SPRING, 1982

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LETTER FROM THE EDITOR

This issue of the Mid-American Review of Sociology is dedicated to the memory and professional contributions of Dr. Carroll D. Clark. This issue is historical for several significant reasons: first, because we (the editorial staff) feel that by dedicating the journal we lend it a creative and scholarly direction; second, we bind the consortium members by incorporating their past and present scholars; third, we enlighten our student readers by exposing them to sociologists who have enriched our profession; and last but not least, this issue brings to an end my reign as Editor-in-Chief.

Since this issue is dedicated to Dr. Carroll D. Clark, it seems fitting to begin with his 1956 controversial article, “Earth-Bound Attitudes: Social Reconstruction Needed for the Space Age.” I would like to thank Mrs. Pearl Clark for her time and cooperation in dealing with my requests for articles, information, and pictures. I would also like to thank Dr. Marston M. McCluggage, Emeritus Professor of Sociology at the University of Kansas, who so graciously accepted the job of developing a biographical sketch of Dr. Carroll D. Clark.

I would like to encourage other consortium institutions to trace their historical roots and share with us the contributions made by their past sociological colleagues. As always, the students and faculty at our consortium institutions are invited to submit suggestions for guest writers, as well as, for overall improvements within the editing of the journal.

Following is a summary of changes that I have initiated during my tenure as Editor-in-Chief:

1. The growth in overall subscriptions has risen by 15%, making our circulation in excess of 250 copies per issue.

2. Our consortium membership has increased to nine institutions involving the States of California, Kansas, Nebraska, Texas, and Wisconsin.
3. We are currently soliciting articles from leading foreign sociologists as well as practicing non-academic sociologists to broaden our scope and interest for all of our readers.

4. The “Book Review Feature” is a popular addition in MARS. This new component is a specialized article dealing with one specific topic and/or theorist.

5. The establishment of a new category, specifically the supervising associate editor, has been quite successful in helping the editorial staff in maintaining a degree of continuity within the consortium institutions.

6. Last, but not least, we have introduced a way for us to bridge our past with our present and future. As can be witnessed in this issue I have tried to inaugurate an idea that I hope will be continued by our other consortium institutions.

I have enjoyed my term as Editor-in-Chief and I feel that my staff did a remarkable job in helping me reach these aforementioned growths and changes. Robert J. Wazienski, who served as my Managing Editor for two years, has done an outstanding job on maintaining an accurate account on our fiscal affairs. Nancy J. Wert, who has served as my Book Review Editor as well as my Article Review Editor, has done an outstanding job in recruiting books, articles, and referees for reviewing and evaluating our manuscripts. Robert John, who is currently serving as my Book Review Editor, has done a superb job in providing me with numerous book reviews for publication. The accounts due, subscription receipts, as well as memberships fees, were all within the realm of responsibilities of my Business Manager, Kathleen Stanley, who did a marvelous job in maintaining our files. I would also like to thank the supervising and associate editors at the consortium institutions for making our jobs a little easier by their supreme efforts and cooperation.

I think it is important to remember that this journal is only edited at The University of Kansas. Thus, it is the responsibility of all consortium members to support and guide the direction of the journal. As the out-going Editor-in-Chief, I would like to encourage and challenge each one of you to become involved in maintaining the growth and development of our journal. Like many small journals, this medium needs our continued support if it is to maintain its healthy financial and scholastic status.

Renee M. Zimmerman
Contributors

DAVID R. BUCKHOLDT is Associate Professor and Chairman of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at Marquette University. He has been concerned with developing a social interactional approach to human development and life course decision-making. His books *Toward Maturity: The Social Processing of Human Development* and *Caretakers* (both with Jaber Gubrium) are theoretical and empirical products of these interests. His current work on the social organization of professional practice is reflected in a forthcoming paper “Therapeutic Pretense in Reality Orientation.”

CARROLL D. CLARK, late-Professor Emeritus of Sociology at the University of Kansas. Among the honors Professor Clark received during his distinguished career were elections to the presidencies of the Kansas Conference of Social Work (1934), the Southwest Sociological Society (1939), and the Midwest Sociological Society (1941). One of the prominent developments during his long service as Chairman of the Sociology Department was the separation and development of the department of Anthropology. Dr. Clark was a woodwind player and he was the founding member of the sociological “society” of jazz musicians. For more detailed information regarding Dr. Clark see the biographical sketch written by Dr. Marston McCluggage in this MARS issue.

DOUGLAS GUTKNECHT received his Ph.D. from the University of California, Riverside. Currently, he is Assistant Professor of Sociology at Chapman, College, where he coordinated the B.A. in Social Science and the M.S. in Organizational Behavior and Human Resource Development. Dr. Gutknecht’s most recent publications will appear during 1982 in such journals as *Western Sociological Review*, *Free Inquiry: A Journal of Creative Sociology*, and *California Sociologist*. Two publications discuss the current debate on Sociology and one concerns organizational culture and organizational theory. Dr. Gutknecht is also writing a book on tourism and editing a book on the family: *(1) Exotic*
Tourism and the Leisure Class: A Semiotic Analysis; (2) Marriage, Self & Society. In addition he serves as an Associate Editor to Free Inquiry: A Journal of Creative Sociology.

JABER F. GUBRIUM is Professor of Sociology at Marquette University and Director of its program on Aging and the Life Cycle. He has published broadly in life cycle theory and the sociology of professional practice, aging, human service, and total institutions. His work is informed by an interpretive orientation to human action and has recently turned toward the consideration of a grounded theory of descriptive activity. His forthcoming book Describing Care (with David Buckholdt) will be published in 1982.

ROSCOE C. HINKLE has been a member of the Department of Sociology at Ohio State University for the last twenty-seven years, excluding the period of 1964-1970. His major interests lie in macro-social change and in the history of sociology—(macro-) sociological theory in the United States, which dates back to the beginnings of his graduate work and which has found expression in The Development of Modern Sociology: Its Nature and Growth in the United States (with Gisela J. Hinkle) in 1954 and in numerous articles since that time. In 1980, Dr. Hinkle's Founding Theory of American Sociology 1881-1915 was published. Currently, he is on professional leave (from January - September, 1982) to work on a sequel studying the development of American sociological theory from 1915-1945. (A third volume is also projected for the period 1945 to the present and a manuscript on European classical traditions in sociology remains to be completed.) Within the contemporary period, Dr. Hinkle is most intrigued by the theoretical potentialities offered by the interplay of (the several varieties of) structuralism and hermeneutics, as the present contribution may suggest.

KIRK ALAN JOHNSON is a Visiting Assistant Professor at Kansas State University. He received his undergraduate education at the University of Washington in Seattle and his M.A. and Ph.D. at Washington State University in Pullman. His major teaching and research interests focus upon deviance and formal organizations. Current research involvements concern adolescent substance use, and the escalation and legitimation of violence in victim/offender relationships.

ROBERT J. LYNOTT is a Ph.D. candidate at Loyola University of Chicago. He received his M.A. from Marquette University in 1981. He is active in research on descriptive activity and on the theory and method of life satisfaction measurement. He recently completed papers on the descriptive tyranny of forms and the critique of morale scales in aging.

MARIO A. RENZI is Associate Professor of Sociology at Hiram College, Hiram, Ohio. His current interests are in urban ecology and demography. Dr. Renzi is currently working on the use of computer aided instruction for beginning sociology students.

CINDY S. SPILLERS is currently a doctoral student in the Speech-Language Pathology Department at Wichita State University. She received her B.A. and M.A. from Ohio State University in 1977 and 1979, respectively. Before moving to Wichita to pursue her Ph.D. degree in the field of Communicative Disorders, she worked as a Licensed and Certified Speech-Language Pathologist in a Southern Ohio hospital. Her primary areas of interest includes the psycho-social adjustment of individuals with communicative impairments and the attitudes of others towards these individuals.
“Earth-Bound Attitudes: Social Reconstruction Needed For the Space Age” was an article solicited by the American Rocket Society in 1956. It was one of a dozen or more of unpublished papers prepared for various lectures and talks to clubs, special discussion groups, and university convocations. These papers covered a wide range of topics from dealing with social adjustments to a war economy to social reorganization for space-time requirements.

As in this case these papers were anticipating impending developments and the social changes needed to meet them. This paper of 1956 was typical of his foresight and emphasis upon the social evolutionary processes involved in man’s ever expanding world.

A 1928 book on *Major Problems of Democracy* was my first introduction to Dr. Clark’s wisdom and intellectual foresight. Here he discussed the needed changes high school students would be faced with in the developing world of that period.

Early articles that he wrote on public opinion and the news focused on the problems facing editors and citizens alike as they responded to the burgeoning field of mass communications. In the 1930s there were articles dealing with the social adjustments to depression and the efforts of government to cope with economic problems.

While chairing the Sociology Department from 1932 to a period of thirty years later there was the same pre-occupation with change and the social adaptations necessary to meet it. During the depression years he introduced social work courses into the curriculum, he employed teachers with special experience in dealing with social problems and community reorganization, leading eventually to the creation of a separate Department of Social Work. Interested in anthropology from his undergraduate days he taught courses in physical anthropology while still a graduate student. One can see in this article, over thirty years later, the emphasis on evolutionary development, this time in social evolution of attitudes. In 1937 Dr. Clark employed
the first professionally trained anthropologist for the Department, Loren Eiseley. This interest continually evolved with the employment of additional staff until finally there emerged a separate Department of Anthropology.

When Chandler Dean Malott was interested in the introduction of the case-method study of Human Relations he chose the most respected social scientist in the University to go to Harvard University for a year to become acquainted with it. When Carroll Clark came back enthused about it, I remember feeling that some of its ideas were rather strange but if Carroll Clark embraced them there must be something in it. This interest continued to grow until a half dozen K.U. faculty were teaching Human Relations courses. Eventually this work became a part of the Department of Speech.

Thus, throughout his career Dr. Clark was continuously probing into the frontiers of new areas of sociology. In this article written at the beginning of space exploration we see again his emphasis on the development of new aspects of knowledge and an effort to link it up with the evolutionary process of man's past.

Upon the occasion of his retirement from the University of Kansas in 1968 over one hundred colleagues and former students sent letters of expression of gratitude for the inspiration they had derived from his teaching and participation in the profession. A memorial fund was established which continues to provide cash awards to graduate students in the Sociology Department. The dominant theme in this memorial was the example he set of warmth, humanness, and intellectual inspiration.

The need for human adaptation to space exploration is thus emphasized once again in this early paper for the American Rocket Society. It is a need that will continue to develop as we resume our manned space flights.

Marston M. McCluggage
Emeritus Professor of Sociology
University of Kansas

Man stands on the threshold of perhaps the most audacious venture of his evolutionary career. It promises to outdo the feat of our forebears, when million of years ago, they terminated their arboreal apprenticeship and dared to struggle for survival on the ground. A chancy undertaking indeed that was, coming down out of the trees and pitting the frail primate physique against a ferocious fauna and countless unknown dangers. It may have been the boldest move so far. But today man is making one yet more daring, as he readies his machines to launch himself into outer space, there to begin exploration and discovery that promise to free him from his earth-bound status and open to him the greatest adventure of all.

Between these two epochal feats—the descent from the trees and the ability to escape from the earth's gravitational field—lie many another evolutionary step that has carried our race further away from the estate of our animal relatives, and has involved us every more complexly in modes of life and in problems that are uniquely our own. The earlier steps in the hominidal direction were biological and therefore blind—our anthropoid ancestors could not foresee the consequences of mutant developments or other sematic changes such as the enlarged neopallium of the brain, or the pelvic and orthograde posture and bipedal locomotion. Saltatory genetic processes and the morphological plasticity of the primate stock give rise to the unique biological species, Homo sapiens, with no one aware of what was happening or pondering about what might lie ahead.

Scarcely less blind must have been the early forward steps in cultural evolution—the first fabrication of tools and weapons of wood or stone, the first art of fire-making, the first gutteral