NEW BOOKS

Charles Tilly (Michigan). 1981. As Sociology Meets History. New York: Academic Press. 256 pp. $25.00.

Explores general issues in collective action, structural change, and historical practice based on the study of social change and conflict in Europe since 1500. Its specific topics include the nature of historical inquiry, the use of computers in historical analysis, George Homans' historical work, the value of Durkheim's theories for the study of large-scale social change, peasant rebellion in seventeenth-century France, conflict in eighteenth--and nineteenth--century Britain, proletarianization, and statemaking. (Publisher's blurb.)

Ronald Burt (Sociology, California-Berkeley). 1982. Toward a Structural Theory of Action: Network Models of Social Structure, Perception, and Action. New York: Academic (in press). 375 pp.

My experiences with people lead me to hold two beliefs as a fruitful foundation for constructing systematic social theory. First, people as individual or group actors are purposive, in the sense of using their resources to realize their interests. Second, these purposive actors pursue their interests in the context of social structure generated by the division of labor in society. The intersection of these two beliefs provides my premise for a structural theory of action: Actors are purposive under social structural constraint. Steps toward action theory based on this premise are reported here.

This book is about social structure, perceptions, and action. It is about these items as concepts. It is about strategies through which these items guide empirical research. I propose a model of status role-sets as patterns of relationships defining positions in the stratification space--the social topology-- of a system of actors. Processes are proposed by which positions in this space generate actor interests as perceptual norms and feelings of relative deprivation or advantage. Processes are proposed by which the pattern of relationships defining a position creates constraint on the freedom with which actors occupying the position can realize their interests. These processes, captured in mathematical models, are used to describe two strategically important systems of actors: large American corporations involved in manufacturing in 1967 and elite experts in sociological methodology as of 1975. (From Preface.)

CONTENTS: Introduction. Network Structure: The Social Context. Stratification in Elite Sociological Methodology. Stratification in American Manufacturing. Interest: The Perception of Utility. Conformity and Deviance with Respect to Journal Norms in Elite Sociological Methodology. Autonomy and Cooptation. Market Constraints and Directorate Ties with Respect to American Manufacturing Industries. Towards a Structural Theory of Action.

Hans Hummell (Sociology, Duisburg) and Wolfgang Sodeur (Köln). 1981. Modelle für Ausbreitungsprozesse in Sozialen Strukturen. Duisburg, West Germany: Sozialwissenschaftlichen Kooperative. 191 pp.

Das Thema der Konferenz "Modelle für Ausbreitungsprozesse in sozialen Strukturen" greift gegenüber den früheren Veranstaltungen zwar einen neuen Gegenstand auf, ohne dass jedoch die Bezugspunkte zu früheren Konferenzen fehlen. So worden vor allem in der vierten Konferenz mit den "sozialen Netzwerken" wichtige, den Verlauf von Ausbreitungsprozessen mitbestimmende Bedingungen behandelt und in der sechsten Konferenz der "Soziale Wandel" zumindest in einigen Fällen als Ausbreitungsprozess modelliert.

Die Analyse sozialer Ausbreitungsprozesse ist ein Beispiel dafür, wie nach einigen Jahren relativer Ruhe (und Stagnation) alte Probleme wiederaufgegriffen und bei verändertem Schwerpunkt des Interesses neu angegangen werden. Die Gefahr ist dabei nicht auszuschliessen, dass Lösungsversuche in 'alte Sackgassen' laufen, die naturgemäss ungleich schlechter dokumentiert sind als die tatsächlichen oder vermeintlichen Lösungen aus früheren Perioden intensiver Problemdiskussion. Ein Ziel der Arbeitstagung war es deshalb, neue Problemsichten oder Lösungsansätze in enger Verbindung mit der rückblickenden Beurteilung früherer Lösungsstrategien zu diskutieren. Innerhalb dieser generallen Zielsetzung waren Schwerpunkte der Tagung.

(1) die Analyse der Abhängigkeiten der Ausbreitungsprozesse von der für die Übertragung verfügbaren Beziehungs-struktur; (2) die Analyse der Übertragungsvorgänge zwischen "Sendern und Empfängern" und die dadurch für Ausbreitungsprozesse an die Verteilung von Sender- und Empfängereigenschaften in der Population und an Beziehungsstrukturen gestellten Anforderungen; (3) Fragen nach adäquaten Daten für die Analyse von Aus-breitungsprozessen und der zugrundeliegenden Struktur. (From the Preface.)

CONTENTS: Anatol Rapoport, "The impact of network structure on diffusion processes." Klaus Echterhagen, "Zusammenfassung der Diskussion." Hartmut Albrecht, "Diffusion processes and social structure." Gunter Wolf, "Zusammenfassung der Diskussion." Josef Nipper, "The Development of foreign worker employment in the federal republic of Germany." Wolfgang Körner, "Zusammenfassung der Diskussion." Mark Granovetter and Roland Soong, "Threshold models of diffusion and collective behavior." Wolfram Schwenzer, "Zusammenfassung und Diskussion." Peter D. Killworth, "Small worlds, reverse small worlds, and their role in social structure." Lothar Krempel, "Zusammenfassung und Diskussion." H. Russell Bernard, Peter D. Killworth and Lee Sailer, "A review of informant accuracy in social network data." Rolf Langenheine, "Zusammenfassung der Diskussion."

Vincent Lemieux (Science Politique, Laval). 1982. Reseaux et appareils: logique des systèmes et langage des graphes. St. Hyacinthe, Quebec: Edisem. 125 pp. $7.25.

La plupart des êtres humains préfèrent les joies de la relation sociale au plaisir des choses possédées. Ces joies sont surtout vécues à l'intérieur des réseaux. A première vue, nos réseaux de relations sociales sont d'une nature fort différente des rapports officiels qui nous situent dans les appareils sociétaux. Il est cependant fort éclairant de considérer les réseaux comme un type de système social, moins organisé que les appareils. Cette approche systémique oriente vers l'étude de la forme, de la structure et de la fonctionnalité des réseaux sociaux. Pour traiter ces questions de façon rigoureuse, la théorie mathématique des graphes est un outil fécond. (Publisher's blurb.)

MATIÈRES: Une approche systémique. Typologie des études sur les réseaux sociaux. La formalisation en graphes. Substance et structure de systèmes sociaux. Cohésion et fonctionnalité.

Claude Fischer (Sociology, California-Berkeley). 1982. To Dwell Among Friends: Personal Networks in Town and City. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 441 pp. $12.50.

This book is about how urban life changes personal relations and the ways people think and act socially: such matters as friendship, intimacy, involvement in the community, and life-style. I hope that it will, by extension, also inform our understanding of how modern society may have altered social patterns. It reports findings from a large survey especially designed to map the form and content of people's personal relations and to contrast social life in large cities to that in small towns. In the course of examining the urban issue, it also treats several general topics in the study of social networks.

After presenting the theoretical arguments and the setting of the research in part 1, the book answers in part 2 three common questions about urban life: Does it cause psychological distress? Does it cause social isolation? And does it cause a falling away from traditional mores? Part 3 examines the composition of personal networks—the role of kin, neighbors, co-workers, and the like. Part 4 deals with other proper-ties of networks; the support they provide, their internal structure, their spatial distribution, and their homogeneity. And part 5 explores urban life's influence on people's social involvement in *subcultures* of various types, depicting at the end the clash of subcultures in, and individuals' consequent alienation from, urban public life. (From the Preface.)

CONTENTS: Personal community. The communities, the residents, and why they were there. Personal Networks: An overview. Urbanism and psychological strain. Urbanism and social involvement. Urbanism and traditional values. Kin. Nonkin. Varieties of nonkin: neighbors and co-workers. Varieties of nonkin: organization members and just friends. Personal networks as social support. The structure of relations and networks. The spatial dimension of personal relations. Homogeneity in personal relations: stage in the life cycle. Urbanism and the development of subcultures. Involvement in subcultures: ethnicity and religion. Involve-ment in subcultures: occupation and pastime. Subcultures: alienation in urban public life.

Robert Bell. 1981. Worlds of Friendship. Beverly Hills, Calif.: Sage. 215 pp.

I now believe that family sociologists must start to give special recognition to friendship because it is often meeting the interpersonal needs that have traditionally been met within a marriage or family context —for example, today the many couples who live together in ways both similar and different from marriage. This book in part reflects a careful search of the literature on friendship. For the most part, I have limited my focus to the various kinds of sociological research that is available. This book also draws upon my own study of friendship and aloneness. (From the Preface.)

CONTENTS: Meanings of friendship. Childhood and adolescent friendships. Women and friendship. Men and friendship. Cross-sex friendship. Courtship, marriage, and friendship. Married couples and their friend-ships. Divorce and friendship. The elderly and friendship.

Oscar Newman. 1981. Community of Interest. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday Anchor. 339 pp.

In this book, I examine many different types of housing environments—middle- as well as low-income developments, those serving elderly and working couples as well as those serving families with children, detahced single-family units as well as multifamily units—I also examine the ways that housing environments function as sociopolitical entitites. Residential environments are examined as settings which not only answer housing needs but which also influence residents by the social milieu they offer, the life-style that can be pursued, and the capacity to influence activities within the development and the areas beyond.

This is not to say that I have set aside my interest in how physical design facilitates interaction between neighbors and enables residents better to control the areas outside their homes. Rather, I have extended my interest in the effects of physical form to the measurement of how it varies with differences in the socioeconomic makeup of residents. I am also concerned with how variations in the physical form of housing can better serve different age and life-style groups; how the vulnerability of residents to poorly designed housing varies with income group; and how the physical form of housing affects the percentage of low-income residents that can be integrated into middle-income developments while still maintaining stable, low-crime communities.

My over-all interest is in determining how the physical form of housing, in varying combinations with the social characteristics of residents, serves to help create a community among neighbors. However, people's experience of crime and their fear of crime remain the critical factors affecting the creation and stability of urban communities in America today. The concepts of defensible space, therefore, appear in this volume as well—but they are further developed and enlarged upon, following upon the findings of subsequent research. (From the Preface.)

Ronald Weissman (History, Maryland). 1981. Ritual Brotherhood in Renaissance Florence. New York: Academic. 272 pp. $27.50.

The opening chapther presents a brief overview of the basic characteristics of Florentine social networks, emphasizing the social meanings that middle- and upper-class Florentines—the groups that participated in fraternities—drew from their experience in these networks. Chapter 2 discusses the structure, ritual, and cultural meanings of the Renaissance confraternity and demonstrates the various ways in which the confraternities created alternatives to the larger social order. The third chapter statistically analyzes patterns of membership structure and participation: this is the first demographic study of a pre-modern European voluntary association. Subsequent chapters examine the collapse of fraternal organizations at the beginning of the sixteenth century and the creation of new fraternal organizations and ritual relations during the Catholic Reformation. (Publisher's blurb.)

Donald Warren (Sociology, Oakland). 1981. Helping Networks: How People Cope with Problems in the Urban Community. Notre Dame, Indiana: University of Notre Dame Press. $10.95.

Based on survey research, this report describes and analyzes how and from whom people seek help to deal with various crises in their lives. The results raise social policy questions concerning the usefulness and extensiveness of tax-supported social services.

Who do people turn to in times of stress and crisis? Empirical evidence indicates that people most often take their problems to family members, neighbors, and friends, and that there exist informal helping networks which are crucial to the life of the community. Warren distinguishes between the networks generally operative in various types of neighborhoods, and he shows how these can provide a new framework for understanding community.

CONTENTS: Focus of the helping network study. A theory of the help seeking process. Using helping networks: the overall patterns. The neighborhood context of helping networks. Community patterns and problem coping. The helping networks of different social groups. Helping networks and the use of formal services. Varieties of urban ties: a new framework for understanding community. Findings and implications of the helping network study: an overview. Programmatic uses of helping/social network analysis.

E. Mansell Pattison, ed.. (Psychiatry, Medical College of Georgia). 1982. Clinical Applications of Social Nework Theory. New York: Human Sciences Press. 84 pp. $8.95.

Basic theoretical concepts and clinical applications of social network theory are critically explored in this special issue of the International Journal of Family Therapy. The contributors articulate the relationships between social network research and practice. (Publisher's blurb.)

Charles Frolan, Diane Pancoast, Nancy J. Chapman, Priscilla Kimboko (Urban Affairs, Portland State). 1981. Helping Networks and Human Services. Beverly Hills, Calif.: Sage. 199 pp.

Each of the chapters explores different considerations regarding what is involved in developing a beneficial relationship between formal and informal sources of care. We present the finding of our study by first looking at types of informal helpers and what each can do, and at some of the motivations underlying their activities. We then present the major features of the partnership we envision by describing the variety of ways informal sources of help were involved in agency services, the program strategies developed to promote this involvement, and the relationships formed between agency staff and informal helpers in the community. Case examples are frequently provided.

Having described the basic elements of the relationships we observed in our sample of 30 agencies, we examine the costs and consequences of different program strategies and how these varied according to the problem or task being addressed. We then discuss how program strategies can be integrated in practice and describe the benefits of doing so. Next, we put the idea of a partnership in context by discussing how relationships between professionals and informal helpers are influenced by aspects of a particular agency and by characteristics of a neighborhood with which an agency may be working. Further, we look at the way other agencies influence an agency's work with informal helpers.

The last 2 chapters discuss the findings of the study in a broader context of program policy and practice. Here, we look at implications for the role of professionals and possible modifications in traditional practice roles. Finally, we discuss policy considerations for agency decision makers in designing or implementing ways to involve informal helpers in a system of community care. (From the Introduction.)

David Knoke (Sociology, Indiana) and James R. Wood. 1981. Organized for Action: Commitment in Voluntary Associations. New Brunswick, N.J.: Rutgers University Press.

Knoke and Wood seek to understand what makes voluntary associations effective in influencing public policy. They employ data from 32 voluntary social influence organizations based in Indianapolis. While the organizations vary widely in composition and purpose, most of the questions asked about their operation are relevant to community organizations. The sample includes eight neighborhood associations and coalitions of neighborhood associations, as well. The authors explore the linkages among incentive systems, members' committment, participation in decision making, leaders' legitimacy, and organizational structure and effectiveness. They find that greater "professionalization" and complex interorganizational relations are among the keys to securing resource and exerting influence. (From NORG Bulletin.)

Robert Perrucci and Dena Targ (Sociology, Child Development; Purdue). 1982. Mental Patients and Social Networks. Boston: Auburn House. 176 pp. $19.95.

Mental patients with close and supportive social networks tend to be hospitalized more quickly and to fare better in mental hospitals, and are more likely to be released than those whose networks are less supportive. Researchers at Purdue University present a new approach to the study of mental illness that emphasizes the process or "career" of the mental patient--from becoming defined as mentally ill through release from the hospital--and the role of social networks (family, friends, co-workers, neighbors) in shaping that process.

The authors studied the careers of mental patients committed to two large state mental hospitals, using hospital records and interviews with the members of their social networks. They found that the quality of patients' social ties relates to their progress at each stage. Close, supportive networks, for instance, tend to view a member's initial unusual behavior as "symptoms." They are more likely to seek professional help and to move more swiftly toward hospitalization. Loose networks, on the other hand, tend to "normalize" unusual behavior, attributing it to marital, legal, or life-transition problems. In such cases, when the decision to commit is finally made it is seen more as a last resort, often at the intervention of outsiders such as the police.

Hospital personnel also tend to be more attentive to patients with close networks. More progress report entries are in these patients' records, and statements like "when the patient is released . . ." are frequently included. By the end of the study nearly 80% of the patients with supportive networks had been released, compared with fewer than 40% of those with less supportive networks. (From Publisher's blurb.)

Jessica Lipnack and Jeffrey Stamps. 1982. *Networking: The First Report and Directory.* *Garden City, NY:* *Doubleday Dolphin.* 416 pp. $15.95.

Both a practical, down-to-earth report on the process of networking and a comprehensive directory to over 1500 key social change networks. It not only examines what a network is, why it works, and how to use it, but it also provides the most reliable, up-to-date research findings about the new age in which we live.

This book gives you invaluable information on how you can share ideas, services, equipment and interests with other people, nationally and internationally. It reveals how people working together can change their lives, and the world today, for the better.

The directory portion of the book is a compendium of seven broad topic areas: (1) health and the life cycle, (2) communities and cooperatives, (3) ecology and energy, (4) politics and economics, (5) education and communications, (6) personal and spiritual growth, and (7) global and futures networks. Five indexes cross-reference the lists so that each group, subject, and publication is easily located by the reader. (From Publisher's blurb.)

Larry S. Bourne, ed. (Geography, Toronto). 1982. *Internal Structure of the City,* 2nd ed. *New York:* *Oxford.* 629 pp.

The specific focus of the readings selected is the spatial structure and changing internal environment of contemporary urban areas. Initially we may define urban spatial structure as comprising the form (shape and internal arrangement), interrelationships (organization), behavior, and evolution of activities (e.g., land uses, the built environment, systems of socioeconomic activities, and political institutions) in the city. (From Introduction.)

SELECTED CONTENTS: Torsten Hägerstrand, "The impact of social organization and environment upon the time-use of individuals and households." David Harvey, "Labor, capital, and class struggle around the built environment in advanced capitalist societies." Michael Dear, "Planning for mental health care: a reconsideration of public facility location theory." John Short, "Residential mobility." Barry Wellman and Barry Leighton, "Networks, neighborhoods and communities." Fred Boal, "Close together and far apart: religious and class divisions in Belfast." Ronald Johnston and Christopher Kissling, "Establishment use patterns within central places." John Goddard, "Movement systems, functional linkages and office location in the city centre: a study of central london." Ithiel de Sola Pool, "Communications technology and land use." Janet Abu-Lughod, "Designing a city for all."

Dietrich Gerhard. 1981. *Old Europe: A Study of Continuity, 1000-1800.* *New York: Academic.* 160 pp. $12.50.

This book supplements and corrects assumptions widely held about the earlier European centuries. The author abandons the concepts of "Middle Ages" and "Early Modern Times." He refrains from tracing early indications of "modernity" in institutions and society as well as from stressing "national" concerns in these centuries. Corporate organization and regional attachment are presented as the basic traits of "Old Europe." Special emphasis is placed in Chapter 3 on the eleventh to the thirteenth centuries as the period in which these features became paramount and on the conditions that led to their adoption. Chapter 4 shows that the changes wrought by the Renaissance and Reformation did not alter the fundamental features of the Old Order. Chapter 5 demonstrates their weakening since the late seventeenth century, and the Epilogue describes their abandonment since the French and the Industrial Revolutions. (Publisher's blurb.)

Samuel Kline Cohn, Jr. 1980. *The Laboring Classes in Renaissance Florence.* *New York: Academic.* 320 pp. $29.50.

This work investigates the other side of Renaissance history, that side which pertained to the mass of men and women and which the current historiography concludes in effect had no history--no history in the sense that the collective and individual actions of these men and women in any way helped to shape their own lives or society as a whole. To reconstruct that other side of the Renaissance in Florence, this book examines sources that never before have been studied systematically--the notarial and criminal archives of Florence. Yet this work is more than just an empirical dusting of certain shelves in the Archivo di Stato, Firenze. It considers the laboring classes in the larger context of class relations and concludes that to understand the broad political and social changes from the fourteenth through the fifteenth centuries in Florence, the historian must consider changes both within the laboring classes as well as the interaction between the laboring classes and the ruling elite--or, to be more direct, class struggle. (From the Introduction.)

Peter Saunders (Sociology, Sussex). 1981. Social Theory and the Urban Question. *New York: Holmes & Meier. 310 pp. $11.95.*

Over the last decade a revolution has occurred in urban studies. Theoretical orthodoxies have been challenged or overturned, and the applications of Weberian and Marxist perspectives to the analysis of cities have given rise to new questions about the role of the urban system in a capitalist economy. (This book) offers a guide to, and a critical evaluation of, key themes in contemporary urban social theory, as well as a re-examination of more traditional approaches in the light of recent developments and criticism. Dr. Saunders discusses current theoretical positions in the context of the work of Marx, Weber and Druikheim. He suggests that later writers have often misunderstood or ignored the arguments of these 'founding fathers' of the urban question. Dr. Saunders uses his final chapter to apply the lessons learned from a review of their work in order to develop a new framework for urban social and political analysis. (Publisher's blurb.)

James Simmie. Power, Property and Corporatism. *London: Macmillan. £6.95.*

Simmie presents a new theory of power and domination in cities, identified as 'imperfect pluralism.' He argues that the use and effects of power are of central importance in understanding the development and change of cities. While Marxists are right to emphasize class struggles, their accounts of the role and position of the state are seen as theoretically deficient and not empirically supported. Simmie suggests that corporate organizations of different kinds are the main groups influencing political outputs. (Publisher's blurb.)

Michael Harloe, ed. New Perspectives in Urban Change and Conflict. *London: Heinemann. £15.00.*

Eleven papers from the 1979 CUS/Nottingham "Urban Change and Conflict" conference, reporting on the "new" structuralist urban sociology in Britain. They include Howard Newby on urbanism and the rural class structure, Peter Saunders on urban politics, Brian Elliot and David McCrone on technocrats and Bryan Roberts and Ignasi Terrades comparing Manchester, Lima, and Barcelona.

Michael Dear (Geography, McMaster) and Allen J. Scott (Geography, UCLA), eds. 1981. Urbanization and Urban Planning in Capitalist Society. *London: Methuen. 615 pp.*

This book is an attempt to define a general theory of urbanization and planning. It seeks to achieve this goal by bringing together and synthesizing a wide range of critical perspectives on the urban question. In particular, the book attempts to capture and to give form to much of the new urban theory (and its cognate analytical procedures) that is currently emerging in North America and Western Europe. This is a theory that generally insists upon the explicit derivation of contemporary urbanization processes out of the structure of the capitalist mode of production.

The book unfolds in a series of six logical stages. First, the argument opens with a broad *introductory statement* which outlines the main qualities and properties of a critical analysis of urban phenomena in capitalism. Second, the argument proceeds to examine the *conceptual preliminaries* necessary for the establishment of a theory of urbanization and planning as rooted in capitalist social structures. Third, a theoretical exposition is undertaken of the *fundamental logic of urbanization and urban planning*. Fourth, there follows a detailed discussion of *commodity production in cities* and of its effects on urban development. Fifth, a series of analyses is presented of the subtle and controversial problems of *reproduction and social life* in capitalist cities. Sixth, by way of a broad conclusion, a synthesis is made of some of the important political relationships linking *urbanization, social class, and the capitalist State*.

The text as a whole is a joint effort, and each of the chapters was written by a different author or authors. In spite of this, the book was conceived from the outset as a whole, in that a basic outline was defined, and authors were subsequently commissioned to write specific chapters. (From Preface.)

CONTENTS: Michael Dear and Allen J. Scott, "Towards a framework for analysis." Matthew Edel, "Capitalism, accumulation and the explanation of urban phenomena." Gordon Clark and Michael Dear, "The State in capitalism and the capitalist State." David Harvey, "The urban process under capitalism: a framework for analysis." Shoukry T. Roweis and Allen J. Scott, "The urban land question." Shoukry T. Roweis, "Urban planning in early and late capitalist societies: outline of a theoretical perspective." Michael Harloe, "Notes on comparative urban research." Doreen Massey, "The UK electrical engineering and electronics industries: the implications of the crisis for the restructuring of capital and locational change." C. G. Pickvance, "Policies as chameleons: an interpretation of regional policy and office policy in Britain." Martin Boddy, "The property sector in late capitalism: the case of Britain." R. B. Cohen, "The new international division of labor, multinational corporations and urban hierarchy." Damaris Rose, "Accumulation versus reproduction in the

inner city: *The Recurrent Crisis of London* revisited." John Mollenkopf, "Community and accumulation." Richard A. Walker, "A theory of suburbanization: capitalism and the construction of urban space in the United States." Kevin R. Cox, "Capitalism and conflict around the communal living space." J. A. Agnew, "Homeownership and the capitalist social order." Michael Dear, "Social and spatial reproduction of the mentally ill." N. H. Buck, "The analysis of state intervention in nineteenth-century cities: the case of municipal labour policy in east London, 1886-1914." Harold Chorney, "Amnesia, integration and repression: Canadian urban political culture." Ivan Szelenyie, "The relative autonomy of the State or state mode of production?" Joachim Hirsch, "The apparatus of the State, the reproduction of capital and urban conflict."

Alejandro Portes (Social Relations, Johns Hopkins) and John Walton (Sociology, California-Davis). 1981. Labor, Class, and the International System. New York: Academic. 240 pp. $19.50.

We (have become) increasingly uneasy with those geopolitical categories of convenience that easily confound and sometimes distort an understanding of the general conditions of development and underdevelopment. We analyze in detail the issues of international migration, the urban informal economy of peripheral societies, ideologies of inequality, and social class in core societies under influences of the internalization of capital. (From the Preface.)

An introductory chapter analyzes the evolution of theories of imperialism and the international system from Hobson, Lenin, and Luxemburg through recent work on the modern world system. (Publisher's blurb.)

David M. Gordon, Richard C. Edwards, and Michael Reich. 1981? Segmented Work, Divided Workers. New York: Cambridge University Press. $9.95.

[Develops] an overall conception in the evolution of labor markets and industrial capitalism based on new and creative Marxist thinking about the changing settlings and characteristics of the drive for capital accumulation. (From David Montgomery's blurb.)

Ino Rossi, ed. 1982. Structural Sociology. New York: Columbia University Press. 361 pp.

I have undertaken the task of systematically dealing with some of the "new questions" which have been emerging within the sociological "consciousness" under the impact of various forms and phases of French structuralism. The majority of the essays, all of which have been especially prepared for this volume, deal with aspects of the interface between traditional orientations and recent French structuralism from perspectives which are sympathetic to the latter orientation, without, however, arguing for prejudged positions. In my opinion only such an orientation permits a serious reconsideration of classical sociological paradigms and the incorporation of some aspects of the structuralist perspective within the mainstream of sociological thinking. It is my firm belief that such an investigation will bring to light the presence within our sociological tradition of much deeper continuities with such pioneers as Durkheim, Mauss, Marx, than have been so far thought of or even suspected. (From the Preface.)

CONTENTS: Ino Rossi, "Relational structuralism as an alternative to the structural and interpretive paradigms of empiricist orientation." Priscilla P. Clark and Terry Nichols Clark, "The structural sources of French structuralism." Talcott Parsons, "Action, symbols, and cybernetic control." Arthur L Stinchcombe, "The deep structure of moral categories." Fred E. Katz, "Structural autonomy and the dynamics of social systems." Peter P. Ekeh, "Structuralism, the principle of elementarism, and the theory of civilization." S. N. Eisenstadt, "Symbolic structures and social dynamics." Thomas F. Condon and Stephen G. Wieting, "Morality, justice, and social choice." Charles W. Lidz, "Toward a deep structural analysis of moral action." Martha E. Gimenez, "The oppression of women." Maurice Godelier, "The problem of the 'Reproduction of Socio-economic Systems.'" Charles C. Lemert and Willard A. Nielsen, Jr., "Structures, instruments, and reading in sociology."

Anthony Giddens (Sociology, Cambridge). 1981? A Contemporary Critique of Historical Materialism. £4.95

Giddens sees plainly that the structuralism of thinkers like Althusser and Poulantzas is functionalist through and through. But Giddens' objections to structuralism don't stop there. For Giddens has for a long time insisted that structures are not merely constraining but enabling, that they are not something set against individuals like so many natural objects, but are dependent on "knowledgeable human agents" for their continued existence. In short, a genuine dialectic operates in social life, whereby individuals both submit to and alter the impersonal and institutional arrangements they find around them. This, however, must look to a lot of us like the rediscovery of common sense; it is doubtless a triumph to spend a long time reading Parsons and Althusser and still retain one's common sense, but the end result is not more impressive than that. (From Alan Ryan's New Society review.)

Franco Ferrarotti. 1980. *Il potere come relazione e come struttura.* *Roma: Editrice Ianua. Lire 3,000.*

Il Potere tradizionalmente analizzato in maniera dilemmatica dai filosofi e dagli analisti sociali, o come dato strutturale, formalmente codificato, o come rapporto intersoggettivo, viene qui studiato sia come relazione che come struttura.

Chi detiene il potere? Quale è il destinatario delle sue decisioni? Chi agisce? Chi subisce? A partire da una puntuale e stimolante ricostruzione di filoni ed apparati analitici contrapposti, vengono qui delineate alcune linee interpretative sul fenomeno ai nostri giorni.

Il Potere è riconoscibile attualmente, nella crisi dei gruppi dirigenti su scala mondiale, non tanto perché agisce, perché "si spende", invece perché si rifiuta o non sa scegliere, decidere, prendere iniziative più o meno razionali, razionalmente valutabili. Si sta verificando – sotiene Ferrarotti – la transizione dal potere clientelare al potere inerte. Il testo affronta questi problemi e sottolinea la matrice dell' insofferenza e della sfiducia della gente, su cui si innestano fenomeni quali il terrorismo e la violenza, individuandola nella amministrazione oculata e opportunistica degli scandali, nella volontà di non cambiare nulla, o comunque quel tanto che serva a far restare tutto come prima.

Il momento analitico è fondamentale per comprendere e agire, ed il volume è una acuta testimonianza in merito, basata su di un'ampia disamina delle trattazioni fin qui avute da M. Weber e K. Marx fino a Dahrendorf. (Publisher's blurb.)

Paul Hirst and Penny Wooley. 1982? *Social Relations and Human Attributes.* *New York: Tavistock. $8.95.*

Explores the ground between the various social sciences, including anthropology, psychology, linguistics, and biology. The authors take a small number of broad topics such as mental illness, social conceptions of the body and death, and the intellectual consequences of printing, and examine them in order to reveal the many-layered character of social reality. The result is a new approach to the social sciences, covering the interaction between biology and culture, mental illness and personality, and witchcraft and rationality. (From Publisher's blurb.)

Peter Marsden (Sociology, North Carolina), ed. 1981. *Linear Models in Social Research.* *Beverly Hills, Calif.: Sage. 336 pp. $12.50.*

(Most papers previously appeared in the journal Sociological Methods and Research.)

Social scientists use linear models when they attempt to state the causal laws that operate in one or more persons, groups, organizations, or nations. The linear models represent research-based conceptions of the structures determining how explanatory or independent variables combine to produce variations in response (or dependent) variables. Assuming that the reader is familiar with elementary statistics through multiple regression and some matrix algebra, (the authors) demonstrate how statistical techniques can be applied to social science problems. Their articles deal with increasingly complicated forms of linear models: single-equation regression models; multi-equation models; and models with unobserved variables and measurement error. The editor's introductory essays explain the significance of each article and locate the illustrated uses of linear models in a broader methodological context.

CONTENTS: Jae-On Kim and G. Donald Ferree, "Standardization in causal analysis." Jerry L. L. Miller and Maynard L. Erickson, "On dummy variable regression analysis: a description and illustration of the method." David R. Heise, "Employing nominal variables, induced variables, and block variables in path analyses." James A. Stimson, Edward G. Carmines, and Richard A. Zeller. "Interpreting polynomial regression." Peter V. Marsden, "Conditional effects in regression models." Duane F. Alwin and Robert M. Hauser,"The decomposition of effects in path analysis." Howard S. Erlanger and Halliman H. Winsborough, "The subculture of violence thesis: an example of a simultaneous model in sociology." Kenneth C. Land and Marcus Felson, "Sensitivity analysis of arbitrarily identified simultaneous-equation models." John Fox,"Effect analysis in structural equation models: extensions and simplified methods of computation." J. Scott Long, "Estimation and hypothesis testing in linear models containing measurement error: a review of Joreskog's model for the analysis of covariance structures." William T. Bielby and Robert M. Hauser, "Response error in earnings functions for nonblack males." Ronald S. Burt. "A note on interpretational confounding of unobserved variables in structural equation models."

Fred Roberts (Rutgers). 1978. *Graph Theory and its Applications to Problems of Society.* *Philadelphia: Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics. 116 pp.*

CONTENTS: The 1-way street problem. Intersection graphs. Indifference, measurement, and seriation. Food webs, niche overlap graphs, and the boxicity of ecological phase space. Colorability. Independence and domination. Applications of Eulerian chains and paths. Balance theory and social inequalities. Pulse processes and their applications. Qualitative matrices.

George Bohrnstedt and David Knoke (Sociology, Indiana). 1982. Statistics for Social Data Analysis. *Itasca, Ill.: F. E. Peacock. 475 pp. $22.50.*

This textbook introduces students to statistics as a tool for thinking about and analyzing social research data. The emphasis throughout is on relationships between variables. The chapters are built around analyzing important theoretical questions using real data sets accessible to most students. Many examples and problems use the General Social Surveys or a smaller 63 Cities data set included in an appendix. The instructor has an option for students to try their own SPSS computer analyses. The book departs from typical formats by emphasizing contemporary views on continuous variable measurement and parametric statistical techniques. (From Publisher's blurb.)

Peter Stringer (Psychology, Surrey) and D. Bannister (High Roads Hospital, Menston, W. Yorkshire), eds. 1979. Constructs of Sociality and Individuality. *London: Academic.*

There has been a tendency to view personal construct psychology, if dealing with relations at all, as relevant only to dyadic interactions. The attention given to the therapist-client relation is partly responsible. In addition, the repertory grid has often been taken as providing information about a set of dyadic relations, viewed asymmetrically, between the person completing the grid and significant others. Although group processes have rarely been examined through personal constructs, there is in principle no reason why they should not be. Many groups could be considered a semi-connected lattice of relations, constituted through the procedures outlined above. A collective or group construct system could be construed by an individual or a group in a manner analogous to the construing of one person by another. Equally, the process of construing would constitute the individual-group or inter-group relations. (From the Introduction.) The book includes C. P. Hargreaves, "Social networks and interpersonal constructs."

Lewis Cosen (Sociology, SUNY-Stony Brook), Charles Kadushin (Sociology, CUNY) and Waler Powell. 1981. Books: The Culture and Commerce of Publishing. *New York: Basic Books. $19.00.*

A comprehensive examination of book publishing in America, not only for trade books and blockbusters, but for college texts, scholarly and monograph publishing, and university presses. Based on extensive field research and hundreds of interviews, a contribution to the sociology of ideas and organizations. (From Publisher's blurb.)

Liora Salter (Communications, Simon Fraser), ed. 1981. Communication Studies in Canada. *Toronto, Butterworths. 336 pp. $16.95.*

Provides the first overview of the field of communication studies as it is developing in Canada. A strong theoretical orientation is combined with practical policy considerations to delve into questions that are both topical and critical.

The text's three sections - The Medium of Communication; The Role of Communication; Methodology for Communication Analysis - contain papers that were presented in 1980 to the Canadian Communication Association in Montreal. Topics discussed in the articles include the relationship between new technologies and the process of social development, the political economy of media industries, current regulatory policies, news production, and an analysis of communication theory as a discontinuous theoretical tradition. (The book) contains eleven chapters in English and five in French, each accompanied by an abstract in translation. (From Publisher's blurb.)

Victor Marshall (Behavioural Science, Toronto), ed. 1981? Aging in Canada: Social Perspectives. *Pickering, Ontario: Fitzhenry & Whiteside. 384 pp. $7.50.*

Designed for courses in health and the social sciences, this volume assembles a broad spectrum of materials on aging and its implications both for individuals and for Canadian society as a whole. Contributors are drawn from many disciplines. Two-thirds of the articles have been prepared especially for the book, and combine a fundamental data base with theoretical and methodological considerations.

SELECTED CONTENTS: Norman Shulman, "The aging of urban Canada." Neena Chappell, "Social policy and the elderly." Joseph Tindale and Victor Marshall, "A generational conflict perspective for gerontology." Sharon Abu-Laban and Baha Abu-Laban. "Women and the aged as minority groups." Barry McPherson and Carol Kozlik, "Canadian leisure patterns by age: disengagement, continuity or ageism?" Sharon Abu-Laban, "The family life of older Canadians." Jane Synge, "Work and family support patterns of the aged in the early 20th century." Darlene Flett, John Last, and George Lynch, "Evaluation of the public health nurse as primary health care provider for elderly people."