, Erika Peterson, and Susan

E. Brodt. 1996. Team Negotiation: An Examination of Integrative and Distributive Bargaining. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*. 70(1):66-78.

Two experiments compared the effectiveness of team and solo negotiators in integrative and distributive bargaining. When at least 1 party to a negotiation was a team, joint profit increased. Teams, more than solos, developed mutually beneficial trade-offs among issues and discovered compatible interests. The presence of at least 1 team increased information exchange and accuracy in judgements about the other party's interests in comparison with solo negotiations. The belief by both teams and solos that teams have a relative advantage over solo opponents was not supported by actual outcomes. Unexpectedly, neither private meetings nor friendships among team members improved the team's advantage. Teams of friends made less accurate judgments and reached fewer integrative agreements compared to teams of nonfriends.

Tilly, Charles. 1995. To Explain Political Processes. *American Journal of Sociology*. 100(6): 1594-1610.

Analysts of large-scale political processes frequently invoke invariant models that feature self-contained and self-motivating social units. Few actual political processes conform to such models. Revolutions provide an important example of such reasoning and of its pitfalls. Better models rest on plausible ontologies, specify fields of variation for the phenomena in question, reconstruct causal sequences, and concentrate explanation on links within those sequences.

Tranter, Bruce. 1995. Leadership in the Tasmanian Environmental Movement: A Research Note. *Australia and New Zealand Journal of Sociology*. 31(3):83-93.

This is an analysis of leadership in the

Tasmanian environmental (Green) movement. It is argued that the movement is polycephalous with a complex leadership/influence structure and that movement leaders are able to overcome what Tarrow (1994: 149) terms the 'tyranny of decentralisation' through participation in semi-formal and informal interaction networks. It highlights the crucial importance of leadership in integrating and coordinating the activities of the Tasmanian green movement. Networks also form the basis of movement leaders influence and the framework for leadership recruitment.

Valente, Thomas. W. 1996. Social Network Thresholds in the Diffusion of Innovations. *Social Networks*. 18:69-89.

Threshold models have been postulated as one explanation for the success or failure of collective action and the diffusion of innovations. The present paper creates a social network threshold model of the diffusion of innovations based on the Ryan and Gross (1943) adopter categories: (1) early adopters; (2) early majority; (3) late majority; (4) laggards. This new model uses social networks as a basis for adopter categorization, instead of solely relying on the system-level analysis used previously. The present paper argues that these four adopter categories can be created either with respect to the entire social system, or with respect to an individual's personal network. This dual typology is used to analyze three diffusion datasets to show how external influence and opinion leadership channel the diffusion of innovations. Network thresholds can be used (1) to vary the definition of behavioral contagion, (2) to predict the pattern of diffusion of innovations, and (3) to identify opinion leaders and followers in order to understand the two-step flow hypothesis better.

Walder, Andrew G. 1995. Local Governments as Industrial Firms: An Organizational Analysis of China's Transitional Economy. *American Journal of Sociology*. 101(2):263-301.

Despite widespread skepticism about government ownership in transitional economies, China's rapid industrial growth has been led by public enterprises. Kornai's theory of soft budget constraints, born of the failure of earlier Hungarian reforms, fosters such skepticism--but it assumes as fixed organizational characteristics that in fact vary widely across government jurisdictions. Local governments with smaller industrial bases have clearer financial incentives and constraints, fewer nonfinancial interests in enterprises, and a greater capacity to monitor them. In China's vast public sector, the fastest growth in output and productivity has occurred where government ownership rights are clearest and most easily enforced, which enables officials to manage public industry as a diversified market-oriented firm.

Warf, Barney. 1995. Telecommunications and the Changing Geographies of Knowledge Transmission in the Late 20th Century. *Urban Studies*. 32(2):361-378.

Recent innovations in telecommunications and computing, enhanced by a global wave of deregulation and the emergence of post-Fordist production regimes, have unleashed profound transformations of various service sectors in the global economy. This paper first reviews the geographical repercussions of the explosion of information services, including the birth of electronic funds transfer systems, the growth of global cities and the dispersal of back offices to low-wage sites across the globe. Secondly, it explores the political economy and spatiality of the largest of these systems, the Internet. Thirdly, it summarises how the global division of labour has recently engendered the birth of 'new information spaces', places whose recent growth is contingent upon the introduction of telecommunications, citing as examples Singapore, Hungary and the Dominican Republic.

Webster, Pamela S., Terri L. Orbuch, and

James S. House. 1995. Effects of Childhood Family Background on Adult Marital Quality and Perceived Stability. *American Journal of Sociology*. 101(2):404-432.

The authors examine the effect of various single-parent childhood family structures on adult marital quality and perceived stability. The authors find no important differences in marital happiness by family history. However, among adults in less than very happy marriages, both adult children of divorce and adults who never lived with their father report significantly higher chances of divorce than those from two-parent families. Among those in relatively unhappy marriages, children of divorce more often report patterns of interaction that are likely to strain a marital relationship. Children of divorce are significantly more likely than those from two-parent families to have thought their marriage may be in trouble.

White, Harrison C. 1995. Network Switches, Actors and Domination Grammar. *Revue Française de Sociologie*. 36(4):705-724.

Distinct networks are social realizations, in types of tie, of different cultural realms as cross-sectional snapshots of some locale of action. I build here a view of socio-cultural process as switches between types of networks, with actors of all scopes being shaped as byproducts. Discourse both comes from and engenders structures of domination within such process, yielding grammar as a trace.

Willits, Fern K. and A. E. Luloff. 1995. Urban Residents' Views of Rurality and Contacts with Rural Places. *Rural Sociology*. 60(3):454-466.

Little is known about how rural people and places are viewed by the urban majority or the extent to which these images are related to first-hand contact with rurality. Data from a recent mail survey of a sample of people living

in Pennsylvania cities suggest that urban people view rural places in positive terms and feel that rural areas and rural lifestyles should be preserved. When asked to consider the desirability of various development strategies, most urban residents indicated that priority should be given to promoting traditional extractive economic activities (farming, forestry, mining); there was little support for other types of business or industrial development. Urban residents who visited rural locales for recreation and/ or environmental contact were most likely to want to preserve those areas; visiting for social reasons was related to support for development activities. Policy implications of these findings are suggested.

Willms, J. Douglas and Lindsay Paterson. 1995. A Multilevel Model for Community Segregation. *Journal of Mathematical Sociology*. 21(1):23-40.

Segregation indices can be modelled statistically by using bootstrap re-sampling along with multilevel modelling. Computer software is now available to accomplish this straightforwardly. Examples are provided from measurements of social-class segregation among Scottish secondary-school pupils. The modelling shows that some of the differences in segregation between communities can be attributed to characteristics of the communities. Extensions of the model would allow the tracking of changes in segregation over time, for example to assess the impact of policies to reduce segregation.

Wright, Richard A. 1995. Was There a “Golden Past” for the Introductory Sociology Textbook? A Citation Analysis of Leading Journals. *The American Sociologist*. 26(4):41-48.

Much debate over the years has centered

around whether there was ever a “golden past” for the introductory sociology textbook, when high quality books influenced the development of scholarship and thinking. Some empirical evidence is added to this debate through an analysis of the citations to introductory sociology textbooks in all the articles and research notes appearing in the *American Journal of Sociology*, the *American Sociological Review*, and *Social Forces* from 1960 to 1969 and from 1984 to 1993. The data show that, although seldom cited in recent journals, introductory sociology textbooks were often cited in the earlier period. The article concludes with some thoughts about why introductory sociology textbooks have had a declining influence on scholarship.

Zald, Mayer N. 1995. Progress and Cumulation in the Human Sciences After the Fall. *Sociological Forum*. 10(3):455

What do we mean by progress and cumulation in the social and human sciences? Recent thinking in the philosophy and history of science has led to an abandonment of some versions of logical positivism and of verificationism that had a strong deductive and theory testing orientation. What is to replace them is less clear. This paper argues that progress and cumulation can be seen as a process of evaluation and retention within an epistemic community. Scholarly disciplines differ in their social structure and in their epistemic and normative commitments. Since sociology is a fragmented discipline, progress and cumulation differ within its multiple subdisciplines, which to varying extents represent epistemic communities. Brief sketches of progress (advance) and cumulation in several subdisciplines are offered.