CONTENTS

ARTICLES

In Praise of Mosca and Michels
Gerhard Lenski 1

Socio-Structural Analysis of Immigrant Worker Minorities: The Case of West Germany
Friedrich Heckmann 13

The American Agriculture Movement: Manifest and Latent Participant Attractions in a Social Movement
Gary Foster 31

Health Self-Report Correlates Among Older People in National Random Sample Data
Marshall J. Graney and Renee M. Zimmerman 47

The Campus Bar as a ‘Bastard Institution’
Deborah A. Willsie and Jeffrey W. Riemer 61

Notes and Comments

Make Today Count: A Mutual Support Group for the Dying
Cecil D. Bradford and R. Ann Myers 91

Sociology and Literature: The Dramatization of An Education Experience
Nicholas Ch. Tatsis 101

Book Reviews

Women of a Certain Age: The Midlife Search for Self
Lillian B. Rubin
Reviewed by Joann E. Hamick 117

The Madam as Entrepreneur: Career Management in House Prostitution
Barbara Sherman Heyl
Reviewed by Beth Hartung Weinman 121
GARY FOSTER is working on a Ph.D. in sociology at Kansas State University. He received his B.A. and M.A. degrees from Western Kentucky University. Gary also holds a M.A. degree in folklore. His areas of interest include: social psychology, change and development, and community.

MARSHALL J. GRANEY is Associate Professor and Acting Chairman, Department of Sociology, and Faculty Affiliate of the Institute of Gerontology at Wayne State University. A University of Minnesota Ph.D. and a Fellow of the Gerontological Society, he has taught sociological research methods and sociology of aging courses at Tulane University, the University of Minnesota, University of Southern California, Wichita State University, and Wayne State University. Author of chapters in Late Life and Research Instruments in Social Gerontology and many articles published in the periodical literature, his current work emphasizes the roles of communication in the lives of older people.

FRIEDRICH HECKMANN teaches Sociology in the Institute of Social Science at the Friedrich-Alexander-University Erlangen-Nürnberg in the Federal Republic of Germany. Professor Heckmann works in the area of minority relations and migration. He has been doing extensive research and writing about Southern European “guestworkers” living in Northern Europe. This paper was originally delivered to the joint session of the ISA Research Committee on Migration and the Research Committee on Ethnic, Race, and Minority Relations at the 9th World Congress of Sociology in Uppsala, Sweden.

GERHARD LENSKI is Alumni Distinguished Professor of Sociology at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. With his wife, Jean Lenski, he has recently completed the fourth edition of Human Societies, which is scheduled for publication next year. With John Kasarda and Amos Hawley, he is a recent recipient of an NSF grant for the study of technology and social change.
JEFFREY W. RIEMER is Associate Professor of Sociology at Wichita State University. His current research interest is work in the moral order.

DEBORAH A. WILLSIE graduated, with a B.A. degree in Sociology and Social Work from Wichita State University, June 1980. She is currently doing graduate work at Syracuse University in New York.

RENEE M. ZIMMERMAN is currently a graduate student at Kansas University. She received a B.A. in both Psychology and Sociology in 1977 and completed her work at Wichita State University with a M.A. degree in Sociology. Renee is concentrating her research efforts in medical sociology, gerontology, and issues of death and dying.

IN PRAISE OF MOSCA AND MICHELS

Gerhard Lenski
University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill


Genealogy is a selective art. When tracing ancestry, genealogists usually focus attention on their more illustrious forebears, while ignoring others whose careers seem less admirable.

Sociological genealogists are also highly selective. When teaching or writing about the history of our discipline, the treatment of our many intellectual forebears is usually quite uneven. Some are singled out for high praise, and become almost godlike figures, while others receive much more modest treatment or are ignored altogether. In recent years, it has been fashionable to laud especially the contributions of Weber, Marx, and Durkheim. In contrast, many others, such as Malthus, Comte, Spencer, and Sumner, who were influential and important figures in their own day and who offer alternative models for the discipline, receive much less attention, and still others, such as Mosca and Michels, are virtually ignored.

The reasons for such varied treatment are certainly understandable. Academic genealogy is an important part of the intellectual socialization process, and it is important to inculcate in each new generation of students the virtues we perceive in influential members of generations past. Conversely, we need to beware of giving undue attention to scholars of the past who may, by word or deed, lead younger scholars from the path of virtue. Elitist theorists, Mosca and Michels, seem to be regarded in this latter category. Their theories are reputed to have a conservative bias and the lives of both men were tainted by association with Italian fascism. Given the political preferences of the great majority of contemporary sociologists, this has been the kiss of death. I believe, however, that Mosca and Michels deserve better at our hands and that the widespread neglect of their work has handicapped the development of current theory in ways that have proven unfortunate.