

# ABSTRACTS

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## ARTICLES

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**Acitelli, Linda K. and Toni C. Antonucci. 1994. Gender Differences in the Link Between Marital Support and Satisfaction in Older Couples. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*. 67:688-698.**

Recent work on social support in marriage indicates that the link between marital satisfaction and social support is stronger for wives than husbands (D. Julien & H. J. Markman, 1991). Hypotheses based on these findings and on studies of interpersonal perception were tested on a sample of 69 older married couples (mean age = 74 years). The separate effects of giving, receiving, and reciprocity on spouses' marital satisfaction and well-being were examined. Analyzing the data separately for husbands and wives reveals that perceptions of social support in marriage are more strongly related to the marital satisfaction and general well-being of wives than husbands. Methodological and theoretical interpretations are offered that shed light on the differences between men and women in the meaning of social support in marriage.

**Alvarez, Robert R. 1994. Changing Ideology in a Transnational Market: *Chile* and *Chileros* in Mexico and the U.S. *Human Organization*. 53:255-262.**

The role of entrepreneurs in transnational markets is an important but neglected topic in market and entrepreneurial studies. This paper addresses the social organization of a specific commodity market, that of *chile*, used by Mexican entrepreneurs engaged in distributing product in the Los Angeles Wholesale Market Terminal. In addition to describing the primary activity for *chile* buyers for the markets of Los Angeles and Tijuana, Mexico, this paper discusses the ideology of *chileros*, *chile* entrepreneurs, that revolves around both the

commodity and the Mexican construct of *equipos* based on *confianza*, and patron-client type relationships. With an emerging capitalism and competition for product in production regions throughout Mexico, the *chilero* system of distribution and its accompanying ideology is breaking down. The importance of this cultural behavior is contextualized in the ongoing debate about the North American Free Trade Act and emerging ethnic markets resulting from new configurations of immigrant settlements impacting North America.

**Baker, R. G. V. 1994. On Travel Behavior Relative to a General Place Utility Field. *Environment and Planning*. 26:1455-1474.**

The character of a trip from an origin to a destination is defined by the quasi-utility functions of place utility, trip assessment, and destination expectation. A specific place utility field is determined by a distance minimisation strategy and is generalised for a trip to a destination in any direction with a constant utility. This field is formed by assessing the direction of all trip possibilities and is shown to form rotations with discrete indexes in the psychological domain. The problem is that these trajectories imply that the individual has no memory of past trips, as for stability they tend to zero over time. A solution is to develop an analogy to a conservation principle (such as in physics) and rewrite the spatial preference results as quantum postulates. The rotations are interpreted as a Hermitian matrix and sets of commutation relations are developed for the transfer of information between psychological and physical space. The major results from this formulation are, first, that the velocity of the trip is critical in determining the uncertainty of the transformation of utility from the psychological domain. Second, the individual's speed is related to the probability of route selection. An equation is defined for

the trip in a general place utility field and the result is applied to illustrate the initial spatial preference formation and the axis of indifference. It is shown that an individual with no place utility will resort to maximising choice at a point with the most destination alternatives.

**Bates, Timothy. 1994. An Analysis of Korean-Immigrant-Owned Small-Business Start-Ups with Comparisons to African-American and Nonminority-Owned Firms. *Urban Affairs Quarterly*. 30:227-248.**

Social resources available from peer and community support networks may have little impact on small-business viability. In this study, the author finds that differences between Korean immigrant-owned small businesses and African-American firms exist because Korean entrepreneurs are more apt to be highly educated and wealthy. Koreans invest heavily in small businesses, but their returns are often meager; per dollar of invested capital, the sales and profits of Korean firms lag behind those of African-Americans. Self-employment appears to be a form of underemployment for many Koreans.

**Baum, Joel A. C. and Jitendra V. Singh. 1994. Organizational Niches and the Dynamics of Organizational Mortality. *American Journal of Sociology*. 100(2): 346-380.**

Departing from the population-level emphasis of density dependence research in organizational ecology, the authors examine how organizational niches within populations influence patterns of competition and mutualism. Organizational niches characterize intrapopulation variation in productive capacities and resource requirements and are operationalized for a population of day care centers (DCCs) based on the ages of children they are licensed to enroll. The authors find competitive effects of overlap density, the aggregate overlap of a DCC's organizational niche with those of all others, and mutualistic

effects of nonoverlap density, the aggregate nonoverlap, which are strongest among neighboring DCCs. The authors discuss the implications of their findings for studying organizational population dynamics.

**Brines, Julie. 1994. Economic Dependency, Gender, and the Division of Labor at Home. *American Journal of Sociology*. 100(3):652-688.**

Why does housework remain "women's work"? Some scholars argue that economic dependency compels wives to exchange unpaid labor for a share of the husband's income. Others claim that wives perform housework and husbands avoid it to enact symbolically their femininity or masculinity. This article examines both perspectives and finds that among wives the link between housework and the transfer of earnings in marriage complies with rules of economic exchange. However, the more a husband relies on his wife for economic support, the less housework he does. It appears that by doing less housework, economically dependent husbands also "do gender."

**Burlingame, Gary M., John C. Kircher and Charles R. Honts. 1994. Analysis of Variance Versus Bootstrap Procedures For Analyzing Dependent Observations in Small Group Research. *Small Group Research*. 25:586-501.**

Small group investigators have been plagued by the problem of observational dependency. This problem exists when data collected from members of the same group are more similar to each other than they are to data collected from another small group receiving identical treatment. Observational dependency can result in inflated Type I error rates. This study demonstrates the effect of different levels of observational dependency on Type I error rates for ANOVA and introduces an alternative statistical procedure to address the problem. Bootstrapping is shown to be superior to ANOVA in minimizing the effect of Type I error rates due to observational

dependency.

**Chaturvedi, Anil and J. Douglas Carroll. 1994. An Alternating Combinatorial Optimization Approach to Fitting the INDCLUS and Generalized INDCLUS Models. *Journal of Classification*. 11:155-170.**

This paper presents a general approach for fitting the ADCLUS (Shepard and Arabie 1979; Arabie, Carroll, DeSarbo, and Wind 1981), INDCLUS (Carroll and Arabie 1983), and potentially a special case of the GENCLUS (DeSarbo 1982) models. The proposed approach, based largely on a separability property observed for the least squares loss function being optimized, offers increased efficiency and other advantages over existing approaches like MAPCLUS (Arabie and Carroll 1980) for fitting the ADCLUS model, and the INDCLUS method for fitting the INDCLUS model. The new procedure (called "SINDCLUS") is applied to three sets of empirical data to demonstrate the effectiveness of the SINDCLUS methodology. Finally, some potentially useful extensions are discussed.

**Davis, Gerald F., Kristina A. Diekmann and Catherine H. Tinsley. 1994. The Decline and Fall of the Conglomerate Firm in the 1980s: The Deinstitutionalization of an Organizational Form. *American Sociological Review*. 59:547-570.**

In 1980, the conglomerate firm, a firm composed of several unrelated businesses, was perhaps the dominant corporate form in the United States. Yet, by 1990 this form had in effect become deinstitutionalized. Using comprehensive time-series data from the 1980s on a population of the largest industrial firms in the United States, we demonstrate that this deinstitutionalization was effected by two processes: First, diversified firms were taken over at a high rate and their unwanted parts were typically sold off, and second, the less diversified firms that survived shunned the strategy of conglomerate growth. The aggregate result was that by 1990 the largest

industrial firms in the United States became considerably less diversified. Business rhetoric tracked the shift in this prevalent organizational form and practice by denouncing the "firm-as-portfolio" model in favor of a network model of regularized economic exchange. We argue that an unintended consequence of the successful spread of the conglomerate form was to replace the conceptualization of the corporation as a sovereign actor with a reductionist view of the firm as a network without boundaries or a nexus-of-contracts among separate individuals. We discuss the implications of this conceptualization for organization theory.

**De Roche, Constance P. 1994. On the Edge of Regionalization: Management Style and the Construction of Conflict in Organizational Change. *Human Organization*. 53:209-219.**

When regional amalgamation — a means of dealing with the fiscal crisis of the state — "rationalizes" services, it not only reduces resources available to workers but brings pressure to homogenize that can exacerbate inevitable concerns and produce conflict. Such reorderings disrupt processes and properties of microsystems, especially where unacknowledged by the formal hierarchy. This paper examines a case in point. It attempts to explain differential responses to impending amalgamation in two hospital-based nursing schools in Maritime Canada by analyzing pre-existing management styles and practices, as well as staff perceptions of them. In so doing, it invokes a critique of the role of leadership in the organizational culture literature. The case argues for the value of grounded, ethnographic analysis to non-alienating organizational change.

**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.

**Ennett, Susan T. and Karl E. Bauman. 1994. The Contribution of Influence and Selection to Adolescent Peer Group Homogeneity: The Case of Adolescent Cigarette Smoking. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*. 67:653-663.**

Understanding the homogeneity of peer groups requires identification of peer groups and consideration of influence and selection processes. Few studies have identified adolescent peer groups, however, or examined how they become homogeneous. This study used social network analysis to identify peer groups (cliques), clique liaisons, and isolates among adolescents in 5 schools at 2 data collection rounds (N = 926). Cigarette smoking was the behavior of interest. Influence and selection contributed about equally to peer group smoking homogeneity. Most smokers were not peer group members, however, and selection provided more of an explanation than influence for why isolates smoke. The results suggest the importance of using social network analysis in studies of peer group influence and selection.

**Fernandez, Roberto M. and Roger V. Gould. 1994. A Dilemma of State Power: Brokerage and Influence in the National Health Policy Domain. *American Journal of Sociology*. 99(6):1455-1491.**

This article shows that occupancy of brokerage positions in the U.S. health policy domain's communication network is a crucial determinant of influence. However, the ability to convert structural position into power is contingent on the type of brokerage position occupied and whether the actor is a government organization. In the government sector, actors in representative positions are more influential to the extent that they take public stands on events, whereas liaison and itinerant positions only confer influence if their occupants remain impartial. The article concludes that the influence of government organizations is contingent on their capacity to link disparate actors in the communication network while remaining uncommitted to specific policy agendas.

**Firebaugh, Glenn and Frank D. Beck. Does Economic Growth Benefit the Masses? Growth, Dependence, and Welfare in the Third World. *American Sociological Review*. 59:631-653.**

Despite recent economic gains in much of the Third World, sociologists have paid little attention to the possible national benefits of economic growth. Instead, they have focused on the possible harm caused by the Third World's dependence on foreign investment and trade. Our analysis questions that focus. Based on data for 62 less-developed countries spanning two decades, we find that the effects of dependence largely vanish when (1) the effects of economic growth are carefully specified, and (2) the "semi-difference" models currently in vogue in cross-national research are replaced by more appropriate difference or difference-of-logs (growth-rate) models. In light of the common claim that economic growth in the Third World benefits only the rich, we employ measures of national welfare that the rich cannot readily monopolize. The effects of economic growth on national welfare are large and robust, whereas the effects of dependence are hard to find. These findings contradict earlier studies, which had concluded that the effects of dependence dwarf the effects of economic

growth.

**Frey, Lawrence. 1994. The Naturalistic Paradigm: Studying Small Groups in the Postmodern Era. *Small Group Research*. 25(4):551-577.**

This article advocates the need to balance group research by rejecting the dominant paradigm that drives research—positivism—and adopting an alternative paradigm—the naturalistic paradigm. After critiquing positivistic group research, the philosophical assumptions and methodological practices of the naturalistic paradigm as they apply to small group research—the research setting, type of natural group, research foci, methodological procedures, and researchers' relationship with members of natural groups are described. The author's research program on creating and sustaining community in an AIDS residential facility is used to illustrate the conduct of naturalistic group research and the rich insights that can be obtained about group process. The article concludes that the naturalistic paradigm and its practices potentially can infuse group research with a renewed sense of purpose and urgency.

**Fuchs, Stephan and Steven Ward. 1994. What is Deconstruction, and Where and When Does it Take Place? Making Facts in Science, Building Cases in Law. *American Sociological Review*. 59:481-500.**

There are two forms of deconstruction. Radical deconstruction is rare. It is a sign of deep crisis and extraordinary skepticism among intellectual workers facing high uncertainty. Moderate deconstruction, however, occurs wherever conflicts over knowledge are built into the competitive and adversarial structure of social fields. We illustrate the social dynamics of moderate deconstruction for two specific cases: making facts in science and building cases in law. There are strategies of deconstruction common to both science and law which generalize untrustworthiness and thus economize on deconstruction costs. These strategies are

rhetoric, ideology, procedure (or method), and reputation. Under certain conditions, moderate deconstruction turns into radical deconstruction. This is most likely to happen in revolutionary science and in loosely coupled textual fields that have minimal hardware and social solidarity.

**Fuhriman, Addie and Gary M. Burlingame. 1994. Measuring Small Group Process: A Methodological Application of Chaos Theory. *Small Group Research*. 25(4):502-519.**

Research on group therapy typically defines one dimension of the therapeutic process (i.e., cohesion, feedback, self-disclosure) in space or evolving through time. As a result, little is learned regarding the interconnectedness, relatedness, or interaction of these important dimensions of what is occurring within the group. In recent years, the articulation of chaos theory—the science of process rather than of state—has unfolded and found application in the behavioral sciences. In this article, central principles underlying chaos theory are described and the mathematics of chaos are applied to interaction from a short-term psychotherapy group. Differences in the pattern of complexity inherent in interactions of group members were found in the individual sessions when compared to the group as a whole.

**Gaul, Wolfgang and Martin Schader. 1994. Pyramidal Classification Based on Incomplete Dissimilarity Data. *Journal of Classification*. 11:171-193.**

Two algorithms for pyramidal classification—a generalization of hierarchical classification—are presented that can work with incomplete dissimilarity data. These approaches—a modification of the pyramidal ascending classification algorithm and a least squares based penalty method—are described and compared using two different types of complete dissimilarity data in which randomly chosen dissimilarities are assumed missing and the non-missing ones are subjected to

random error. We also consider relationships between hierarchical classification and pyramidal classification solutions when both are based on incomplete dissimilarity data.

**Geller, Pamela A. and Stevan E. Hobfoll. 1994. Gender Differences in Job Stress, Tedium and Social Support in the Workplace. *Journal of Social and Personal Relationships*. 11:555-572.**

The amount of tedium, job stress, and home and work social support, were compared for men and women employed by four northeast Ohio employers. The differential effects of each source of support (i.e. supervisor, co-worker and partner) on tedium and job stress were also assessed. A sample of 116 individuals (61 males and 55 females), participated. Women and men reported similar amounts of job stress and similar amounts of work support. As predicted, women reported the experience of more tedium than men, and men reported the receipt of more household assistance than women. Also as predicted, workplace support was found to be more effective for men than for women. The data revealed that for men, household assistance was related to lower tedium, but for women, household assistance was related to greater tedium. The differential influence of home and work support for men and women was discussed.

**Han, Shin-Kap. 1994. Mimetic Isomorphism and Its Effect on the Audit Services Market. *Social Forces*. 73(2):637-664.**

A dynamic of imitation among client firms produces the high level of isomorphism observable in their auditor selection. However, the form and extent of a corporate actor's behavior are influenced by the actor's position among competing peers. Examining 2,285 auditor-client pairs, this study finds that the likelihood of imitation in auditor selection systematically varies across the status dimension. First, the leaders in an industry seek to differentiate themselves from their chief competitors. Second, the firms of the

middle stratum imitate the leaders in their industry extensively by choosing from the same set of auditors. Third, the firms at the bottom seem to be excluded from this concern. This interplay between inclusion and exclusion among socially differentiated actors, in turn, yields substantial polarization in size among CPA firms and hence the extreme market share concentration that characterizes the audit services market.

**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.

**Haslam, Nick. Mental Representation of Social Relationships: Dimensions, Laws, or Categories? *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*. 67:575-584.**

The study of social relationships lies at the

heart of the social sciences, but psychologists' understanding of the cognitive structures that support them remains in the hinterlands. Two studies supported the proposal that social relationships are represented by a small number of implicit categorical forms in contrast with accounts proposing dimensional representations or formally specifiable laws. Discrete forms based on 2 of Alan Fiske's (1991, 1992) relational models predicted prototypicality ratings defined over a comprehensive field of hypothetical relationships better than corresponding dimensions of communality and authority and 3 laws of complementarity and symmetry propounded by D. J. Kiesler (1983), J. S. Wiggins (1979), and G. Bateson (1979). In addition, "competition" between the orthogonal dimensions was observed, strengthening the argument for categoriality.

**Haynes, Stephen E. and David Jacobs. 1994. Macroeconomics, Economic Stratification, and Partisanship: A Longitudinal Analysis of Contingent Shifts in Political Identification. *American Journal of Sociology*. 100(1):70-103.**

This study examines the effects of unemployment and inflation on aggregate party identification since 1953. Distributive explanations emphasizing partisan preferences about macroeconomic outcomes and their effects on different income groups are gauged by letting the explanatory variables have dissimilar effects when different parties hold office. Independents are included so multinomial logit can be used to trace movements between all three identification choices. When a Democrat is president, increased unemployment heightens Democratic identification but inflation has no effects. When a Republican is president, increased unemployment and inflation reduce Republican identification. These results reveal historically contingent relationships between macroeconomic outcomes and partisan coalitions.

**Helbing, Dirk. 1994. A Mathematical**

**Model for the Behavior of Individuals in a Social Field. *Journal of Mathematical Sociology*. 19(3):189-219.**

Related to an idea of Lewin, a mathematical model for behavioral changes under the influence of a social field is developed. The social field reflects public opinion, social norms and trends. It is not only given by external factors (the environment) but also by the interactions of individuals. Two important kinds of interaction processes are distinguished: Imitative and avoidance processes. Variations of individual behavior are taken into account by "diffusion coefficients."

**Henderson-King, Eaaron. 1994. Minimizing Intergroup Contact: An Urban Field Study. *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*. 24:1428-1432.**

This study examines the effects of observing the negative or neutral behavior of a black or a white couple on white subjects' subsequent social interactions with either a black or a white person. Subjects encountered either a black or a white couple having an argument or a neutral interaction. Shortly thereafter the subjects were approached by either a black or white male confederate who asked for directions. A 2 (Couple's Race) x 2 (Couple's Behavior) x 2 (Confederate's Race) analysis of variance revealed that white subjects interacted with a black confederate for a shorter period of time after having observed a black couple's argument.

**Hirokawa, Randy Y. 1994. Functional Approaches to the Study of Group Discussion: Even Good Notions Have Their Problems. *Small Group Research*. 25:542-550.**

The functional perspective represents one of three dominant theoretical influences on the study of group communication. However, problems inherent to the application of structural-functional models to the analysis of group communication processes are formidable and in need of address. One of the most

serious problems facing researchers is the need to reconcile the multifunctional nature of communicative acts. This essay addresses this concern and offers several alternative approaches to dealing with it.

**Hopcroft, Rosemary L. 1994. The Social Origins of Agrarian Change in Late Medieval England. *American Journal of Sociology*. 99(6):1559-1595.**

Agrarian change in late medieval England (about 1300-1500) was an important precursor of the agricultural revolution of later centuries. Recent historical scholarship shows pronounced regional differences in agrarian change during this period. This article uses both historical evidence and the results of a multivariate analysis to criticize various explanations of regional differences in agrarian change. Neither population density, nor ecology, nor access to markets, nor class relations can adequately explain the regional pattern. A crucial factor shaping the regional pattern of agrarian change was the local social organization of production (or the "field system").

**House, James S., James M. Lepkowski, Ann M. Kinney, Richard P. Mero, Ronald C. Kessler, A. Regula Herzog. 1994. The Social Stratification of Aging and Health. *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*. 35:213-234.**

The way health varies with age is importantly stratified by socioeconomic status (SES) -- specifically, education and income. Prior theory and cross-sectional data suggest that among higher SES persons the onset of health problems is usually postponed until rather late in life, while health declines are prevalent in lower SES groups by middle age. Thus, SES differences in health are small in early adulthood, but increase with age until relatively late in life, when they diminish due to selection or greater equalization of health risks and protections. The present paper strengthens our causal and interpretive understanding of these phenomena by showing: (1) that results previously reported for

indices of SES hold separately for education and income; (2) that the interaction between age and SES (i.e., education or income) in predicting health can be substantially explained by the greater exposure of lower SES persons to a wide range of psychosocial risk factors to health, especially in middle and early old age, and, to a lesser degree, the greater impact of these risk factors on health with age; and (3) that results (1) and (2) generally hold in short-term longitudinal as well as in cross-sectional data. Implications for science and policy in the areas of aging, health, and social stratification are discussed.

**Hoyle, Rick H. and Anne M. Crawford. 1994. Use of Individual-Level Data to Investigate Group Phenomena: Issues and Strategies. *Small Group Research*. 25(4):464-485.**

Researchers who investigate group phenomena can choose either the group as a whole or individuals within groups as a basis for formulating research questions, developing data-gathering strategies, and conducting statistical analyses. This article considers the virtues and limitations of using individual-level data to investigate group phenomena and describes three categories of research questions about individuals in groups: (a) the contribution of group members to the composition of the group, (b) individuals' experience of belonging to the group, and (c) the impact of group membership on group members' personal life. The authors describe two examples from research on cohesion that addresses questions about individuals' experience of belonging to groups and the impact of group membership on their personal life. We conclude by noting the limitations of the approach we advocate and mapping directions for future research suggested by our emphasis on individual-level analysis of small-group phenomena.

**Kalmijn, Matthijs. 1994. Assortative Mating by Cultural and Economic Occupational Status. *American Journal of Sociology*. 100(2):422-452.**

This study examines two micro-level hypotheses about status homogeneity: (1) the cultural matching hypothesis (people prefer to marry someone of similar cultural status) and (2) the economic competition hypothesis (people prefer to marry someone of high economic status). Detailed occupations of newlyweds in the 1970 and 1980 censuses are analyzed. Scales of cultural and economic occupational status are developed, and log-linear models of scaled association are used to analyze 70 x 70 occupational marriage tables. It is found that assortative mating by cultural status is more important than assortative mating by economic status, the economic dimension of status homogeneity is more important when people marry late, and economic status homogeneity has increased between 1970 and 1980 at the expense of cultural status homogeneity.

**Knoke, David and Arne L. Kalleberg. 1994. Job Training in U.S. Organizations. *American Sociological Review*. 59:537-546.**

We draw hypotheses about the factors related to company provision of formal job training programs from diverse theoretical perspectives and research findings. Using data from the 1991 National Organizations Survey, we analyze a sample of 688 establishments to estimate multivariate models. The relationships between employer-provided job training and organizational size, unionization, and workforce composition are reduced or eliminated in most multivariate equations. Employer-provided training is most extensive in establishments with elaborate internal structures that operate in complex market environments.

**Kollock, Peter. 1994. The Emergence of Exchange Structures: An Experimental Study of Uncertainty, Commitment, and Trust. *American Journal of Sociology*. 100(2):313-345.**

An experiment is used to investigate the effects of uncertainty on patterns of exchange. The role of reputation as an important factor

related to the formation of stable exchange relations is examined. In addition, some of the consequences of different patterns of exchange — in particular, how different exchange conditions lead to different levels of trust among trading partners — are investigated. The results of the experiment indicate significant differences in the level of commitment, concern for one's own and others' reputation, and the level of trust that emerge when uncertainty (in the form of information asymmetries) is varied.

**Krueger, Joachim and Russell W. Clement. 1994. The Truly False Consensus Effect: An Ineradicable and Egocentric Bias in Social Perception. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*. 67:596-610.**

Consensus bias is the overuse of self-related knowledge in estimating the prevalence of attributes in a population. The bias seems statistically appropriate (Dawes, 1989), but according to the egocentrism hypothesis, it merely mimics normative inductive reasoning. In Experiment 1, Ss made population estimates for agreement with each of 40 personality inventory statements. Even Ss who had been educated about the consensus bias, or had received feedback about actual consensus, or both showed the bias. In Experiment 2, Ss attributed bias to another person, but their own consensus estimates were more affected by their own response to the item than by the other person's response. In Experiment 3, there was bias even in the presence of unanimous information from 20 randomly chosen others. In all 3 experiments, Ss continued to show consensus bias despite the availability of other statistical information.

**Krzanowski, W. J. 1994. Ordination in the Presence of Group Structure, for General Multivariate Data. *Journal of Classification*. 11:195-207.**

A low-dimensional representation of multivariate data is often sought when the individuals belong to a set of *a-priori* groups and the objective is to highlight between-group

variation relative to that within groups. If all the data are continuous then this objective can be achieved by means of canonical variate analysis, but no corresponding technique exists when the data are categorical or mixed continuous and categorical. On the other hand, if there is no *a-priori* grouping of the individuals, then ordination of any form of data can be achieved by use of metric scaling (principal coordinate analysis). In this paper we consider a simple extension of the latter approach to incorporate grouped data, and discuss to what extent this method can be viewed as a generalization of canonical variate analysis. Some illustrative examples are also provided.

**Kumbasar Ece A., Kimball Romney, and William H. Batchelder. 1994. Systematic Biases in Social Perception. *American Journal of Sociology*. 100(2):477-505.**

Members of a professional group reported on friendship ties among all members, including themselves. Multiple methods of analysis reveal several systematic biases. In spatial representations individuals' self-perceived positions are closer to the centroid than their group-perceived positions. Graph-theoretic centrality measures show that group members tend to have highest centrality in their own digraphs, and they tend to report more ties, more reciprocated ties, and more transitive triples among those they report, as opposed to those they do not report, as friends. Despite these individual biases, correspondence analysis provides a valid group-level representation of the friendship network.

**Lee, Gary R., Julie K. Netzer and Raymond T. Coward. 1994. Filial Responsibility Expectations and Patterns of Intergenerational Assistance. *Journal of Marriage and the Family*. 55:559-565.**

This study tests the association between two dimensions of the theory of intergenerational solidarity (Bengtson & Roberts, 1991)—filial responsibility expectations (a component of normative solidarity) and functional solidarity

— on a sample of 387 elderly parents. Filial responsibility expectations are defined as the extent to which adult children are believed to be obligated to support their aging parents. Functional solidarity is measured by aid given by aging parents to their adult children, and aid received by parents from children. Aging parents' filial responsibility expectations are positively related to the amount of aid they give to their children when parental resource variables are controlled, but unrelated to aid received from children.

**Liao, Tim Futing and Gillian Stevens. 1994. Spouses, Homogamy, and Social Networks. *Social Forces*. 73(2):693-707.**

In this article, we investigate the factors predicting the inclusion and positioning of a particularly important family member in an American's discussion network: one's spouse. With data from the 1985 General Social Survey, we first investigate factors that underlie propensities among married Americans to include spouses as members of their discussion networks. We then investigate factors underlying their propensities to name their spouse as the first, and presumably most important, person in their network.

**Lipset, Seymour Martin. 1994. The State of American Sociology. *Sociological Forum*. 9(2):199-220.**

Sociology appears to be one of the most internally divided disciplines, if not the most. Departmental struggles, which have led to sociologists complaining to administrators about each other, have put the field in bad repute among campus officials and have endangered its survival in some schools. The American Sociological Society and American Sociological Association have been among the most conflict-ridden associations in academe for generations. Severe internecine struggles have a long history in the field. It may be suggested that they are related to the propensity of the field to attract social reformers and political activists. But hard evidence indicates sociology graduate students

are among the weakest, as judged by test scores.

**Litwin, Howard. 1994. Filial Responsibility and Informal Support Among Family Caregivers of the Elderly in Jerusalem: A Path Analysis. *International Journal of Aging and Human Development*. 38(2):137-151.**

Informal family caregivers from a sample of 110 hospitalized elderly Jewish Jerusalemites were queried regarding their perceptions of filial responsibility and the supports they provide their parent(s). A path model was examined in which the outcome variable was a measure of the caregivers' expectations of future support. Background variables considered included sociodemographic variables and religiosity of the caregivers, family problems, proximity to the dependent parent, ADL, and length of dependency of the elderly care recipient. The analysis found future expectations of support to be explained principally by perceptions of filial responsibility, that were in turn explained by religiosity of the caregiver. Current support provided was influenced by proximity to the care recipient, ADL, length of dependency, and perceptions of filial responsibility. The implications of these findings for promotion of informal care are discussed.

**Logan, John R. and Glenna D. Spitze. 1994. Family Neighbors. *American Journal of Sociology*. 100(2): 453-476.**

It is argued that people's neighborhood social interaction is strongly affected by the presence of a parent or adult child in the neighborhood. Although only a minority of people have any "family neighbors," such people often have a central role in community social networks. Analysis of survey results from one metropolitan region demonstrates that much of the effect of many common predictors of neighboring (such as length of residence in the community, income, and urban/rural location) is indirect, through their effect on the number of family neighbors. Implications for the

theoretical interpretation of these predictors are discussed.

**Massey, Douglas S., Luin Goldring and Jorge Durand. 1994. Continuities in Transnational Migration: An Analysis of Nineteen Mexican Communities. *American Journal of Sociology*. 99(6):1492-1533.**

Researchers working in Mexican communities have observed both regularities and inconsistencies in the way that transnational migration develops over time. This article presents a theory that accounts for these uniformities and discrepancies and proposes a method to compare the process of migration across communities. It also argues that studies must report and control for the prevalence of migration within communities. Data from 19 Mexican communities show that predictable demographic, social, and economic changes accompany increases in migratory prevalence. Although international migration begins within a narrow range of each community's socioeconomic structure, over time it broadens to incorporate other social groups.

**Michel, Frédérick. 1994. Intensite de Liaison et Masse D'Information des Tableaux de Contingence: Deux Problemes de Mesure en Analyse des Donnees. (Link Strength and Volume of Information in Contingency Tables - Two Problems of Measurement in Data Analysis). *Bulletin de Méthodologie Sociologique*. 44:73-92.**

This article presents on-going work concerning the unhealthy use of certain statistical measures. It first of all proposes a tool for measuring the internal correlation within a large dimensional contingency table in order to be able to compare other similar tables in this framework by using a coefficient whose values are between 0 and 1. The article then studies the information contained in a table which would correspond to the situation of statistical independence between variables during correspondence analysis. The article then proposes a tool for measuring that volume of information that sociologists

usually do not treat as such.

L'article décrit une réflexion en cours d'élaboration, face à l'utilisation malsaine de certains outils statistiques. Il propose tout d'abord un outil pour mesurer la corrélation interne à un tableau de contingence de grande taille, afin de pouvoir comparer à cet égard des tableaux similaires par l'usage d'un coefficient (bornes fixées à 0 et 1). Ensuite l'article traite de l'information absorbée par le tableau correspondant à la situation d'indépendance des variables en analyse factorielle, l'article propose une technique de mesure de cette masse d'information, que généralement le sociologue ne traite pas en tant que telle.

**Michener, H. Andrew and Wing Tung Au. 1994. A Probabilistic Theory of Coalition Formation in  $n$ -Person Sidepayment Games. *Journal of Mathematical Sociology*. 19(3):165-188.**

This paper describes the central-union theory, which offers a new approach to the formation of coalition structures in cooperative, sidepayment, superadditive  $n$ -person games. This theory treats formation of coalition structures as a probabilistic, endogenous process. Fundamental to this process is the new concept of *coalition structure candidate set*. For any given coalition structure, the predicted probability of formation is a function of two variables: (1) whether the coalition structure is a member of the coalition structure candidate set (coalition structures not in the candidate set will not form) and (2) the extent to which players accept that coalition structure. Players' acceptance, in turn, depends on differences among players in the level of satisfaction regarding the allocation of payoffs within the coalition structure.

**O'Hearn, Denis. 1994. Innovation and the World-System Hierarchy: British Subjugation of the Irish Cotton Industry, 1780-1830. *American Journal of Sociology*. 100(3):587-621.**

Analyses of innovation generally assume that

it is a local or national process. This article uses world-system concepts and the case of the Irish and English cotton industries to argue that innovations are not intrinsically local but must be localized. Irish and English customs data and historical analysis are used to demonstrate how the localization of innovation around Manchester involved the peripheralization of the Irish industry by Britain. This peripheralization involved, first, the destruction of Irish spinning and the subjugation of Irish weaving and, eventually, the transformation of Irish textile activity into linen. It is further argued that innovation (Schumpeter's innovative response) is the defining characteristic of core activities, while adaptive response characterizes semiperipheral industry.

**Pavitt, Charles. 1994. Theoretical Commitments Presupposed by Functional Approaches to Group Discussion. *Small Group Research*. 25(4)520-541.**

Functional theory is theory in which the central core includes a description of attributes that lead to good consequences for, and/or that satisfy a goal of, a system or the system's designer or user. The application of functional theory to small group discussion requires the theorist to make two types of theoretical commitments. First, functional theories should include scientific functional explanations. Second, functional theories should include a description of necessary discussion functions on one and only one level of abstraction. Three well-known functional approaches to group discussion, those of Benne and Sheats, Bales, and Hirokawa, are described, and the two commitment requirements are applied to these approaches. All three approaches are shown to contain incomplete explanations and to describe functions on different levels of abstraction.

**Pollner, Melvin and Richard E. Adams. 1994. The Interpersonal Context of Mental Health Interviews. *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*. 35:283-290.**

Little is known about the composition and effects of the interpersonal contexts in which epidemiological interviews are conducted. The Epidemiological Catchment Area (ECA) study affords an opportunity to examine the frequency and impact of third party presence. Almost half of the interviews at the Los Angeles site of the ECA study were conducted in the presence of a third party, typically the spouse or child of the respondent. Results indicate that third party presence is not related either to reports of symptoms or to performance on a test of cognitive impairment. Although findings suggest that respondents are not influenced by the presence of others, they may also reflect a variety of cultural, situational, and methodological processes.

**Prechel, Harland. 1994. Economic Crisis and the Centralization of Control Over the Managerial Process: Corporate Restructuring and Neo-Fordist Decision-Making. *American Sociological Review*. 59:723-745.**

I analyze the effects of the recent intensification of control over the managerial process in a large steel corporation in the United States. Corporate restructuring was an attempt to overcome constraints on capital accumulation and resolve the contradictions and inefficiencies embedded in the previous controls over the managerial process. Formal controls over the managerial process were intensified to standardize decisions, improve product quality, and reduce costs. Additional findings include: (1) discretion over many decisions was centralized in decision centers where conceptual activities were performed; (2) the new formal controls increased surveillance over production managers; (3) many decisions were eliminated, which reduced the need for some managers and eliminated four layers of the managerial hierarchy; and (4) the corporation became more tightly coupled and more flexible. These Neo-Fordist controls entailed a structure of capital accumulation that separated conception from execution while enhancing control over the managerial process.

**Reis, Harry T. and Peter Franks. 1994. The Role of Intimacy and Social Support in Health Outcomes: Two Processes or One? *Personal Relationships*. 1:185-197.**

That intimacy and social support are related to an individual's health and well-being has often been noted. The present study had two goals. First, we intended to establish whether intimacy and social support were related to mental and physical health in a large, representative community sample. Second, we sought to determine whether intimacy and social support make unique contributions to predicting health, as a step toward developing a model of the relation between these processes. Results strongly supported the initial hypothesis that intimacy and social support were both related to health status. We also found that the effects of intimacy on well-being were mediated by social support, but that the effects of social support were not mediated by intimacy. We therefore concluded that the health-promoting benefits of intimacy most likely occur because intimate relationships are likely to engender higher levels of social support. Distinguishing unique and shared prediction effects is a generic concern for disciplines that study variables that are naturally correlated in real life, such as in the field of personal relationships.

**Rhodes, Jean E., Lori Ebert and Adena B. Meyers. 1994. Social Support, Relationship Problems and the Psychological Functioning of Young African-American Mothers. *Journal of Social and Personal Relationships*. 11:587-599.**

Although extended social networks are considered to be an extremely important resource in the African-American community, the potentially negative aspects of these networks have not been systematically examined. The influence of the helpful and problematic aspects of young African-American mothers' social relationships was assessed in this study. Problems in relationships were negatively related to the psychological functioning of the young

women. These results were evidenced with overall support and within various subgroups of providers. In addition, significant interactions between relationship problems and economic strain were found. Whereas past theory and research have emphasized the stress-buffering effects of social support, these findings point to the stress-potentiating effects of relationship problems for young African-American mothers.

**Rickards, Tudor and Susan Teresa Moger. 1994. Felix and Oscar Revisited: An Exploration of the Dynamics of a Real-Life Odd Couple Work Relationship. *Journal of Applied Behavioral Sciences*. 30(1):108-131.**

The authors examine the dynamics of their own personal and work activities as an example of an effective but anomalous team, studied through self-reported cases of three critical incidents, and supported by measures of the two partners' cognitive styles. The case material and psychometrics demonstrate that the partners have profoundly differing preferred styles of dealing with their shared business problems. It is suggested that a cognitive approach alone is inadequate for exploring the collective life of the partnership as a collaborative entity. Exploration of deeper issues emerged from considering perceived similarities with the fictional odd couple, Felix and Oscar. From this starting point the authors began to examine previously unconsidered aspects of their relationship including its denial of the significance of status, dominance, and gender differences. They suggest that homogeneity of style in a team may increase the likelihood of satisficing behaviors, whereas more heterogeneity reduces satisficing tendencies but with concomitant personal costs.

**Rickson, Roy E. and Jean-Yves Parlange. 1994. Structural Differentiation and Size in Organizations: A Thermodynamic Formulation and Generalization. *Journal of Mathematical Sociology*. 19(2):69-90.**

Relationships between size and structural

differentiation are basic points of analysis by organizational sociologists. Building upon Blau's 1970 theory of size and structure in organizations, we present a thermodynamic model of these relationships that offers a new theoretical perspective on processes central to understanding organizations: structural stability, equilibrium and change. Our method is to adapt Blau's theory to thermodynamic principles that specify relationships between organizational parameters such as size and differentiation and thereby explain stability. The underlying question for analysis, we propose, is the nature of organizational stability rather than temporal direct or indirect relationships between organizational size and structural differentiation. Starting with Blau's formal theory of size and differentiation, we use the model to logically justify and clarify interpretations in his generalizations and the more recent work of others. We start with Blau's theory because of its focus on stability and equilibrium in organizations and derive stability conditions in organizational structures by using a thermodynamic theory of physical systems.

**Rosero-Bixby and John B. Casterline. 1994. Interaction Diffusion and Fertility Transition in Costa Rica. *Social Forces*. 73(2):435-462.**

A long-standing concern of sociologists is the contribution of diffusion processes to social change. This article considers the contribution of social interaction diffusion to the fertility transition in Costa Rica, focusing on person-to-person contagion. Several prominent features of the Costa Rican transition suggest the existence of interaction diffusion effects, notably its pervasiveness toward all socioeconomic strata and the lack of evidence of a downward shift in family size preferences. Maps of the timing of fertility transition show an ordered spatial pattern suggestive of contagion between neighboring areas. A dynamic regression model estimated from pooled time series data for 100 counties reveals inter- and within-county diffusion effects on birth control adoption net of socio-

economic and family-planning program effects.

**Shin, Gi-Wook. 1994. The Historical Making of Collective Action: The Korean Peasant Uprisings of 1946. *American Journal of Sociology*. 99(6):1596-1624.**

This article presents a historical view of collective action with special attention to the role of protest experience. It argues that prior action develops a consciousness that becomes a resource in future action. However, this enhanced consciousness must be mobilized through a protest organization for action to occur. Data on 123 counties in South Korea show that peasant uprisings in 1946 were functions of the degree of peasant experience in protest particularly tenancy disputes in the 1930s - and the effectiveness of mobilization by people's committees. These findings demonstrate the relevance of resource mobilization theory in an authoritarian Third World context.

**Toffin, Gérard. 1994. The Farmers in the City: The Social and Territorial Organization of the Maharjan of Kathmandu. *Anthropos*. 89:433-459.**

The social and territorial organization of the Jyapu Farmers of Kathmandu old city, based on music and quarter exogamy, is unique among the Newars. It is of primary importance for the understanding of the growth and the present structure of Kathmandu. Moreover, this organization throws some light on the "tribal" heritage of the Newars and reveals some important differences between village and urban structure in the Nepalese context.

**Turner, R. Jay and Franco Marino. 1994. Social Support and Social Structure: A Descriptive Epidemiology. *Journal of Health and Social Behavior* 35:193-212.**

Despite a very large and growing literature demonstrating the significance of social support for health and well-being, surprisingly little is known about the social distribution of

this crucial resource. This paper presents data on the distribution of social support and support resources across social class, marital status, age and gender, with the aims of contributing toward an understanding of the impact of social structures on processes of social support, and of assessing the hypothesis that epidemiological variations in mental health arise partially from social support differences. The epidemiology of perceived social support was found to correspond closely to the epidemiology of psychological distress and disorder. The single exception involved gender, where a positive rather than negative relationship was observed, with women demonstrating the highest levels of both social support and psychological distress. The observed patterns of variation in social support link this significant adaptive resource to one's locations in the social structure and reinforce the conclusion that it represents a promising intervention target. The practical importance of these results, however, are not matched by theoretical significance. Except in the case of marital status, our findings largely discount the hypothesis that the social distribution of mental health is partially attributable to social support differences.

**Wellman, Barry and Bill Buxton. 1994. Work and Community Along the Information Highway. *Policy Options*. September (11-16).**

L'autoroute électronique exerce déjà des effets profonds sur nos façons de travailler et de vivre dans la société moderne. On voit apparaître les grands axes de cette révolution technologique et il est plus que temps de décider comment nous nous adapterons à ces transformations.

The information highway is not just a technological marvel. More than just a computer or communication network, the information highway is a social network that will shape many of the ways we will - and will not - work and play together. Its essence is the ongoing development of computer networks to support access to knowledge and people

wherever they are located. Indeed, the term "information highway" is doubly misleading: First, it can never be a finished product such as a traditional highway is for there will always be new ways in which we would want to use information and to communicate with each other. Second, information is not something that people receive passively. Rather, people actively acquire information through experience, experimentation and mistakes as the basis for their learning and decision making.

**Western, Mark and Erik Olin Wright. 1994. The Permeability of Class Boundaries to Intergenerational Mobility Among Men in the United States, Canada, Norway and Sweden. *American Sociological Review*. 59:606-629.**

We explore the differential permeability of three class boundaries — the boundaries determined by property, authority and expertise — to intergenerational mobility among men in four developed capitalist economies: the United States, Canada, Norway and Sweden. We conclude: (1) In all four countries, the authority boundary is the most permeable to intergenerational mobility; (2) in the two North American countries, the patterns of permeability of class boundaries are broadly consistent with the expectations of neo-Marxist conceptualizations of class - the property boundary is the least permeable, followed by the expertise boundary, and then the authority boundary; (3) in the two Scandinavian countries, especially in Sweden, the property and expertise boundaries do not differ significantly in their degree of permeability; (4) the class boundary between workers and capitalists is less permeable than would be predicted from a strictly additive model of the permeability of the three dimensions of the class structure (property + authority + expertise); and (5) in the United States and Canada, the patterns of class boundary permeability to mobility are similar to the patterns of permeability to friendship and cross-class marriages, while mobility patterns in Norway and Sweden differ from

friendship and marriage patterns.

**Wilson, Tamar Diana. 1994. What Determines Where Transnational Labor Migrants Go? Modifications in Migration Theories. *Human Organization*. 53:369-278.**

Three theories that purport to explain where migrants go are set forth, then examined for explanatory validity using data acquired from a study of a relatively affluent *rancho* in the state of Jalisco, Mexico. The theories include the immigration market, the stage migration, and the network-mediated chain migration theories. It is found that the network mediated migration theory, with modifications including a movement from bilocal to multilocal conceptualizations, has the greatest value in explaining transnational wage labor migration from the *rancho* to multiple destination points in the US. Migrants may choose to join friends and/or kin in a variety of locations upon their first crossing, and may work in several towns and/or cities in the United States over their migratory careers.

**Zehr, Stephen C. 1994. The Centrality of Scientists and the Translation of Interests in the U.S. Acid Rain Controversy. *Canadian Review of Sociology and Anthropology*. 31(3):323-353.**

Les études sociales traitant les controverses et problèmes de l'environnement concentrent davantage leur attention sur les activités d'entrepreneur des hommes de science. Cet exposé sur le problème de la pluie acide aux États-Unis analyse des activités 'réclamatoires' et de 'traduction' des premiers chercheurs-universitaires concernant la pluie acide. Il explique aussi comment ceci permit aux hommes de science et chercheurs scientifiques de se situer au coeur de la controverse. L'article se concentre sur plusieurs points de la controverse concernant les pluies acides aux États-Unis: la compréhension au cours des années 70 que les pluies acides étaient un problème scientifique et aussi un problème d'environnement, la création du *National*

*Atmospheric Deposition Program et le National Acid Precipitation Assessment Program*, et la construction des limites entre la science de la pluie acide et la vie politique. La position centrale de la recherche scientifique dans la controverse américaine sur les pluies acides sera ensuite comparée avec le rôle de la science dans le contexte canadien. Bien que la recherche scientifique soit placée au coeur dans les deux contextes, la politique en matière de la recherche scientifique concernant les pluies acides a été élaborée par des institutions différentes, et pour des buts et des intérêts tout aussi différents.

Social studies of environmental problems and controversies are focusing more attention on the entrepreneurial activities of scientists. This case study of the U.S. acid rain problem analyses the 'claimsmaking' and 'translation' activities of early, university-affiliated, acid rain scientists and how they enabled scientists and scientific research to be situated in a central position in the controversy. The paper focuses on several areas of the U.S. acid rain controversy: the construction of acid rain as a scientific and environmental problem in the 1970s, the formation of the National Atmospheric Deposition Program and the National Acid Precipitation Assessment Program, and the construction of boundaries between acid rain science and politics. The centrality of science in the U.S. acid rain controversy is then compared with the role of science in the Canadian context. Even though science was centrally placed in each context, acid rain science policies were shaped by different institutional actors and for different goals and interests.

## BOOKS

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**Barnes, J. A. 1994. *A Pack of Lies: Towards a Sociology of Lying*. Cambridge, ENG: Cambridge University Press.**

Defining lies as statements that are intended to deceive, this book considers the various

contexts in which people tell lies, how they are detected and sometimes exposed, and the consequences for the liars themselves, their dupes, and the wider society. The author provides examples from a number of cultures, with distinctive religions and ethical traditions, and delineates domains where lying is the norm, domains that are ambiguous, and the one domain (science) that requires truth-telling. He refers to experimental studies on children that show how, at an early age, they acquire the capacity to lie, and draws attention to the lack of studies showing how they learn when it is appropriate to do so and when it is not. He reviews how lying has been evaluated by moralists, examines why we don't regard novels as lies, and relates the human capacity to lie to deceit among other animal species. In this judicious, and often witty, account, Professor Barnes concludes that although there are, in all societies, good pragmatic reasons for not lying all the time, there are strong reasons for lying some of the time.

Contents: 1. What is a lie? Introduction; Definitions: Lying and deceiving; 2. Where lies are expected: A diversity of domains; Warfare; Politics; 3. Ambiguous domains: Courts and police; Advertising; Bureaucracies; History and tradition; Harmless and not-so-harmless lies; 4. Science: Natural science; Social science; 5. Cultural diversity: Diversities of culture; Lebanon; Greece; Social class; 6. Relations; Diversity of relations; Outsiders; Partners; Relations of domination Relations of subordination; 7. Self-deception and connivance in deceit: Self-deception and self-delusion; Connivance; 8. Telling and detecting lies: Socialization and personality; How to tell lies; Language; How to detect lies; 9. Benign untruths: the discourse of fiction; 10. Evaluations; 11. Do we have to have lies?: Evolutionary perspectives; Optimal arrangements; Conclusion.

**Cassell, Catherine and Gillian Symon, editors. 1994. *Qualitative Methods in Organizational Research: A Practical Guide*. London: Sage Publications.**

As the use of qualitative methods in organizational research and intervention has increased, so has the need for a volume that explores the variety of techniques and frameworks available. This invaluable book provides just such a resource, focusing on qualitative approaches in practice.

An introduction considers the role and distinctive features of qualitative research methods in organizations, and discusses key debates about their use. The remainder of the book outlines a number of different approaches. The purpose, rationale and context of each approach is described, with guidelines on when and how it might be used. Case examples are used to illustrate costs and limits as well as advantages, and to draw out 'lessons learned' from practice.

A feature of the volume is its attention to range and diversity. Thus well-known methods such as interviewing, participant observation and case studies are included alongside newer approaches such as stakeholder analysis and tracer studies. The contexts described span a wide spectrum of issues, from individual decision-making to personality assessment to working practices and employee relations, within organizations ranging from health-care services to multinational corporations.

**Blanton, Richard E. 1994. *Houses and Households: A Comparative Study*. New York: Plenum.**

*Houses and Households* systematically expands the comparative and cross-cultural approach to the study of households, by investigating the interactions between household behavior and the domestic built environment in a variety of world areas. Focusing on peasant households, author Richard E. Blanton proposes new methods for comparative analyses of houses and uses these methods — along with the community ethnographic data — to develop novel and evaluate current household theories.

**Blau, Judith R. 1994. *Social Contracts and Economic Markets*. New York: Plenum.**

*Social Contracts and Economic Markets* critically examines the influence of economic markets on social contracts and organizations. It proposes an innovative framework for the introduction of ethics grounded in cooperation and the recognition of social and cultural differences. Judith Blau emphasizes the need for organizations to reinforce the forging of social contracts and the democratic, community centered principles on which they are based. Focusing on such social problems as economic inequality, poverty, declining quality of jobs, and racism, she describes the radical restructuring of social life by economic and spatial forces.

Blau explains her concepts through analyses of contracts and markets, structures and agencies, and the importance of conscience in the social sciences. The text features an original model for distinguishing between morals and ethics based on the recognition of individual and group differences, which supports Blau's theory that ethics should play a crucial role in the provision of public goods and the preservation of individual rights. Drawing from diverse fields, she addresses topics that include: postmodernist debates, consequences of changing spatial distributions over time, historical trajectory of social class composition in the United States, economic firms, the nature of contemporary leisure.

**Blau, Peter M. 1994. *Structural Contexts of Opportunities*. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.**

Peter Blau has opened up a variety of fields with contributions, ranging from research on social networks of small groups and quantitative studies of formal organizations to more synoptic investigations of populations and the large-scale structures which hold them together. In this book, he has brought together these concerns to form a wide-ranging theory of population structures and their influence on social life - from opportunities in job choice

and social mobility, to organizational participation, and intergroup relations.

Blau begins by outlining the influences of population structures on intergroup relations and then examining the implications these influences have on occupational opportunities. He looks at the many groups within which an individual is likely to socialize family, ethnic group, socioeconomic class — and the distance away from these groups an individual is likely to move. Blau demonstrates how such factors affect social mobility, which, in turn, influences membership and structures several types of organizations.

Blau then moves on to interpersonal relationships and analyzes the social exchanges in them that reveal the ultimate effects of ethnic, socioeconomic, and other aspects of population structures. He defines two types of power: influence in direct interpersonal exchange, and large-scale domination (economic or political) of groups without personal contact.

Finally, Blau explores recent historical changes in population structure in the United States and other developed countries, concluding with an analysis of the recent downturn in the U.S. economy and the consequent decline in opportunities.

Contents: 1. Macrostructural Concepts: Population Structures; Opportunities and Constraints; Emergent Structural Properties; Theoretical Objectives; Conclusions; 2. Formal Theory of Population Structure: Population Structure and Social Relations; Intergroup Relations; Mobility, Conflict, and Change; Multilevel Structural Analysis; Conclusions; 3. Testing Theoretical Implications; Research Procedure and Early Tests; Differentiation and Inter marriage; Intersection and Inter marriage; Penetrating Differentiation; Conclusions; Appendix: Correlations of inter marriage, Heterogeneity, Inequality, and Intersection; 4. Occupational Chances: Occupational Structure; Who Benefits from Career Opportunities?; Economic Sectors and

Labor Demand; Social Mobility; Conclusions; 5. Structural Context and Organizations; Population Structure and Organizational Development; Interrelations of Groups and Substructures; Formal Organization; Firms and Markets; Conclusions 6. Social Exchange: Transition Reversed; Formulation of Exchange Theory; Imbalance in Exchange; Impersonal Power; Conclusions; 7. Historical Developments: Demographic Trends; Industrial Revolution; Division of Labor and Growth; Changes in the Rate of Growth; Conclusions.

**Detlef, Jahn. 1994. *New Politics in Trade Unions: Applying Organization Theory to the Ecological Discourse on Nuclear Energy in Sweden and Germany*. Hampshire, England: Dartmouth Publishing Limited.**

In this book, Detlef Jahn relates how trade unions in Sweden and Germany have responded to and coped with this challenge of having to fight, as it were, at two fronts simultaneously. As the climate of opinion in these two industrial societies moved toward more openness for environmental concerns, the bearers of such concerns became more numerous, as well as more vocal, within the trade union's constituencies and organizational domains. Also the policy agenda they had to address, the political, ideological and organizational dilemmas clearly multiplied to which trade union leaders found themselves exposed. The nature of these dilemmas and the responses of the union's leadership bodies are both subjected to a rigorous empirical analysis in this study.

Contents: Part One: Theoretical Implications, Approach and Research Design: 1. Trade unions and new politics: theoretical implications; 2. Approach, method and research design; Part Two: Adopting and Disseminating New Politics by Swedish and German Trade Unions: 3. Adopting new politics at the Trade Union Congresses; 4. The dissemination of new politics in trade union newspapers; Adopting new politics; Part Three: Some Determinants for the Adoption of

New Politics by Swedish and German Trade Unions; 5. Organizational characteristics and new politics in trade unions; 6. Conflict, communication, ideology and new politics: organizing as a social process; 7. The organizational environment; 8. Conclusion;

**Morgan, David H. J. 1992. *Discovering Men*. London, ENG:Routledge.**

Contents: 1. Men and feminism; 2. Problems of studying men; 3. Rereading classics; 4. Danger, men at work; 5. Challenges to masculinity: (i) Unemployment; 6. Challenges to masculinity: (ii) Upsets at the workplace; 7. Challenges to masculinity: (iii) The suffrage movement; 8. Men and methodologies; 9. Studying men in a patriarchal society.

**Skocpol, Theda. 1994. *Social Revolutions in the Modern World*. Cambridge University Press.**

In this wide-ranging collection of essays, Theda Skocpol, updates her arguments about social revolutions. How are we to understand recent revolutionary upheavals in Iran, Nicaragua, and other countries across the globe? Why have social revolutions happened in some countries, but not in others that seem similar in many ways? Skocpol shows how she and other scholars have used ideas about states and societies to identify the particular types of regimes that are susceptible to the growth of revolutionary movements and vulnerable to actual transfers of state power to revolutionary challengers. At this point, Skocpol argues, comparative social scientists have a good grasp on the causes and dynamics of social revolutionary transformations across modern world history, from early modern social revolutions in agrarian - bureaucratic monarchies, through more recent revolutions in certain countries emerging from direct colonial rule, and in dictatorial regimes focused on one-man patrimonial control. This collection is also of interest for theoretical and methodological reasons. Skocpol engages in thoughtful dialogue with critics of her structural and state-centered approach to the

analysis of revolutions. She suggests how culture and ideology can properly be incorporated into historical and comparative studies. And she vigorously defends the value of an institutionalist, comparative, and historical approach against recent theoretical and methodological challenges from Marxists, rational choice theorists, and culturally oriented interpreters of particular revolutions. Readers will be intrigued by Skocpol's spirited responses to Michael Burawoy, Michael Hechter, and William Sewell, Jr. These critics have advocated turns away from comparative and historical analysis in the social sciences. But Skocpol maintains that this is no time to abandon an approach that has, over the past fifteen years, cumulatively generated so much valid knowledge about the causes and processes of social revolutions, as well as other large-scale transformations in the modern world.

Contents: Introduction; Explaining social revolutions: First and Further Thoughts; I. Doing Macroscopic Social Science: 1. A Critical Review of Barrington Moore's *Social Origins of Dictatorship and Democracy*; 2. Wallerstein's *World Capitalist System: A Theoretical and Historical Critique*; 3. *The Uses of Comparative History in Macrosocial Inquiry* (with Margaret Somers); II. Making Sense of the Great Revolutions: 4. *Explaining Revolutions: In Quest of a Social-Structural Approach*; 5. *Revolutions and the World-Historical Development of Capitalism* (with Ellen Kay Trimberger); 6. *France, Russia, China: A Structural Analysis of Social Revolutions*. III. *A Dialogue About Culture and Ideology in Revolutions*: 7. *Ideologies and Social Revolutions: Reflections on the French Case* (by William H. Sewell, Jr.), 8. *Cultural Idioms and Political Ideologies in the Revolutionary Reconstruction of State Power: A Rejoinder to Sewell*; IV. *From Classical to Contemporary Social Revolutions: What Makes Peasants Revolutionary?* 10. *Rentier State and Shi'a Islam in the Iranian Revolution*; 11. *Explaining Revolutions in the Contemporary Third World* (with Jeff Goodwin); 12. *Social Revolutions and Mass*

Military Mobilization. Conclusion: Reflections on Recent Scholarship about Social Revolutions and how to study them.

**Tarrow, Sidney. 1994. *Power in Movement: Social Movements, Collective Action and Politics*. New York: Cambridge University Press.**

This study surveys the history of the social movement, puts forward a theory of collective action to explain its surges and declines, and offers an interpretation of the power of movement that emphasizes its effects on personal lives, policy reforms and political culture. While covering cultural, organizational and personal sources of movements' power, the book emphasizes the rise and fall of social movements as part of political struggle and as the outcome of changes in political opportunity structure.

Contents: 1. Collective Action and Social Movements; Part One: The Birth of the National Social Movement; 2. Modular Collective Action; 3. Print, Association and the Diffusion of Movement; 4. States and Social Movements; Part Two: The Powers of Movement; 5. Seizing and Making Opportunities; 6. Acting Collectively; 7. Framing Collective Action; 8. Mobilizing Structures; Part Three: Movement Dynamics; 9. Cycles of Protest; 10. Struggling to Reform; 11. A Movement Society?

**Walsh, David J. 1994. *On Different Planes: An Organizational Analysis of Cooperation and Conflict among Airline Unions*. New York: ILR Press.**

David Walsh believes that the airline industry provides an excellent barometer for the changing pressures within and upon organized labor. In the era since deregulation, threatening circumstances have forced the historically insular unions in the airline industry to rely on each other for support and cooperation. Guided by organizational theory, Walsh analyzes extensive data on pairs of unions, coalitions, and the airline union network as a

whole. He finds a complex web of connections. Relations among unions are shaped by factors ranging from formal organizational affiliations and differences in crafts to resource inequalities and environmental threats. Drawing on quantitative data from his network analysis, on the historical background, and on descriptive case studies, including the Eastern Airlines strike, Walsh identifies the possibilities and the limitations of labor solidarity. *On Different Planes* will be welcomed by those who specialize in organizational analysis and quantitative methods, as well as those eager for a new conceptual handle on the future of unions in our society.

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