Albert, Fruzsina and David, Beata. 1999. About Friends. *Social Report 1998.* pp 270-287.

We know very little about friendships following the transition. In 1993 and in 1997, the Hungarian Household Panel study (HHP) asked the respondents about the number of their friends. Data was also gathered about specific inter-household transactions on the household level. Our paper is based on these data. As one of our points of departure, we assume that answers given to the questions "How many friends you have?" in the HHP provide the approximate size of an individual's intimate relations. Our second assumption is about the existence of a connection between the absence or the validity of inter-household exchange-relations and the social-demographic features of the head of the household on one hand, and the number of friends on the other hand. The available data reflect a decrease of the number of friends, an increase of those without friends and an increasing withdrawal from inter-household exchanges.

Angelusz, Robert and Tardos, Robert. 1999. Changing Patterns of Social Network Resources in the Nineties: Approaches and research preliminaries. *Social Report 1998.* pp 253-269.

Recently, interest in social network resources has increased in Hungarian social research. This increased attention can have historical and political, as well as scientific motives. As to the former, we can primarily refer to the features of Hungarian development which provided a special role for informality or the personal techniques to have matters settled in late Kadarite society. Undoubtedly, the importance of nexus or multi-layered contacts surfaced conspicuously in the world of that era with the generic features of shortage economy and the reciprocal networks of under-the-counter goods and services. The dualistic models based on intertwined formal and informal relations, i.e., latent network forms have emerged to the foreground of social research since the seventies.

Arber, Sara and Ginn, Jay. 1994. Gender differences in informal caring. *Health & Social Care in the Community.* 3, 19-31.

Men have hitherto largely been invisible in research on informal care. This paper examines gender differences in informal caring, focusing on gender differences according to the relationship between the career and care-recipient and the location of caring. The paper uses secondary analysis of the 1990-91 General Household Survey, which identified over 2,700 adults as informal carers. Four per cent of men and women provide care for someone living in the same household. More women than men, 13% compared with 10%, provide care for someone living in another household. Men carers are less involved in care provision than women, providing fewer hours of care each week, and are less likely to be the main career. However, gender differences are most marked among married carers, apart from those caring for their spouse, and least among unmarried carers. Married men can often rely on their wives to perform caring roles rather than performing them personally. Women carers are more likely to provide personal care than

men carers, but the gender difference is least among those caring for their spouse or for disabled children. Cross-sex personal care is performed within the marital relationship and by parents caring for disabled children, but seldom by adult children caring for their parents or in more distant caring relationships. Evidence of cross-sex taboos in giving personal care is largely restricted to care provided in another household. Since the majority of elderly people in need of care are women, such cultural taboos may reinforce the pressure on mid-life women to care for mothers and mothers-in-law.

Boczkowski, Pablo J. 1999. Mutual Shaping of Users and Technologies in a National Virtual Community. *Journal of Communication*. 49(2), 86-
In this essay I analyze how technologies and users relate to each other in a national virtual community. I argue that a mutual shaping perspective is best suited to capture the complexity, unpredictability, and recursivity of the interactions among technological features and users' discourses and practices. Drawing from recent developments in the study of computer-mediated communication, multidisciplinary technology scholarship and social psychology of nationhood, I show the mutual shaping of hardware capabilities, national identities, collective remembering, software configurations, and coordination practices that took place during my investigation of the Argentine Mailing List.

Bourgeois, Friedkin, Michael and Noah E. 2000. Social Solidarity, Social Distance and Interpersonal Ties. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association, 2000.
We examine three hypotheses at the foundation of theories concerned with the organization of social space and social solidarity in differentiated groups. The most important of these hypotheses is that interpersonal ties between actors in different positions of a social structure foster social solidarity; however, the theories are silent on the question of whether this effect of interpersonal ties is maintained regardless of distance that separates the positions of two actors in the group's social space. In addition, the current Zeitgeist on the organization of social space hypothesizes that both the occurrence of an interpersonal tie and interpersonal solidarity (with or without a tie) are negatively associated with the distance that separates the positions of two actors in social space. Thus, while interpersonal ties foster solidarity, social distance reduces the likelihood of interpersonal ties and solidarity (directly and indirectly via effects on the occurrence of ties). Our evidence suggests unqualified support only for the first hypothesis. Surprisingly, the expected negative effects of social distance on interpersonal ties and solidarity appear to be properties of particular forms of social organization and are not ubiquitous implications of social differentiation. These negative effects are more or less pronounced (even reversible) in center-periphery structures depending upon the extent to which the structure is centralized.

Caulkins, Douglas and Hyatt, Susan. 1999. Using Consensus Analysis to Measure Cultural Diversity in Organizations and Social Movements. *Field Methods*. 11(1), 5-26.
Consensus analysis, a technique developed in cognitive anthropology for analyzing structured interview data, produces three useful results: (1) a measure of the degree of agreement among informants about a domain of knowledge, belief, or practice; (2) the "culturally correct" information about that domain according to the pooled answers of the

informants; and (3) a score for each informant representing that person's knowledge of the domain. Consensus analysis is not just for high-agreement domains, however. This article explores a typology for conceptualizing diversity in low-consensus domains, including (1) weak agreement, (2) turbulent, (3) subcultural, and (4) contested domains, using case study examples from an English social movement, a Scottish high-technology firm, and a Scottish business support and training organization. The typology helps measure and interpret diversity and change within organizations and social movements.

Davern, Michael. F1997. Social networks and economic sociology: a proposed research agenda for more complete social science. *American Journal of Economics & Sociology*. 56(3), 287-303.

   The first goal of this paper is to develop four basic categories that form a foundation for social networks by synthesizing the theoretical content of the concepts that use the network metaphor. These four categories will be used to navigate through the existing literature and to demonstrate the utility of social networks for studying socioeconomic phenomena. This will be done in two parts. First the research that has already been done in the field of economic sociology will be summarized and second, new areas for the application of social networks in the study of socioeconomic phenomenon will be discussed.

Diez, Javier R. 1999. Innovative networks in manufacturing: some empirical evidence from the metropolitan area of Barcelona. Elsevier Science Ltd. 20, 139-150.

   In order to make an evaluation of the regional innovation potential, which is decisively influenced by the existing relationships between the different actors of innovative networks within and/or outside the region, a written questionnaire was sent to firms of the manufacturing industry in the autumn of 1997. The focal point of the analysis lay in determining innovative activities within individual firms and cooperative relationships between different firms. After a short discussion about theoretical aspects of innovation-orientated regional development, this paper provides a brief introduction to the main characteristics of the responding firms as well as selected results concerning innovative activities within the firms, innovative cooperation, as well as obstacles to innovation and regional framework conditions. The results indicate that regional proximity matters differently. Innovative relationships with producer services and research institutions are stronger withing the region, those with suppliers, customers and competitors more with other regions in Spain and Europe. In short, the surveyed firms in the Metropolitan Area of Barcelona tend to cooperate more on a vertical basis and on a less international scale when it comes to innovation.

Linton C. Freeman (2000). Visualizing Social Networks. *Journal of Social Structure*. Volume 1, number 1.

   This paper documents the use of pictorial images in social network analysis. It shows that such images are critical both in helping investigators to understand network data and to communicate that understanding to others. The paper reviews the long history of image use in the field. It begins with illustrations of the earliest hand-drawn images in which points were placed by using ad hoc rules. It examines the development of systematic procedures for locating points. It goes on to discuss how computers have been used to

actually produce drawings of networks, both for printing and for display on computer screens. Finally, it illustrates some of the newest procedures for producing web-based pictures that allow viewers to interact with the network data and to explore their structural properties.

Friedkin, Noah E. 1999. Choice Shift and Group Polarization. *American Sociological Review*. 856-875.

I extend the theoretical domain of sociology into an area of social psychology that heretofore has been the exclusive domain of psychologists. Specifically, I develop a social structural perspective on the choice shifts that individuals make within groups. During interpersonal discussions of issues, choice shifts occur when there is a difference between group members' mean final opinion and their mean initial opinion. Explanations of choice shifts have emphasized group-level conditions (e.g. a norm, a decision rule, a pool of persuasive arguments, a distribution of initial opinions). A argue that choice shifts are a ubiquitous product of the inequalities of interpersonal influence that emerge during discussions of issues. Hence, I bring choice shifts squarely into the domain of a structural social psychology that attends to the composition of networks of interpersonal influence and into broader sociological perspectives concerned with the formation of status structures.

Fujimoto, Kayo. 2000. From Women's College to Work: Female Labor Market and Institutional Mechanism in Japan. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association, 2000.

Network theory has been extended to examine how institutional linkages between schools and employers improve labor market processes via trusted information by pointing out the contribution of educational institutions to individual labor market success. However, little has been known about the embeddedness of institutional networks in female labor market. This article examines the mechanisms of institutional ties between women's college and employers by showing how they can facilitate labor market processes via trusted information on which nonacademic-related selection criteria are based. The result showed that junior-college students can be supported by school for getting jobs for large Japanese companies, which indicates that women's junior college plays a significant role in students' transition from school to work. This paper also addresses the effect of embeddedness of institutional linkages in female labor market on students' perception.

Garson, David. 1998. Neural Networks: An Introductory Guide for Social Scientists. *Methodology and Research Techniques*. 28(6), 753-

If you have decided to begin using neural network analysis, read David Garson's valuable guide. Garson gives you rules of thumb, examples, illustrations, and a rich list of references. If you are still deciding whether to use neural networks, you will want to consider sources beyond Garson. Garson's guide tells you how to use neural network models, not why you should. Although the book includes a substantial overview of applications in the social sciences (pp. 18-22), it is primarily a how-to.

Hooghiemstra, Erna. 6/99. Netherlands, Den Haag, Marriage and Migration:

Partnerchoice of Turkish and Moroccan living in the Netherlands. Committee on Family Research Seminar, International Sociological Association, Berlin.

This paper covers a part of my thesis. The thesis is about the process of partnerchoice of Turkish and Moroccan Migrants and their descendants who married in the Netherlands since 1975. The Majority of these groups, men as well as women, has chosen to marry a spouse who lived in the country of origin and eventually migrated to the Netherlands after marriage. Especially the second and so called in-between generation clearly has problems to decide what's the best choice to make: someone from here, or someone from there. The process of decision making reveals something of the way younger migrants are rooted in the different groups they are part of (the country of living, the migrant-groups, and the country of origin).

Klovdahl, Alden S. 1999. Intercultural network theory: A cross-paradigmatic approach to acculturation. *International Journal of Intercultural Relations*, 23, (4), 629-658.

The field of intercultural relations has devoted considerable attention to the idea of separate research paradigms. The distinctions between perspectives such as qualitative-quantitative, subjective-objective, functional-interpretive, etc., dominate theoretical and methodological writings. These distinctions are important for outlining the parameters of various research programs; however, many interesting issues in the cultural adjustment process deny the dichotomization of experience and require an approach that addresses a reality that is both reliable and present while at the same time situated and emergent. Recently our focus in the field has been trained on how we might bridge those distinct paradigms with a plausible intercultural theory. In the first portion of this article I outline three common research paradigms employed in intercultural relations. The social network perspective is then offered as a cross-paradigmatic research and theorizing approach. The conceptual history and relevant properties of social networks for intercultural research are described as part of the foundation for a theory of intercultural social networks that allows us to address the relational quality of intercultural interaction while acknowledging the stability of structural phenomena. I then propose seven assumptions and seven propositions comprising the beginning of a dynamic theory of intercultural social networks. Based upon the propositions put forward, future research avenues are suggested. I conclude that a socio-structural approach to acculturation, and the study of intercultural relations in general, is uniquely suited to capture and reconcile situated, emergent phenomena with reliable, present phenomena and increase our understanding of inter-cultural relations.

Li, Peter S. 2000. Overseas Chinese Networks: A Reassessment. *Chinese Business Networks: State, Economy and Culture*. pp 261-284.

Finally, the claim pertaining to the importance of guanxi in being able to generate a new economic force combining China and the Chinese diaspora is premised upon a weak conceptualization of guanxi that virtually includes any personal relations that exist in the international Chines community (see Lever-Tracy *et al.* 1996). It can be expected that when formal economic activities in investment, trade and economic exchanges are increased, there would be a corresponding increase in informal linkages at the more personal level. If this is the case, then guanxi formation may be a consequence of economic development, and not necessarily its cause. Indeed, the reported investment

behaviours of Chinese diaspora tycoons suggest that joint ventures of large projects are largely products of state policy and economic incentives, and not a natural cultural outcome arising from primordial guanxi (ibid.:197-212).

Maman, Daniel. 2000. Who accumulates directorships of big business firms in Israel?: Organizational structure, social capital and human capital. *Human Relations* 53 (5): 603-629.

This article studies which of the directors of the largest corporations in Israel were invited to sit on additional boards of directors between the years 1974 and 1988. The article compares organizational affiliations, and the human and social capital of directors who accumulate directorships with those who do not. The study uses logistic regression to discern which variables increase the likelihood of being invited on to an additional board. The findings strongly support the hypothesis that it is a combination of the structure of the national economy and human and social capital of the directors which determines who will join additional boards.

Menieta, Jorge G. and Schmidt, Samuel. 1999. {Spanish written} *The Political Network in Mexico: Models & Analysis Through Graph Theory.*

Mische, Ann and Pattison, Philippa. 2000. The Dynamics of Political Mediation: Global Structures, Local Processes. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association, 2000.

This paper is the first in a series that uses algebraic modeling to examine the connection between global con-figurations and local processes. Building upon tripartite structural analysis (Fararo and Doreian 1984), these models allow us to conceptualize social settings as complex interpenetrations of individuals, groups, and/or discursive forms, as these are organized (and reorganized) across a series of events. In this first paper, we expand upon the algebraic technique of "Galois" or "concept" lattices, which describe patterns of intersection and inclusion among subsets of two or more mutually associated sets of entities. We use lattices to explore the global structure of relationships among youth, organizations, and events in the 1992 Brazilian impeachment movement. We begin with the simpler, *bipartite* lattices in order to examine relations of organizational co-membership and co-presence at events. We then extend this method to the *tripartite* case, in order to analyze interlocking systems of relationships among all three of these sets of elements. Substantively, this allows us to examine the dynamics of coalition building over the course of the impeachment mobilizations by showing how the participation of youth activists and their organizations shifted over three major stages in the movement. We find that a change from predominately "student" settings to more "civic" arenas of interaction involved the following path dependent process: (1) it was prefigured by certain features of the global structure that created opportunities for individual mediation; (2) such mediation contributed to a reconfiguration of social settings on both local and global levels; and (3) this reorganized or "emergent" structure allowed new forms of student leadership to gain public prominence.

Molm, Linda D., Peterson, Bretchen and Takahashi, Nobuyuki. 1999. Power in Negotiated and Reciprocal Exchange. *American Sociological Review*. 4, 876-890.

While classical exchange theorists excluded bargaining from the scope of their theories, most contemporary theorists have done the opposite, concentrating exclusively on negotiated exchanges with binding agreements. We analyze how the form of social exchange-negotiated or reciprocal-affects the distribution of power in exchange networks. These two forms of exchange differ in fundamental ways that affect how actors use power and the kinds of risk and uncertainty they face. We predict that these basic differences will affect the relation between the availability of alternative partners and actors' use of power, and will produce lower power use in reciprocal exchange than in negotiated exchange. We test our predictions in a laboratory experiment. The results support the underlying logic of our theory, partially support its specific predictions, and raise new questions about the importance of the different time perspectives required by negotiated and reciprocal exchange.

Park, Hong-Won. 1998. A Gramscian Approach to Interpreting International Communication. *Journal of Communication*. 48(4), 79-

Postwar trends in international communication research reveal that the three main paradigms — modernization, dependency, and postdependency — have theoretical and methodological limitations for analyzing the complexities of cultural practices in the contemporary era. The limitations arise from the narrow theoretical concern centered on the polarity between development and dependency, and the overemphasis of economic forces a the expense of cultural forces. In this essay I urge a focus on cultural dynamics to reflect rapidly changing conditions of integration and disintegration among diverse cultural forces in a global society. The concepts and methods in postmodern cultural studies can facilitate this theoretical shift. The Gramscian concept of hegemony allows us to explore the economic aspect of cultural production by media industries and the cultural-ideological aspect of audience readings within a single research framework.

Richards, William D. and Seary, Andrew J. 2000. Eigen Analysis of Networks. *Journal of Social Structure*. Volume 1, number 2.

We present an overview of eigen analysis methods and their applications to network analysis. We consider several network analysis programs and procedures (Correspondence Analysis, NEGOPY, CONCOR, CONVAR, Bonacich centrality) that are at their core eigendecomposition methods. We discuss the various matrix representations of networks used by these procedures and we give particular attention to a variety of centering and normalizing procedures that are carried out prior to the analysis. We compare three types of iterative procedures with the standard SVD in terms of pragmatic concerns and the results produced by each method. We show how the initial matrix representations and the adjustments made between iterations influence the results obtained. Finally, we show that the eigen perspective clearly highlights the similarities and differences between different network analysis procedures.

Rogers, Everett. 1999. Georg Simmel's Concept of the Stranger and Intercultural Communication Research. *International Communication Association*. 9(1), 58-74.

The stranger, defined by Georg Simmel as an individual who is a member of a system but who is not strongly attached to the system, influenced (1) such important concepts as a social distance, the marginal man, heterophily, and cosmopoliteness, (2) the value on

objectivity in social science research, and (3) to a certain extent, the specialty field of intercultural communication. Here we explore these influences of Simmel's theory of human communication, especially his concept of the stranger, and highlight certain implications for the contemporary study of intercultural communication.

Sanders, Karin. 2000. Part-time and full-time employed, social cohesiveness, and short term absenteeism within an organization. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association, 2000.

The Netherlands are quite unique in their relatively high number of part time employees. The question if there are differences in individual performance between part time and full time employees is, however, rarely the subject of research. And, when this question is asked, results are inconclusive. In research, the relationship between the number of working hours and the absentee rates is examined on the individual level, while neglecting the context of the employees. The most crucial question, however, is what will happen to the relationships between employees — that is the social cohesiveness — when more part time employees join a team? In this paper, the assumption is made that one of the most important neglected side effects of differences in the number of working hours concerns the stability of informal relationships between the employees within a organization. The research problem addressed in this paper is formulated as follows: *What is the relationship between the degree of similarity in the number of working hours of the employees and the tightness of the informal relationships within a team? How can this relationship be explained? Can the degree of social cohesiveness within a team explain the relationship between working hours and the short term absenteeism?* To examine these effects, network data on 62 employees in eight comparable teams within an organization were collected. The results show that there is a relationship between team composition and the informal relationships within a team, and that there is a relationship between informal relationship within a team and short-term absenteeism. Moreover, the more social cohesive a team, the norm concerning illegal absenteeism is a better predictor of the short term absenteeism.

Smith, L. R. (1999). Intercultural network theory: A cross-paradigmatic approach to acculturation. *International Journal of Inter-cultural Relations.* 23(4), 629-658.

The field of intercultural relations has devoted considerable attention to the idea of separate research paradigms. The distinctions between perspectives such as qualitative-quantitative, subjective-objective, functional-interpretive, etc., dominate theoretical and methodological writings. These distinctions are important for outlining the parameters of various research programs; however, many interesting issues in the cultural adjustment process deny the dichotomization of experience and require an approach that addresses a reality that is both reliable and present while at the same time situated and emergent. Recently our focus in the field has been trained on how we might bridge those distinct paradigms with a plausible intercultural theory. In the first portion of this article I outline three common research paradigms employed in intercultural relations. The social network perspective is then offered as a cross-paradigmatic research and theorizing approach. The conceptual history and relevant properties of social networks for intercultural research are described as part of the foundation for a theory of intercultural social networks that allows us to address the relational quality of intercultural interaction while

acknowledging the stability of structural phenomena. I then propose seven assumptions and seven propositions comprising the beginning of a dynamic theory of intercultural social networks. Based upon the propositions put forward, future research avenues are suggested. I conclude that a socio-structural approach to acculturation, and the study of intercultural relations in general, is uniquely suited to capture and reconcile situated, emergent phenomena with reliable, present phenomena and increase our understanding of inter-cultural relations.

Sobrero, Maurizio and Schrader, Stephan. 1998. Structuring inter-firm relationships: a meta-analytic approach. (Special Issue: The Organizational Texture of Inter-firm Relations). *Organization Studies*. 19(4), 585-616.

Inter-firm relations have received considerable attention during recent years. Scholars have approached the analysis of interactions among separate actors by following different perspectives and using different levels of analysis. On the one hand, the strategic appropriateness and the economic advantages deriving from inter-organizational relations both at the firm and industry, and larger community level have been very thoroughly examined. On the other hand, studies on the role of social capital, trust and repetitive interactions have complemented the rational agent perspective of economic-based approaches.

Szmatka, Jacek, Skvoretz, John and Berger, Joseph. 1997. Cognitions, Emotions, and Identities. *Contemporary Sociology*. 28(6), 699-

Status, Network, and Structure reports on the state of theory-driven research programs on group processes. The authors provide an excellent overview of recent work within several active research traditions in sociological social psychology, particularly those on status characteristics/exception states and on social exchange. As well, they collectively offer on model for the development of a scientific sociology-encompassing formal theory, exploration of the implications of theoretical structures via mathematical analysis or computer simulation, and laboratory experiments as the preferred research method for testing theoretical models. The editors commend this as a means of encouraging the cumulation of sociological knowledge, providing cognitive criteria for problem choice, and identifying fundamental sociological phenomena.

Tambini, Damian. 1999. New medica and democracy. *New media & society*. 1(3), 305-329.

This article describes and evaluates civic networks in Europe and the USA. These are seen as attempts to use new media technology, particularly the internet, to improve participation in local democratic processes. Various aspects of democratic communication are examined, including information access, preference measurements, deliberation and group mobilization. A wide variety of city-based experiments are described, which have all faced problems of low take-up and problems of inequality of access. It is argued that new media will have a significant and positive impact upon the processes of democratic communication within the appropriate regulatory and economic context, particularly regarding access to communications technologies.

Van den Bulte, Christophe and Rudy K. Moenaert. 1998. The effects of R&D team

co-location on communication patterns among R&D, marketing, and manufacturing. *Management Science.* 44(11), S1-S18.

Reducing the physical distance among R&D engineers and between R&D and marketing is widely believed to result in more frequent communication, and hence higher product development performance. However, the empirical evidence for the effect of co-location on communication frequency is problematic for two reasons: (I) the evidence often features either little contextual realism or doubtful internal validity, and (2) the analysis does not deal with the statistical problems typical of network data. Our study avoids the first problem by using sequential network data collected from a quasi-experiment at an industrial company that regrouped its R&D teams into a new facility. We avoid the second problem by using Wasserman and Iacobucci's (1988) method for the statistical analysis of sequential network data. Our results show that communication among R&D teams was enhanced after co-locating these teams. Surprisingly, communication frequency between R&D and marketing was not affected by the increased physical distance. This may suggest that business procedures accompanying the relocation prevented a widening gap between R&D and marketing. Alternatively, it may indicate that the effect of co-location depends on the content and medium of the communication flows.

Wank, David. 1999. Work, Organizations, and Markets. *Contemporary Sociology.* 28(4), 684-

The observation that firms function within elaborate systems of social relations will not surprise many sociologists. Indeed, the social embeddedness of individual and organizational behavior has become orthodox, particularly in economic sociology. Moreover, the idea that business in China was embedded in complex networks of social relations before reform, and that it continued to reflect webs of interpersonal and intercorporate ties during reform, will not surprise many readers. If either of these insights were the primary contribution of David Wank's *Commodifying Communism,* the book would rightfully go unnoticed. In reality, while Wank does make both of these observations, he does something much more important in the process. Specifically, his study documents, in considerable detail, the process by which a new set of intercorporate and business-government relations emerged in one city during China's economic transition. This is significant because, while it is one of the discipline's most central questions, the process by which social structure emerges has received little attention in sociology. Wank's main thesis is that the emergence of private enterprise in reforming socialist economies did not reduce the embeddedness of organization decision making, but rather it spawned the development of new forms of embeddedness.

Wilson, John and Musick, Marc. 1999. Attachment to Volunteering. *Sociological Forum.* 14(2), 243-

We propose that volunteers' attachment to their work is determined by the level of resources they bring to it, the rewards they derive from it, and the context in which the work is carried out. We test this theory using two waves of the Americans' Changing Lives panel study (1986-1989). The resources part of the theory is supported: the likelihood of remaining in the volunteer labor force across the two waves is greater for the more highly educated — those who report higher rates of formal and informal social

interaction, and those who have children in the household — the last effect is stronger for women. Respondents reporting an increase in regular working hours across the two waves are more likely to cease volunteering. However, declining functional ability has no effect on attachment. The reward part of the theory is not consistently supported. Commitment to volunteer work in the first wave (measured by hours volunteered) predicts being a volunteer in the second, but enjoying the work has no effect, and being satisfied with the results of the work decreases attachment. Compared to a number of other work contexts, church-related volunteering in the first wave is the strongest predictor of being a volunteer in the second.

Wong, Lloyd L. 1997. Globalization and Transnational Migration: A Study of Recent Chinese Capitalist Migration from the Asian Pacific to Canada. *International Sociology*. 40(1), 329-351.

   This article utilizes the perspective of transnationalism to explain Chinese capitalist migration from the Asian Pacific to Canada in the context of globalization. It is argued that transnationalism, and particularly the process of transmigration, provides a new and useful way of theorizing the international migration of capitalists. The focus is on Chinese migrants who enter Canada under the auspices of the Canadian Business Immigration Program as investors and entrepreneurs. The article presents two levels of analysis in theorizing this transnational migration. At the macro level, this migration is explained in the context of global capitalism and capital accumulation. Statistical data are presented illustrating the participation of Chinese from Hong Kong and Taiwan in the programme. These data include a trend analysis of the number of transmigrants and the amount of capital brought to Canada. At the micro level, some transnational social fields are examined utilizing survey research data from interviews with 284 Chinese business migrants who have set up a residence and a business in the city of Vancouver in Canada. More specifically, preliminary evidence of transnational social fields is presented and includes: family and personal social fields, ethnic social fields and business fields.