

MARS

MID-AMERICAN REVIEW OF SOCIOLOGY

VOLUME 14 NUMBER 1-2 WINTER 1990

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ISSN:0732-913X

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CONTRIBUTORS*

NOMAN W. STORER ("*The Teaching Relationship: A Hypothesized Mental Model and Its Consequences*") was an undergraduate and an M.A. candidate at KU from 1950 to 1953 and 1955 to 1956. Currently Professor Emeritus of Sociology at Baruch College, C.U.N.Y., he is the author of *The Social System of Science* and *Focus on Society: An Introduction to Sociology*. He has published numerous articles in journals such as *Educational Researcher*, *Teorie a Metoda*, *International Social Science Journal*, *Indian Sociological Bulletin*, and *Science*.

Dr. Storer remembers the old wooden KU sociology building, the "ongoing 'warfare' with the psychology department", Chairperson Carrol Clark's calabash pipe, as well as Chuck Warriner's beard and the "consequent fuss raised about it as part of the McCarthy scare." He also learned just what professional conventions were all about with his first trip to the Midwest meetings, of 1953, in Omaha. He "shared a room with the late Harry Crockett, ...and was greatly impressed when Noel Gist greeted Carrol Clark in the hotel lobby and displayed a pint of whiskey in his inside coat pocket." He didn't "recall any of the papers that were presented."

JAMES A. SCHELLENBURG ("*Solving' the Bargaining Problem*") was a graduate student in the Sociology Department of the University of Kansas, 1954 to 1959. He completed his master's degree in 1955 and his PhD in 1959. He taught in both the sociology department and the western civilization program. Dr. Schellenburg is currently a Professor of Sociology at Indiana State University. His works include: *The Science of Conflict*, *Conflict Between Communities*, *An Introduction to Social Psychology*, *Masters of Social Psychology*, and scholarly articles in numerous journals including *The American Sociological Review*, *American Studies*, *Behavioral Science*, *The Harvard Educational Review*, *The Journal of Conflict Resolution*, *The Journal of Social Psychology*, *Social Forces*, *Sociological Focus*, and *Sociometry*.

Dr. Schellenburg remembers that the sociology department was housed in the rickety old temporary barracks behind Strong Hall. Dr. Carroll Clark, however, "made an inviting office there (for students inside, as he would puff leisurely on his pipe, or for birds at the feeder by his window); and we did establish a nice Seba Eldridge Library for a comfortable place to study."

*As the majority of contributors for this issue are former KU faculty or students, we have arranged them in chronological order so that one can glimpse an overview of the development of the department. Following the Kansas alumni is Jan Fritz, who did extensive research at the KU Spencer Library. The last of our contributors, Stella Hughes and Joan Cassell, coauthored articles with alumni.

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A Kansan on the United States Supreme Court, *Emporia State Research Studies*, and numerous articles in a wide range of journals.

Dr. Eitzen's memories include student activism and the community disapproval of student politics as well as the "Antonio, Eitzen, Ritzer, and Yetman basketball prowess."

ELAINE BURGESS (*"Africa on My Mind: Encounters in the Field"*) was at KU from 1966 to 1968, as an Associate and then Full Professor. Currently, Dr. Burgess is a Professor of Sociology at University of North Carolina, Greensboro. Her early works include *An American Dependency Challenge* and *Negro Leadership in a Southern City*. During the past decade, publications dealing with her study of southern Africa have appeared in such journals as *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, *Sociology of Southern Africa*, *Social Forces*, *Journal of Ethnic Studies*, and *Sociological Spectrum*.

Dr. Burgess notes that during her time at KU, the Sociology department moved into their "new" residence, with marvelous seventh floor views of Lawrence and environs!! She also remembers the parties at Jack Baur's and her "one evening of poker with the boys." Another highlight of her tenure was the Jayhawk football game when KU came "within a 'whisker' of going to the Orange Bowl, before losing to Oklahoma."

RICHARD A. DODDER (*"Research Examining Impact of Attempts to Change Patterns of Alcohol Consumption and Related Behaviors"* coauthored with Stella P. Hughes) was a student at the University of Kansas both as an undergraduate and as a graduate student in sociology from 1966 to 1969. He is currently a Professor of Sociology and Statistics at Oklahoma State University. His works include: *Treatment Strategies and Institutions for Juvenile Delinquents: A Book of Readings* with Terry D. Norris, and numerous articles in *Journal of International Consumer Marketing*, *The National Journal of Sociology*, *Adolescence*, *Journal of Leisure Research*, *Sociology and Social Research*, *Journal of Social Psychology*, *Journal of Offender Therapy*, *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, and the *Kansas Journal of Sociology* which was the forerunner of *MARS*. He has also contributed chapters to several books.

Dr. Dodder remembers "moving into Fraser Hall, the 13th floor, I believe, and thinking that it just couldn't be a coincidence that the Sociology Department was put there."

MURRAY L. WAX (*"The Looking Glass Self: Introductory Notes on Anorexia Nervosa"* coauthored with Joan Cassell) was an Associate Professor 1964 to 1967 and a Full Professor 1967 to 1973 in the KU Sociology Department. He also held the positions of Vice-chair/Director of Graduate Studies, 1969 to 1972 and Department Chair 1972 to 1973. Following his tenure at KU, Dr. Wax joined the faculty of Washington University at St. Louis, as a Full Professor. Dr. Wax has been active in research on *"Ethical Problems of Fieldwork"*, ethnographic studies concerning education, and Native Americans. Over the years, he has served on Editorial Boards for such publications as,

Symbolic Interaction, Sociological Quarterly, and Qualitative Sociology. He has several books to his credit, including *Federal Regulations: Ethical Issues and Social Research, Solving "The Indian Problem": The White Man's Burdensome Business, Indian Americans: Unity and Diversity, and Anthropological Perspectives on Education.*

Dr. Wax, while at KU, was able to arouse the suspicions of the "Tribal Establishment" during his research project among the Oklahoma Cherokee. After having Chief Keeler denounce his project to the campus administration, he was given the "opportunity of getting to know the excellent caliber of KU's Vice-chancellor for Academic Affairs, Francis Heller." The accusations and suspicions were eventually turned around by a courageous and determined Cherokee, Mildred Ballenger. Later Chief Keeler was "to be implicated in the scandals that marked the close of the Nixon administration."

GEORGE RITZER ("*A Metatheoretical Analysis of Socioeconomics*") was an Associate Professor of Sociology at the University of Kansas from 1970 to 1974. He is currently a Professor of Sociology at the University of Maryland. His works include: *Metatheorizing in Sociology, Toward an Integrated Sociological Paradigm, Sociology: a Multiple Paradigm Science, An Occupation in Conflict with Harrison Trice, Collected Lectures, and Working: Conflict and Change.* He has edited several books and has published articles in *Sociological Forum, Sociological Inquiry, Work and Occupations, Sociological Theory, Social Forces, Symbolic Interaction, Teaching Sociology, Contemporary Sociology,* and others.

Some of the important events that Dr. Ritzer remembers were the hiring of Bob Antonio in the department and Jill Quadagno entering the graduate program. He also remembers "graduate seminars in my home where the ideas (and the wine) flowed, faculty pizza parties with Antonio providing authentic ingredients shipped in from New Haven (including the 'good oil'), and three man basketball with Stan Eitzen, Norm Yetman, and George Ritzer as an unimpressive, but unbeatable, team."

HARLAND N. PRECHEL ("*Profit Seeking Organizations: Accumulation, Irrationality, Politics, and Organizational Change*") attended KU from 1977 to 1985, earning both his M.A. and PhD in Sociology. Presently Dr. Prechel is an Assistant Professor at the University of Maryland, Baltimore County. A former contributor to *MARS*, Dr. Prechel has also published in journals such as *Political Power and Social Theory, Sociological Quarterly, and Comparative Education Review.*

During his time at KU, the Anti-Apartheid committee was formed and successfully lobbied the Kansas legislature to disinvest holdings in South Africa. Dr. Prechel remembers the Sociology department as providing an "intellectual and stimulating environment," where he developed personal and professional "bonds with several graduate students and faculty."

ALAN M. SICA ("*A Question of Priority: Small at Chicago or Blackmar at Kansas?*") taught Sociology at KU from 1977 to 1989. Dr. Sica is now a professor at University of California-Riverside. He is the author of *Hermeneutics: Questions and Prospects* and *Weber, Irrationality, and Social Order.* He has published extensively in such publications as *Journal of the History of Sociology, Current Perspectives in Social Theory: A Research Annual, Comparative Education Review, Mid-American Review of Sociology, and Sociological Quarterly.*

Dr. Sica recalls his time at KU fondly, noting that the moments of importance were "almost too numerous to mention." Among his favorites were Shirley Harkess having a baby and Lourdes Gouveia getting married. He also remembers "hours spent in the bowels of Watson Library, discovering rare books in the history of social thought which had been untouched for 60 years or more; Sunday mornings spent bicycling with his sons through the lovely campus; and many graduate seminars during which he was reminded why he had become an academic rather than a businessperson". (We're glad he did, too.)

SCOTT G. MCNALL ("*You Are What You Eat: Some Thoughts on Consumption and a Reconceptualization of Social Class*") was the chairperson of the Sociology Department from 1976 to 1986, later chairperson of the American Studies Department at KU, and currently the dean of Arts and Sciences at the University of Toledo. He has authored *The Greek Peasant: Values in Conflict, Social Problems Today, Career of a Radical Rightist, Political Economy: A Critique of American Society, Plains Families: Exploring Sociology through Social History, The Road to Rebellion: Class Formation and Kansas Populism, The Sociological Perspective, The Sociological Experience,* and the multi-volume *Current Perspectives in Social Theory* with John Wilson. He has published articles in such journals as: *Research in Political Sociology, Qualitative Sociology, Comparative Social Research, The Sociological Quarterly, Telos, The Mid-American Review of Sociology, and The American Sociologist.* He has also written many chapters and is co-editor with Charles Tilly of the *New Directions in Sociology* series for Westview Press.

Dr. McNall remembers when KU won the NCAA basketball tournament and classes were cancelled the next day, but for him the most important event was "delivering the commencement address at Leavenworth Federal Penitentiary to the assembled graduates of KU's bachelor and Master's programs, as well as those who had completed their high school equivalency degrees, and those who were graduating from the air conditioning and heating class." He also recalls teaching a theory class with Bob Antonio at the penitentiary and beginning a lecture on the Hegelian roots of Marxist thought, when a student burst out enthusiastically, "Hegel, he's my man!" Perhaps most importantly, however, is that he remembers Antonio explaining how he had taught George Ritzer everything Ritzer knew about basketball.

ROBERT JOHN ("*The Uninvited Researcher in Indian Country: Problems of Process and Product Conducting Research Among Native Americans*") is a research associate at the University of Kansas. He has been at the University of Kansas since 1977, first as a graduate student and lecturer in sociology, now as a researcher at the Gerontology Center. His works include: articles in journals such as the *American Indian Culture and Research Journal*, *Journal of Applied Gerontology*, *The Social Science Journal*, and the *Journal of Minority Aging*. He has also published chapters in several books.

Some of the major events during John's stay at the University of Kansas were the KU final four trip, the National Championship, and the Kansas Telos Conference. He remembers the dissociation of most Kansans (especially the graduate student backbone) from *Telos* over the total absence of any work on American Society in the journal.

JAN M. FRITZ ("*Notes from the History of American Sociology: Frank Blackmar's Last Years at the University of Kansas*") is a faculty member in the Department of Sociology at California State University, San Bernardino. She is the author of *The Clinical Sociology Handbook*, co-editor of *Sociological Practice: The Development of Clinical and Applied Sociology* and author of numerous articles on the history of American sociology. Jan is past president of the Sociological Practice Association and past chair of the American Sociological Association's Sociological Practice Section. She is the editor of the historical section of the *Clinical Sociology Review*.

JOAN CASSELL ("*The Looking Glass Self: Introductory Notes on Anorexia Nervosa*" coauthored with Murray L. Wax) is a member of the Sociology Department at Washington University. Her works include *A Group Called Women: Sisterhood and Symbolism in the Feminist Movement* and *A Fieldwork Manual for Studying Desegregated Schools*. Cassell has also published numerous articles in the *International Journal of Moral and Social Studies*, *Studies in Qualitative Methodology*, Vol.1, *Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry*, *Anthropology Today*, and *Ethical Issues in Social Science Research*.

STELLA P. HUGHES ("*Research Examining Impacts of attempts to Change Patterns of Alcohol Consumption and Related Behaviors*" coauthored with Richard A. Dodder) is currently an associate professor in Sociology at South Dakota School of Mines and Technology. Her works include *Victim-Offender Mediation in the Juvenile Justice System* with Anne L. Schneider and *Children in Need of Treatment: An Assessment of Oklahoma's Justice and Care System* with Anne L. Schneider, Jean S. Warner, and Vicki Green. She has published articles in *Crime and Delinquency*, *U.S. Journal of Drug and Alcohol Dependence*, *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, *Journal of Alcohol and Drug Education*, *Journal of Drug Issues*, *Sociology and Social Research*, *The Journal of Social Psychology*, *Journal of College Student Personnel*, *Journal of Youth and Adolescence*, *Free Inquiry in Creative Sociology*, and *Psychology*.

PREFACE

This special issue of the *Mid-American Review of Sociology* commemorates the one-hundredth year of sociology at the University of Kansas (see Sica, pp. 1-12 in this issue). We have chosen to celebrate this anniversary by soliciting articles from former KU sociology faculty and students, as well as books for review from the current faculty. Since this issue marks such a momentous occasion in the history of sociology, we also exercised our editorial prerogative to combine volume 14, numbers 1 and 2 into this enlarged special centennial edition. Of the numerous individuals contributing, almost half the department's existence is represented. Our contributors also share their favorite KU memories and anecdotes (see Contributors, pp. iii-viii), which oddly enough seem to center on basketball. However, the direct relationship between Kansas Sociology and basketball is not fully developed and may require further study.

Many thanks to all our contributors. We are also grateful to Norm Yetman (our fellow Capricorn) for his fine Introduction and support, Carol Warren for her encouragement (both monetary and emotional), and Bill Staples for his invaluable computer know-how and enthusiastic temporal generosity (as well as enlisting as our faculty advisor his first semester here). Special thanks to Chris Bohling for interpreting our chicken scratchings and offering editorial advice as well as doing the word processing. Since this was our first editorial position, such assistance was both appreciated, and at times necessary. We hope you enjoy this special issue as much as we have.

Mary E. Kelly
Tracy X. Karner

Paradise Cafe
Lawrence, Kansas
January 1990

INTRODUCTION*

Norman R. Yetman
The University of Kansas

Mid-American Review of Sociology, 1990, Vol. XIV, No. 1-2:xi-xv.

As the Department of Sociology at the University of Kansas celebrates its one hundredth anniversary, I am honored to have been asked to write the introduction to this commemorative issue of *The Mid-American Review of Sociology*. Having been a member of the Department for nearly one-fourth of its existence causes me both to reflect upon the Department's past achievements and to anticipate its role in its second century.

This issue of *MARS* is unique in that the primary common denominator is the contributors's experience in the KU Department of Sociology--either as faculty members or as students, and for some of them as both. Whereas the first two articles focus on the history of sociology at K.U., the remaining articles address a variety of issues reflecting some of the major intellectual thrusts of the Department over the years.

As the Department's unofficial historian, Alan Sica ("A Question of Priority"), reminds us, the history of sociology and the history of social thought are two distinct, though related endeavors. Sica's interest in the history of *sociology* is reflected not only in this article but in his three year tenure (1984--1987) as editor and publisher of *History of Sociology*. Sica makes a compelling case that the KU department was the first to have the designation "sociology" in a faculty title, and that in Frank Blackmar--its founder and guiding spirit throughout most of its first three decades--it possessed a man of boundless energy whose pioneering efforts were recognized by his academic peers in what was to become the discipline of sociology.

Jan Fritz's "Notes from the History of American Sociology" chronicles Blackmar's accomplishments both within the discipline of sociology and in the development of the University of Kansas. Her account of the circumstances surrounding Blackmar's retirement shows that contentiousness among faculty is not of recent origin.¹ Fritz's discussion also suggests that then, as now, the vagaries of weather, pestilence, and events beyond the borders of the state of Kansas have influenced, defined, and restricted the functioning of the University and the mission of the Department of Sociology. Her account also reminds us that, however inadequate resources are perceived by faculty today, they are far more abundant than during the Blackmar era.

* I would like to thank Lew Mennerick and Carol Warren for their criticisms of an earlier version of these comments.

George Ritzer's "A Metatheoretical Analysis of Socioeconomics" is a reminder that sociological theory has been a consistent focus of intellectual interest in the Department of Sociology at the University of Kansas. Ritzer, whose important first work in theory, *Sociology: A Multiple Paradigm Science*, was published while he was a member of the KU faculty, uses his critique of Amitai Etzioni's ambitious *The Moral Dimension* to launch into a metatheoretical analysis of the emergent analysis of socioeconomics. Ritzer contends that, while sociologist Etzioni has effectively integrated data from other social sciences--especially economics and psychology--his conceptualization is undermined, ironically, by his relatively ineffective and inadequate use of sociological theory and fails to consider the implications of several recent trends in its study.

Scott McNall's article, "You Are What You Eat," sounds like one of my mother's many admonitions. Instead of reflections on culinary tastes, the article addresses what McNall sees as a major deficiency of Marxist social theory--its failure "to deal seriously with the issue of consumption, [which, in turn,] limits our ability to understand the class structure of contemporary societies." McNall celebrates the change from a production-oriented society and argues that in American society today consumption is much more integral to a sense of self than production. Thus Marx's focus on the production process as the most critical dimension of people's lives is inappropriate when applied to contemporary societies. "Today's struggles are not over who shall control the means of production; they are over whether or not people will have the money to lead a decent life." He therefore advances the provocative suggestion that the realities of contemporary society necessitate that sociologists should reconsider the significance of and accord a more prominent role to consumption when conceptualizing social inequality.

Harland Prechel's article, "A Formulation of Profit Seeking Organizations," also reflects the departmental emphasis on theory. Grounded in Marx and, especially, Weber, his article seeks to apply Weberian conceptions of formal and substantive rationality to the crises confronting many modern American corporations. Prechel finds intriguing that, despite their prevalence in a capitalist society such as the United States, profit-making organizations have been inadequately conceptualized and analytically distinguished from other organizations. He argues for a diachronic model that recognizes that the critical feature of profit-making organizations is their need to accumulate capital to survive. He identifies two major sources of such accumulation crises. First, although formal rationality is the hallmark of modern managerial capitalism, much organizational change and a major source of accumulation crises are the consequences of substantive irrationality. The other major source of accumulation crises can be located in macroeconomic shifts that are external to the corporation itself and force changes by undermining the effectiveness of existing organizational forms. Each of these processes must be weighed in assessing the internal restructuring and political consequences of profit-seeking organizations in the twentieth century.

In "The Teaching Relationship," Norman Storer deals with theorizing of a different type when he addresses a relationship common to the experience of all the contributors and most readers of this issue--the teacher-student relationship. He examines some of the irrational and frequently contradictory assumptions that underlie popular conceptions of that relationship and how these assumptions affect the reward structure in academia. He is especially critical of the assumption that superior knowledge or training automatically qualifies one to teach, which, in turn, contributes to the tendency to ignore differences within the professorate in the ability to communicate that knowledge effectively to students. His survey of college faculty descriptions of ideal student traits demonstrates that professors feel that student interest is critical to the success of professors's own endeavors. Therefore, a truly creative classroom is the result of dynamic student-teacher interaction.

James Schellenberg's "Solving' the Bargaining Problem" reflects the longstanding departmental interest in conflict resolution. Schellenberg reviews several models of how bilateral bargaining situations in which participants have overlapping interests are resolved. Contending that there has been considerable theoretical attention devoted to the bargaining problem but relatively few empirical tests of such models, he describes experimental tests of the three leading mathematical models of the bargaining problem. The results of these experiments lead him to question the adequacy of each of them.

D. Stanley Eitzen has written on an extraordinary range of topics. However, in his article, "Conflict and Order," Eitzen contends that the conflict paradigm has been the theoretical thread that has permeated such disparate topics as sport, politics, criminology, family, and social problems in American society. His primary concern in each has been social inequalities and the distribution of power and wealth in American society, themes that were apparent in his earliest publications as a graduate student at KU and in the earliest courses on American society that he taught as a faculty member here.

Elaine Burgess's "Africa On My Mind" presents an excursion into the personal dimensions of her research experience on apartheid and social change and how these experiences shaped and defined her work. She conveys the isolation that the inherent conflicts in her research project created. She also candidly acknowledges how much of our research experience we are unprepared for. As she indicates, there was nothing in the literature to prepare her for research in a police state. "I have yet to find a reference to the ways in which social scientists should react to, or behave in, an authoritarian environment, or how such an environment might influence research outcomes." She reminds us that, above all, social research is a dynamic process that does not always lend itself to neat formulations.

Burgess's article also contributes to theoretical debates over power and, in particular, to the mechanisms by which Afrikaners, a numerical minority in South Africa, are able to maintain order. Although a critical dimension of white domination in South Africa, simple coercion is too facile and too simplistic an explanation. Equally as compelling an explanation has been the

regime's capacity to promote and exacerbate divisions among resistance organizations. The South African government, she contends, has been extremely adept at "isolating, intimidating, and destabilizing leaders and resources" of resistance groups, so that the potential strength of the opposition is dissipated. The regime has also been effective in promoting dependency and cooptation among the country's racial minorities. The basic struggle to survive elicits acquiescence and dependency. The cooptation that is a consequence of this dependency is especially apparent in the regime's manipulation of black urban vigilante groups, which have become an instrument of the systematic repression that is the hallmark of the South African police state.

The KU Department of Sociology has had a long tradition of emphasis on qualitative methods and field research. This emphasis is also reflected in Robert John's article, "The Uninvited Researcher in Indian Country," which addresses some of the same issues of the manner in which personal experience intrudes upon and affects the research process as raised by Burgess. John shows how critical the first stages of field research, the "period of involvement seeking," are to the success of the entire endeavor. It is this period, he contends, when the "field worker finds, is offered, and accepts the lines of communication and the social vantage points through and from which he will make his observations and will be permitted to participate." This stage, when the parameters of the research are set, is often also the most emotionally difficult period of the research. John also provides a candid assessment of the pitfalls of doing fieldwork and, especially, the lengthy time necessary not only to become acquainted with the community being studied, but also to become accepted by its members. Like Burgess, he sees research questions as being redefined by the process of fieldwork itself.

During his tenure as a member of the KU faculty, Murray Wax was one of the foremost proponents of field research. His article, "The Looking Glass Self: Introductory Notes on Anorexia Nervosa," coauthored with Joan Cassell, reflects a symbolic interactionist approach to this disorder. The article conceptualizes anorexia nervosa as a "disorder rooted in a particular kind of culture within a stratified society." Wax and Cassell call for empirical research to study the disorder from a socio-cultural model to combat what they perceive as the prevailing simplistic bio-psychological model of the illness.

The strong social problems orientation of the Department is reflected in Richard Dodder and Stella Hughes's discussion of their research on patterns of the consumption of alcohol, the most widely used drug in American society. They maintain that efforts to deal with increased alcohol consumption by raising the legal drinking age had little impact on reducing the consumption of 18--21 year olds, and they describe their efforts to assess both neutralization and deterrence models of changing patterns of alcohol consumption.

Jane Prather's "It's Just as Easy to Marry a Rich Man as a Poor One" focuses on the messages concerning marital partners that contemporary college students receive from their parents. Prather shows that, even in a society that in its ideals emphasizes egalitarianism and even in a generation (the sixties) thought to have epitomized these ideals most fully, the messages

college students in the 1980s received from their parents reinforced endogamy in race, religion, and social class. Moreover, despite dramatic changes in both ideology and the economic and occupational realities confronting women today, expectations for traditional gender roles were reflected in parents' concern for the economic class of their daughters', but not their sons', future spouses, while sons were admonished to find wives who could demonstrate homemaking skills and maternal interests.

ENDNOTE

1. Nor is this feature of collegueship idiosyncratic to the Department of Sociology or even to The University of Kansas. Clifford Griffin begins his superb history of KU by noting that faculty bickering is as old as the University itself. "When the University of Kansas opened on September 12, 1860, the only things it had in common with the genuine universities of the time were a name, a charter, and a quarrelsome faculty." Clifford S. Griffin, *The University of Kansas: A History*. Lawrence: The University of Kansas Press, 1974: 1.