

A History of the Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta

Herbert C. Northcott



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Department of Sociology

University of Alberta

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Acknowledgments

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Acknowledgments

I began work on the history of the Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta in the mid-1990s. During that time, the Department assigned several graduate students to me as research assistants and I put them to work on this project. I am especially indebted to Susan Hutton who did an amazing job finding information about the department's history and collecting biographies from former and then present professors. Jennifer Bell and Andrea Kamin conducted archival research during their assignments to this project. Jennifer Northcott provided word processing for the faculty biographies. Deana Hall-Hoffarth's work on this project was supported by a grant of \$1360 from the Edmonton Sociological Society.

From 2015 to 2017 when I resurrected this project, David Odynak provided me with many a conversation on the history of the Department. I think David knows more about the Departmental history than anyone. Furthermore, David had collected many artifacts over the years that he passed on to me including signage, posters, photos, documents, and books. Elaine Laberge provided some word processing during this time. Sara Dorow, the Department Chair, preserved a budget line item of \$4000 to help cover costs of publication. Sara also provided helpful editorial suggestions on the first draft of this book.

The University of Alberta provided ethics approval for the professors' biographies collected by questionnaire in the mid-1990s.

This history presents a considerable amount of archival material that has been copied using a desktop scanner. The resulting electronic files have been dispersed throughout this book.

The cover photo shows Ken Cunningham, who was a professor in the Department of Sociology from 1965 to 1988, teaching a large enrollment sociology course in a Tory Lecture Theatre. This photo was published in *Alberta Report*, Supplement page S1 September 26, 1983.

Foreword

In May 2017, Dr. Herb Northcott walked into the chair's office with a bright red tome in his hands. I knew he had been working on a Department history – there was a modest budget line to support the conclusion of the project, and on a couple of visits to his office I had witnessed archival newspaper clippings and photos arranged neatly on his desk. However, I had not known the extent of the project.

Herb suggests herein that the Department of Sociology has not been as attentive to its history as it might be. I, for one, am guilty as charged. This particular collection provides a way to begin righting that wrong. As with most curated projects of its kind, the book reflects the perspective of its author. At the same time, its collection of material provides a fascinating window on the diverse and rich history of the Department and a clear invitation to further lines of inquiry.

My congratulations to Herb for the care and dedication with which he saw this project through to completion. I imagine that the Department will benefit from this resource in multiple ways, and that our past, present, and future members will enjoy learning about and reflecting on the unfolding story of U of A Sociology.

Sara Dorow
Chair

DEPARTMENT
OF
SOCIOLOGY

Chapter One

An Introduction to the Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta

Sociology courses had been taught in Canada since 1889; nevertheless, sociology developed as a formal discipline far later in Canada than it did in Europe and the United States. It was not until the 1960s that sociology began to be established widely in Canadian universities and colleges.

The Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta was established in 1961. It was the second department of sociology in English Canada. McGill University had founded the first sociology department in 1925, fully 36 years previously. The University of Toronto followed Alberta establishing its Department of Sociology in 1963. The first sociology department in Francophone Canada was created in 1951 at Université Laval.

I joined the Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta in 1976. I was the 75th person hired as a professor in the department. In the early years through the 1960s and into the early 1970s, there had been rapid growth, hiring, and turnover. In the forty years following my hiring, another 50 professors joined the department. Of course, resignations, retirements, and a few deaths also occurred during that time.

In the mid-1990s I began work on a history of the department. However, my chair at the time became concerned that I was putting too much effort into this project. He warned me that it would not benefit my academic career as he assumed it would not result in conventional peer-reviewed publication and therefore would not win any accolades in regards to my annual evaluations. He suggested I not go forward with the history. Accordingly, I decided I could not afford to complete this project until the end of my career. I shelved the history, literally, putting everything I had collected into boxes and storing them on my office bookshelves. Now, in 2016-17, in my 41st year as a member of the department, I am finally completing the project begun two decades previously.

Note that this history has not been commissioned by the department or officially sanctioned. I have had no course releases or any other institutional support for this project other than a couple of graduate students assigned to me by the department as research assistants in the mid-1990s who I put to work on the first phase of this project. I was able to employ another graduate student at that time with a grant of \$1360 from the Edmonton Sociological Society. In 2015 I was able to set aside \$4000 from the department budget when I was briefly in a position to do so in order to cover some of the costs of printing and my current chair graciously agreed to preserve this budget line.

The department has paid little attention to its history except on the rare occasion, for example, the department's 50th anniversary in 2011 or the announcements of deaths of emeritus professors or the occasional institutional review. Newly hired professors focus on establishing their careers and as such look forward to the future and not back at history. Indeed, it is my impression that each generation of scholars tends to establish its identity and claims of merit in part by setting itself in opposition to previous generations and previous approaches to doing sociology.

In this project, I present selected information about the history of the Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta from the 1950s to 2017. There is ample opportunity for others to add to this history and in particular to treat some of the information presented here as data for subsequent analysis. For example, one could explore the careers of the department's graduate students as they have unfolded over the years and document the shift from doctoral students frequently obtaining academic positions to more recently developing alternative careers outside of academia. One could explore the rise of contract sessional appointees and the implications this has had for undergraduate students. Another researcher might examine the development and shifts in curriculum over the years. Or someone might analyze trends in enrollment and funding in order to assess the changing reputation and appeal of sociology. As a final example, one could examine the backgrounds of the department's professors and the circumstances that led to their choosing to become sociologists and examine the different ways academic careers have unfolded over the years.

A Brief History of the Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta

1950s: In the early 1950s, Brigham Card taught the first sociology classes at the University of Alberta although a Department of Sociology did not exist at that time. Dr. Card was located in the Faculty of Education and was asked to develop sociology courses for the training of future teachers. He has been referred to as the "father" of sociology in Alberta.

1956: The first full-time sociology position was created in 1956 in the Department of Philosophy and Psychology. Robert James filled this position. What do you do with the emerging social sciences when social science departments have not yet been created? At the University of Alberta, psychologists, sociologists, and anthropologists were placed in the Department of Philosophy. Not for long though. In the early 1960s the social sciences emerged as independent identities.

1956-58: Courses offered included the Sociology of the Family, Social Problems, and Social Organization.

1958: The second full-time sociology position was created in 1958 in the Department of Philosophy and Psychology. Samuel Strong filled this position.

1959: Courses were added in Methods and Statistics, Sociological History and Theory, and Sociology of Religion.

Late 1950s: The BA Honours Program in Sociology appears to have been initiated in the late 1950s. This was a four-year program adding a year to the three-year BA that existed at that time.

1960: The Department of Philosophy and Psychology was renamed the Department of Philosophy and Sociology when Psychology became a separate department. There were six full-time sociologists in this department. The first graduate students were admitted in the masters program in Sociology, although Sociology was still merged with Philosophy. The first sociologist was hired for the University of Alberta in Calgary, which became the University of Calgary in 1966.

1961: The Department of Sociology was established. The sociologists separated from Philosophy taking the anthropologists with them. Robert James was the first chair of this new department. The first MA degree in Sociology was awarded to David Fish. His thesis examined sociological aspects of a city water fluoridation plebiscite.

1962-1966: *VARIABLES*, the Journal of the Sociology Club at the University of Alberta was published featuring a national student publication for sociological opinion and research.

1963-1966: The Department of Sociology was renamed Department of Sociology and Anthropology to recognize the few anthropologists that had been hired along with the more numerous sociologists.

1965: Doctoral program initiated and the first doctoral students admitted.

1966: Became Department of Sociology again when Anthropology became a separate

department. The Department of Sociology moved from the “Sociology Shack” behind Assiniboia Hall to the new Tory Building.

1966: Population Research Laboratory founded by Warren Kalbach. Wayne McVey was the PRL’s first Director. The PRL celebrated its 50th anniversary in 2016 and was closed at the end of March 2017.

1966-2003: Dr. Stanley Taylor Memorial Reading Room was created to serve as an honours and graduate student library. It was often referred to as the Department of Sociology Library and in the mid-1990s was re-labeled the Sociology Information Centre. The centre was discontinued in 2003.

1966-2008: The Small Groups Laboratory was founded in 1966 and in 1976 was renamed the Centre for Experimental Sociology. The Centre for Experimental Sociology continued in existence until 2008.

1967: The first PhD degree in Sociology was awarded to Karl Peter. His dissertation focused on social change in Hutterite colonies.

1969: Dr. Gordon Hirabayashi, then Chair of the Department, wrote: “in the fall of 1969 we have approximately 35 faculty, 90 graduate students, 20 people involved in administrative and technical support, over 500 students as sociology ‘majors’, over 2000 taking Introductory Sociology alone, and over 7000 registrations in sociology courses.” (Greenbook, 1969-70, page 5)

1974: The Masters in Corrections was established in 1974. In 1995 the name of this program was changed to Masters in Criminal Justice.

1974: *Canadian Studies in Population* journal founded by Parameswara Krishnan. This journal continues to be produced in the Department of Sociology.

1975: *Canadian Journal of Sociology* founded by Richard Ericson, Andrew Harrell, Lyle Larson, and Nico Stehr, all members of the Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta. This journal continues to be produced in the Department of Sociology.

1977: Annual Edmonton Area Study established by Leslie Kennedy in the PRL.

1978-2007: The Centre for Criminological Research was established in 1978 and continued until 2007.

1982: BA in Criminology program commenced January 1982.

1985-1991: *Criminometrica* journal founded by Parameswara Krishnan and produced seven volumes from 1985 – 1991. This journal moved to Statistics Canada in 1993 and merged with another publication there.

1987: Edmonton Area Study expanded to cover all of Alberta and becomes the All Alberta Study (renamed the Alberta Survey in 1991). This survey continued until 2017. Its future beyond 2017 is uncertain.

1988-2005: Derek Sayer was the founding editor of the *Journal of Historical Sociology*. The editing of this journal moved out of the Department in 2005.

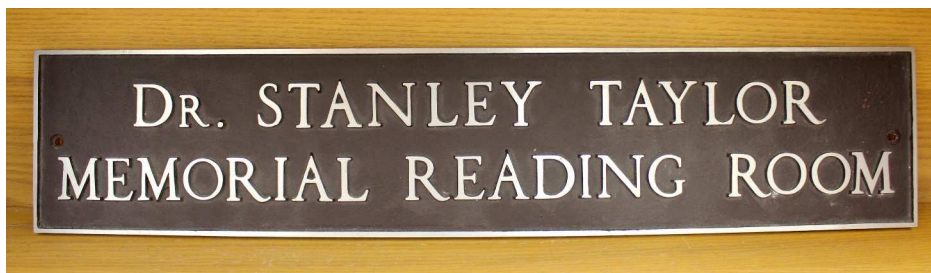
1992: *Introduction to Sociology* textbook edited by William Meloff and David Pierce and published by department's Edmonton Sociological Society. This book had 16 chapters and 586 pages written by members of the department. A second edition followed in 1993. In 1994, the book was published by Nelson Canada.

1996: Parkland Institute founded by Gordon Laxer and located in the Faculty of Arts where it continues.

1997: Rob Shields, who joined the Department of Sociology in 2004, founded the journal *Space and Culture*. This journal was published in the Department of Sociology from 2004-2006.

2002: The Visual Cultural Research Laboratory was founded by Derek Sayer in 2002. In 2006, it was renamed the Intermedia Research Studio.

2005: The Community Service-Learning (CSL) Program was founded by Sara Dorow. This program is located in the Faculty of Arts.



Sign from the Stanley Taylor Library
that was located on the first floor of the Tory Building
in the Population Research Laboratory 1966-2003

Reminiscences, Reflections, and First Annual Report

In the mid-1990s and again in 2017 I asked several former students and colleagues to reflect on their experiences in the department. Several reminiscences follow along with several items gleaned from archives and published material, including the first annual departmental report 1961-1962 written by Robert James, the first Chair. The following reminiscences and reflections were written by:

- * Chuck Hobart, Chair of the Department from 1972 to 1975, on the Americanization of Sociology.

- * Gordon Hirabayashi, Chair of the Department from 1963 to 1970, on Chairmanship.

- * Robert James, the first Chair of the Department, on the Department's location on campus in 1963 and the promise of a new building.

- * The Department's own Introductory textbook 1992 and 1994.

- * Sharon Abu-Laban, who earned her PhD from the Department in 1974 and was a professor in the Department from 1975 to 2001.

- * Susan McDaniel, who earned her PhD from the Department in 1977 and returned as a professor from 1988 to 2004.

- * Karl Peter, the first PhD graduate of the Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta. He earned his doctorate in 1967.

- * Herbert Northcott, who joined the department in 1976, reflects on the transformation of academic work.

- * Baha Abu-Laban, Distinguished Demographer Lecture, Kalbach Conference, 2016.

- * Rick Linden, MA 1970, reflects on the politics of space at the UofA in the 1960s.

Edm. J. : Oct 1/45

Varsity Considers Sociology Branch

University of Alberta board of governors is studying the practicability of establishing a department of sociology at the university, university officials announced Saturday.

At a recent meeting the board decided there was real need for a department specializing in social organizations and relations of all kinds, including co-operation. Number of organizations have requested the establishment of a chair in the latter subject, but the board felt it would be better to establish a broader department covering co-operation among other sociological subjects.

The name "sociology" has been suggested for the new department. the term being used, not in the restricted sense of social welfare study, but in its original meaning as the science of living together. In this department would be brought together political science, law, and economics, treated as integrated factors in organized society.

INTER-DEPARTMENTAL



CORRESPONDENCE

TO Dr. Walter Johns, PresidentDATE May 7, 1962FROM R. L. James, Sociology

Subj.: Annual Report

The establishment of a separate Department of Sociology and the occupation of a renovated building formerly belonging to Physiotherapy were two important events in the development of Sociology at the University of Alberta during the 1961-62 session.

Staff expansion continued, with additions bringing the total to ten, including one anthropologist. Registration in the campus day-session program also continued to increase. There were over 1400 registrations in the fall of 1961, with an additional 250 registrations in Evening Credit Program and Extension Courses. Nearly 900 students in thirteen sections completed the introductory sociology course in 1961-62.

The graduate program in its second year had six full-time students enrolled for the M.A. program.

Research demands continued to increase. In addition to the small grants received by staff members from the University Research Committee, staff members were acting as consultants and research directors on projects for a wide variety of groups, including the Alberta Tuberculosis Association, Provincial Home and School, Shevchenko Foundation, Council of Community Services, Farmer's Union, etc. At the end of the session, a \$10,000 grant had been received from the Shevchenko Foundation for a study of Ukrainian assimilation.

Community service continued to exact its demands on departmental members. Numerous radio talks, television appearances and talks before various types of groups were given during the year. Because of community interest in the general subject areas of sociology, demands run unusually high in this area. Contributions to the Extension Department and the Faculty of Education also claimed a significant amount of staff members' time.

The year just concluded was one of continued growth, with some stabilization anticipated due to the departmental status and new quarters. Space needs were adequately met this past year, and will be satisfactory for the coming year. However, following 1962-63, a serious space problem will again exist.

Thank you.

Copy to Dean Smith, Arts and Science

VARIAbles

THE JOURNAL OF THE SOCIOLOGY CLUB

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Vol. 1, No. 1

March 1962

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The Edmonton Report
0/13 Sociology
AMERICANIZATION

**Brain flow from the south
worries Canadian colleges**

Over the years, the 49th parallel has provided its share of difficulty for people on both sides of the border. Canadians, once primarily concerned about the tremendous "brain drain" to the south (in 1927, it was estimated that one-third of all university graduates migrated to the U.S. for jobs), seem to be more worried now about the drain from the south. In university circles, it has become almost sacrilegious to hire anyone from the U.S., except as a last resort. "We are capable of running our own affairs, Canadian nationalists cry. "We don't need any more Americans."

Arthur K. Davis, a sociology professor at the University of Alberta and president-elect of the Canadian Sociology and Anthropology Association, has become one of the nation's most vociferous nationalists, especially as regards the Canadianization of universities. Ironically, Dr. Davis is a Boston-raised, Harvard-educated Ph.D. who came to Canada in 1958 and later became a naturalized citizen. He deplores the general dearth of Canadian professors in social science faculties across the country. Americans, he says, "profess a social science that knows no national boundaries. It is heavily statistical, bland, non-historical and often unrelated to the lives and problems of Canadians. By contrast, the mainstream of Canadian social science is historical, comparative and realistic." Canadian citizenship, native or acquired, is "an indispensable condition of insight into, and commitment to, Canadian society," Dr. Davis concludes.

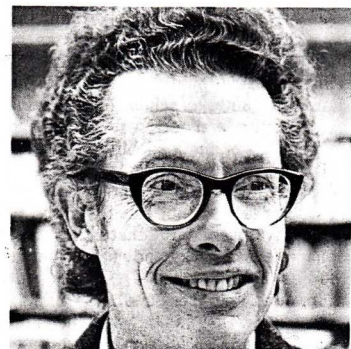
Dr. C.W. Hobart, chairman of the sociology department at the U of A, would argue that Canadian social sciences, if they are in fact unique, have

been made so largely by non-Canadians. One reason is that until the 1960s, very few Canadian universities had graduate programs in the social sciences, particularly sociology and anthropology. For example, he says, the U of A hired its first sociologist in 1956. For at least three years after that, sociology was a part of the philosophy department. As of 1960, only three Canadian universities — Toronto, McGill and the University of British Columbia — were turning out graduate sociologists.

Meanwhile, students began demanding more and more sociology. The U of A hired 25 sociologists between 1956 and 1965 — 84 per cent from the U.S., the remainder from other countries. No Canadians were hired because none was available. Between 1966 and 1974, 36 more were hired — 50 per cent from Canada. At present, the department includes 12 U.S. citizens, 11 Canadians (including several naturalized Americans) and five from places as far-flung as Poland and India.

Both the chairman and the associate chairman of the university's sociology department are U.S. citizens. Dr. Hobart was born in China (his parents were missionaries), and attended university in the U.S.) He came to Edmonton in 1963, after encountering political difficulties in the land he calls home. He has not been pressured — except by certain members of his faculty — to take out Canadian citizenship. As a landed immigrant, he is free to work and live here indefinitely without having to give up the benefits of American citizenship. His reason for retaining U.S. papers, he says, is not because he is a "nationalist," but because he has a "peculiar emotional tie" with the country. "When I was growing up in China," he says, "the States were where all the goodies came from . . ."

In the late '60s and early '70s, says Dr. Hobart, the U of A was producing more graduate sociologists than any other Canadian university. He hazards a



CHAIRMAN HOBART
Emotional tie with U.S.

he Edmonton Report
later became the
Alberta Report

Dec 9,

1974

7

Departmental Chairman or Chore-Boy?

GORDON K. HIRABAYASHI
University of Alberta

This seems to be an era of "power-consciousness"—the erstwhile have-nots are becoming increasingly aware of their status and unhesitatingly vocal about their reactions. It is therefore not surprising that "power-consciousness" should also appear in the departmental context—even in sociology departments.

My brief observations will be focused on two perspectives: (a) organizational-opera-

tional problems of departments, and (b) leadership or lack of it by the chairman. Further, I should add initially that my comments are more relevant to the larger departments, those over 20 in size. There are a lot of other variables, such as state supported *vs.* private, university *vs.* state college, urban-centered *vs.* rural, etc., but I shall leave it to the readers to add their own qualifications.

ORGANIZATIONAL—OPERATIONAL PROBLEMS

One of the attacks on the traditional departments is the attack on the entrenched power of "the old guard" or the "establishment." To combat this the advocates of change have called for "decentralization of power" and "democratization of decision-making." At the sloganeering level there is little in the way of serious disagreement. Who except the real old and conservative would own up to being the "old guard"? And the "establishment"?—Must be somebody else. But when attacks become personalized, and even if not personalized, when those with responsibilities are questioned about their power and authority, conflicts rise to the surface. (In this discussion I am simplifying the nature of conflict to the type that could arise primarily according to the issue of "power.")

There are, again by over-simplifying, two types of large departments. One is the department, long-established, with senior members who have been in the department for decades. While changes have occurred in such departments, they have been evolutionary. The change in size has been evolutionary also. But suddenly, many departments have increased in the 1960s by 50 to 100 per cent and the newcomers usually are not sensitive to the traditions of the department nor of the university. At this stage the older department is not too different from the newly-emerged department of the 1960s, already grown beyond 20 in size. In some respects these new departments are better off than the "established" ones because the expectations of the senior old-timers need not be involved. However, the new departments lack the stability which the old-timers generally contribute with the help of other senior staff, especially when it comes to the operations of the graduate program.

Sociologists seem to be no better than the next person when it comes to the *operationalizing* of their own specialties. We seem to have the same kind of problems in child-rearing and marriage as non-sociologists, as well as in the socialization and organizational processes of our most immediate professional group, the department. For ex-

ample, there are problems of restructuring so that important concerns of department members can be channeled and, where appropriate, discussed. What kind of restructuring will best meet the organizational needs of professionals, so that on the one hand, suitable policies can be debated and adopted, and on the other hand, the scholars among us can be allowed to pursue our thing? What does democracy mean at the department level? Can decentralization of power be exercised by establishing committees and delegating to them the necessary authority? Is coordination needed with decentralization? How does one operationalize democracy? In addition to structure there is the need for the establishment of a setting where continual informal exchanges can occur, the formation of primary groupings, so to speak. Communication at the formal level becomes superficial and inefficient in the absence of daily and constant informal interactions. These are sociological questions needing immediate attention; they relate to the generating of academic freedom exercised with the necessary responsibility.

Whatever the structure that is adopted, what should the accounting system be? Should there be constant checking of those to whom authority has been delegated by the department, or, instead, periodic reviews, when approval or disapproval may be expressed in the form of elections or some other feedback? This level of operationalization has been given indifferent treatment by sociologists.

THE LEADERSHIP ROLE

The role of the department chairman can differ tremendously according to the setting of the university, the traditions of the department, the personnel within the department, as well as the personality of the chairman, just to mention some of the variables. But in regard to the general question of leader or chore-boy, here are some observations.

Ideally, the chairman should be a leader. By that I mean to say that he somehow should play a key role in moving the department to reach its higher potentials. If I may wax a bit further, he might play a role some-

what like the orchestra conductor, bringing out the talents of the staff, helping to release resources available within the group, coordinating the varied skills into a challenging departmental team with respect to teaching and research objectives.

At another plane he must see that relations with other groups (within and outside the university) remain open and active, and again these have to extend beyond his personal role; his colleagues must be utilized. And by personally remaining active on the teaching and research front he can contribute significantly to the leadership role.

How the department chairman accomplishes some of these difficult objectives is the art of the business. That is where leadership becomes defined. Somehow, he must learn to delegate responsibility, along with the necessary authority, to make it operational. Somehow, he must help to establish a departmental structure where feedback systems are efficient and channels are fluid; the decisions that he can support must somehow emerge from departmental concerns. Somehow, he must remain a professional, or he will become an administrator inevitably subscribing to the goals and values that mark success from the latter frame of reference. Although this latter concern can be stated in one sentence, it is frequently a fatal obstacle!

Having stated above some of the problems of leadership, it must be observed that there remains certain aspects of authority and re-

sponsibility from which the chairman should not abdicate. By virtue of his position he—and frequently only he—will have access to a certain flow of information (both from within the department and from a higher echelon) which can be crucial to departmental decisions. He would be subject to accusations of irresponsibility were he to abandon the decision-making role in these crucial areas in the name of democratization. I use the phrase “in the name of democratization” intentionally. Advice and consultation, and even directives from the staff, should be constantly sought and widely incorporated. (This refers to the earlier setting that he must help establish within the department.) But those few key responsibilities must not be relinquished. In this the chairman is little different from the research director regarding his project, the airline pilot regarding his craft, the ship commander regarding his ship, the conductor regarding his orchestra. The respective strategies vary, but the leadership responsibilities and goals are similar (taking into account the weakness of any analogy if carried too far).

The department may rule that the chairman’s exercise of this aspect of departmental leadership is wanting; he may then be deposed for another leader. But while he is the chairman, it is to the benefit of the department that he be given the encouragement, support, and trust to do his thing—in order that his colleagues may do theirs.

As for the chore-boy, those who want that type for a chairman, deserve to have one.

* * *

* * *

the NEW SOCIAL SCIENCE BUILDING

R.L. James, Sociology Department Head

As with many of the social sciences at large Universities, the student seeking his Sociology instructor at the University of Alberta usually needs a map and an expert guide to locate the departmental offices. Questions as to the whereabouts of the Sociology building are met with blank stares and the reply: 'Sociology?...Building?' In many instances, Sociology will be housed in vacated garages, condemned warehouses, ex-psychology labs or in one of the original University buildings which at the same time doubles as a museum piece. While such space allocation sometimes reflects the regard (or lack of it) with which Sociology is held on occasion, it more frequently reflects what happens to late-developing disciplines in campus situations already over-crowded. In the scientific age, it is difficult for some to see the need for a high priority to be set for disciplines lying outside the traditional sciences. In many instances, the social sciences are not even accorded the 'separate but equal' facilities given to other groups ranking somewhat low on the status scale.

The history of the location of Sociology at the University of Alberta is indicative of its recent development, and the necessity of gaining space wherever there seemed to be space, and feeling fortunate at that. What was 'Sociology' was first located in 1956 in a shared office in the gas-testing lab north and west of the Arts Building. Because of its shape, a number of less-flattering designations were used to refer to it. From 1957-60, Sociology was to be found in North Lab, part of its office space conveniently located next to the plumbing facilities. In the 1960-61 session, Sociology was back in the gas testing laboratory, but this time to occupy the entire (!) building. Its present location, in space formerly occupied by Physiotherapy, was occupied in 1961 after extensive interior modifications. Although unimposing from the outside, the building west of Assiniboia Hall, houses a most intricate arrangement of corridors and offices. It is said that the first-year student who can locate the secretary's office the first try, and make his way out, unaided, will automatically pass his January examination.

But this historically interesting and romantic setting will all be changed with the completion of the new social science building. For nearly two years, plans have been discussed in relation to such a building. Although plans are not completely finalized, the building is scheduled to house Sociology, Anthropology, Geography, History, Philosophy, and Political Economy, with occupancy scheduled for the fall of 1965. In the initial years of use, other groups may also be located in the new building.

Plans envisage three units: a classroom wing, 'L' shaped and rising for three or four floors, a high-rise office tower of perhaps ten floors, and an auditorium block for large lectures and public meetings. The auditorium block will be located in the angle of the classroom building, with the office tower at the apex opposite. The whole building is planned for the space directly east of the present Agriculture Building.

Within the building itself, space will be provided for classrooms, social science laboratories, including a research lab, a small group lab, anthropology lab, geography work rooms, etc. Special space will be reserved for graduate students in the form of office and study rooms, and a number of departmental reading and seminar rooms will be located adjacent to departmental areas. A student common room is also planned, and it is hoped that space will permit the inclusion of a graduate students common room as well.

The intent is for the building to provide fairly permanent and suitable quarters for several of the social science departments—to bring together a number of disciplines which are related academically, but which have been widely separated physically for so many years. It is hoped that the closer location of these disciplines may begin to work to the advantage of the individual departments concerned.

By the time this issue of 'Variables' has gathered a thin layer of dust on your shelf, the Social Science Building will have become a reality. When you next visit campus and ask for directions, you may anticipate a blank stare, and the reply: 'Sociology?...Building?'



The new Tory Building, from the south side where the Business Building is now located. This photo is from the Evergreen and Gold 1968 Yearbook, page 231. Note that the space where the cars are parked has been closed in and now houses classrooms.

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**50TH
ANNIVERSARY
CELEBRATION EDI-
TION**

- The department of Sociology became known as such in 1961.
- Our first home was a small white shack located in the Quad by Assiniboia Hall
- Today we boast 28 faculty, and 7300 students registered annually!
- Don't forget to check the details of our visiting speaker; you're welcome to join us! (page 2)

50 YEARS AND COUNTING

Unlike individuals, groups and organizations can sometimes choose their own birthday. There were Sociology courses being taught at the University of Alberta in the 1950s, including in the Department of Philosophy and Psychology between 1956 and 1959. In 1960, the Department of Philosophy and Sociology was formed but, like many relationships in the 1960s, this one was very short. Sociology became an independent teaching and research unit a year later. We have chosen 1961 as our departmental birthday, despite the fact that Sociology and Anthropology experimented with co-habitation between 1963 and 1966.

1961. The Canadian Census counted 18,238,247 people in the country. Saskatchewan introduced the first government-run medical system. Aboriginal Canadians had only been granted the right to vote a year earlier. John Porter was presumably sketching out his Vertical Mosaic which appeared in print four years later. The Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area had 360,000 residents, and Edmonton voters were faced with a plebiscite about adding fluoride to the city water supply. On cam-

pus, six sociologists and one anthropologist, the founding members of the Sociology department, were teaching and conducting research about population, health, social ine-



"The Sociology Shack" - our first home.

Photo: University of Alberta Archive accession # 79 94 5

quality, race and ethnicity, family, crime, and urban society, among other topics.

Over the past five decades, the department grew to become one of the largest departments in the Faculty of Arts, with 39 faculty members and 9670 student registrations in 1989-90.

2011. Several rounds of budget cut-backs later, the Department today has 28 full-time equivalent faculty positions and registers about 7300 students annually. For the first several decades, Sociology had very few female faculty members; today almost half of the faculty mem-

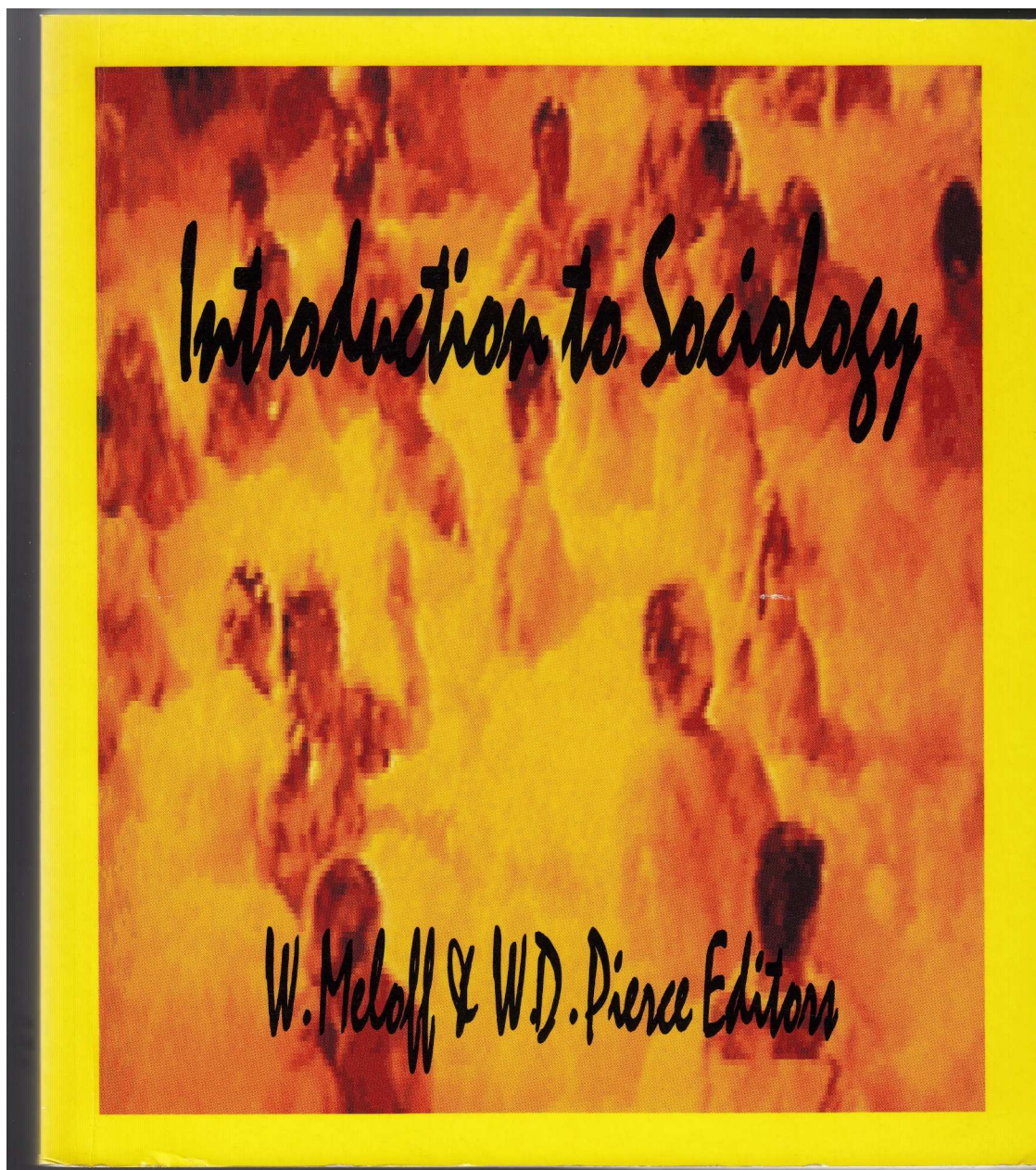
bers are women. The Department awarded its first MA degree in 1961 (about fluoridation of city water), followed by its first PhD in 1968 (about social change in Hutterite

colonies). Today, the Sociology department is home to about 85 graduate students, including 60 PhD students. Along with the more traditional sociological topics being addressed 50 years ago, faculty and students specialize in, among other areas, gender, globalization, socio-legal studies, cultural studies, aging, immigration, and life course studies. In 2009, an external review team concluded that *"in certain respects, [the University of Alberta*

Sociology department] now stands as the pre-eminent Sociology department in the country, and is certainly among the top two or three overall."

This 50th Anniversary Newsletter profiles some of the department's rich history but, as a newsletter should, focuses primarily on the interesting and innovative activities of department members over the past year. We trust you will enjoy what you read, and will make a point of staying in touch with the department.

- Dr. H. Krahn



The Department's own Introductory textbook, 1992, first edition.
The Edmonton Sociological Society was created to disburse the funds raised by this project. The money was spent primarily to support student programs.

AN
INTRODUCTION
TO
SOCIOLOGY



Edited by
WILLIAM MELOFF & DAVID PIERCE

Second Edition, 1994

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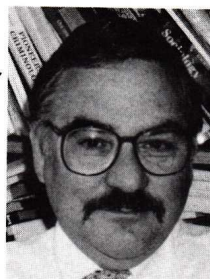
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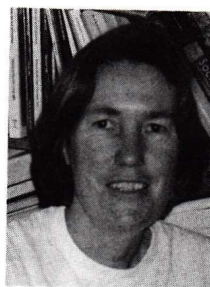


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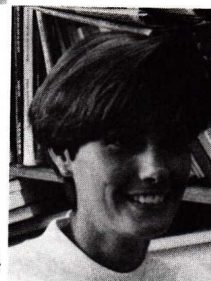


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Reflections on the Early Years of the Department

Written by Sharon McIrvin Abu-Laban in September 1995

From 1961 onward, as I did my MA and Ph.D. degrees in the Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta, I experienced the peculiar vantage point of being both a graduate student and what was then termed a “faculty wife.” (It was a reflection of the times that faculty wives were an organized social group on campus, yet there was no association of faculty husbands.) Positionally, this catbird seat of student/near faculty may have given me an occasionally schizoid view of the Department but it is from this perspective that I comment on the early years, before 1975 when I became a member of the academic staff.

The U. of A. Department of Sociology of the early 1960s was characterized by smallness of size and immensity of spirit. These were years of rapid growth and expansion and an exhilarating rush of fervor and optimism about the department and its future, as well as about the field of Sociology and its purposes. The word *potential* was heard repeatedly. Staff had potential, the Department had potential, and students had potential. A chain migration of American trained Ph.D.s, several with degrees from the University of Washington, mostly young, universally male, formed the professoriate. Professors came and went for these were years of plenty and there were jobs waiting to be filled. The turnover of new faces, added excitement to each Fall beginning. Courses ran for the entire academic year (September to early April) sometimes meeting on Saturdays.

The Intellectual Climate. Positivism dominated the department. Empiricism was the message; facts were substance; quantification was the method. Sociology was a science and we were training to be social scientists. George Lundberg’s *Can Science Save Us* (1948) and *Foundations of Sociology* (1937) perspective was the canon and Lundberg, Schragg, and Larsen’s *Introduction to Sociology* was the compulsory text for all who taught the yearlong introductory course. Graduate students took the intellectual climate to heart in their preparations for comprehensive exams. Durkheim, Weber, Parsons, and Merton occupied our theoretical thoughts, while our American trained professors, only recently out of the “commie bashing” McCarthy era, carefully steered us clear of the likes of Marx, until late in the decade.

As the Department moved through the sixties, challenges to this orthodoxy occurred more and more frequently: “Sociology, if a science, is perhaps just a ‘little’ science”; “Functionalism (as per the esteemed Talcott Parsons) supports, nay, *justifies*, the status quo;” “Sociology itself is class, culture and time bound.” Amidst the “disequilibrium” of these challenges, there was a sense

that we were living through an era like no other; that out of critiques of the sixties good could be done; the field itself would be turned on its head, and, in our optimism, social justice would replace injustice.

The Social Climate. In the early years the entire department, faculty members, graduate students, the sole departmental secretary, and their nearest and dearest, could, and did, gather in one home for social functions. In 1961-62, there were only seven graduate students in the department and the age difference between faculty and students was relatively small. Most faculty members were in their early to mid-thirties.

Faculty families (particularly “faculty wives”) built close relationships with one another, friendships that still continue even though most moved to other cities or even to other marriages. These friendships were built not only on work commonalities but also on the commonalities of being immigrants adjusting to a new country and the long, arduous, prairie winter. The larger Edmonton community, possibly reflecting rural prairie traditions, was exceptionally welcoming to new professors. The Edmonton, of the early sixties, however, was not a “hip” town. On Wednesday afternoons, stores closed, the only places open on Sundays were churches, and most social gatherings were held in people’s homes because there were few inviting commercial settings.

Conferences provided valuable contact with the world beyond Edmonton. Each year, WASA (the Western Association of Sociology and Anthropology) meetings were held in Banff during the December holiday break. Entire families made the trek down to Banff to stay in the dormitories of the Banff Centre of Fine Arts, eat boarding house style meals, discuss on-going research, and (sometimes) dance “The Twist” late into the night. Travelling out of Edmonton in winter was difficult and flights were infrequent and somewhat erratic. The return trip from Banff to Edmonton, invariably, was blanketed by fog by the time we reached Red Deer, but the Banff WASA meetings provided needed association with sociologists from other western Canadian institutions. In a period before electronic communication, professional contacts were limited to the vagaries of the mail service and occasional conferences. One consequence of this was that there was considerable dependence on intellectual resources within the Department, as well as in kindred departments.

By the time the Faculty Club opened in 1965, it became a central gathering point for faculty members. On weekends in the late 1960s and early 1970s, the Faculty Club rocked with visiting bands and dancing faculty and the more economical Friday night T.G.I.F. dinners saw many “faculty children”, the off-spring of a young professoriate, playing ping pong and pool

(amenities no longer provided). The dependency on the Faculty Club decreased as commercial entertainment in Edmonton became more available in the late 70s and the boom years of the 80s.

Professors and Students. In the early 60s, University of Alberta students “dressed for success,” in fact, male students often wore suits to class. At the undergraduate level, the climate was highly conservative: evolution could be a touchy subject; instructor suggestions concerning value relativity could alarm segments of the student population; and sociology as a science was a novel idea. Hence, for graduate students, Sociology represented a daring, challenging new field. One, at the very least, that was sure to alarm one’s more traditional relatives.

Between 1961 and 1966 the Department was located in “The Shack,” a single-story temporary building that had been erected to deal with the over-flow of new students after World War Two. The Shack had offices, classrooms, and a coffee room with a unisex bathroom in one corner that had audibly roaring plumbing. For the most part, graduate students did not have offices. When the Department moved in the summer of 1966 to the newly constructed Henry Marshall Tory Building, graduate students established offices in The Shack, as well as in the old Assiniboia Hall. Huge pots of coffee, brewing night and day, fuelled our study techniques as well as our frequent treks across the snow to the Tory Building.

For graduate students, the Ph.D. Programme (Programme 1, the first of many iterations to follow) had several demanding hurdles. The entire Faculty monitored students. All students were known. There was no anonymity. Our comprehensive exams were evaluated by *every* faculty member; copies of our thesis proposals were circulated to *every* member of the department; we had to defend our proposals before *all* faculty members; yearly meetings of the *entire* faculty assessed our progress and our fate. We ran a gauntlet of potential critics. The programme imposed common expectations across the student group. The dreaded “Comps,” comprised exams covering sixteen hours, over four back-to-back days, covering the four mandatory areas of Theory, Social Organization, Social Psychology and Statistics/Methods. They loomed for us as for current students. We all shared these common exams, and the collective agonizing wait for the verdict on our performances, as, in the days before Xerox, our individual exam papers passed through the department, hand to hand, from one faculty member to another.

Interestingly, by the time the department had grown to some 20-25 professors, a number were members of visible minorities and several were born outside North America. This diversity was reflected as well in increasing numbers of foreign students including an increase in American origin students, one offshoot of the opposition to the Vietnam War. There was both an openness and appreciation of ethno-cultural diversity. The catholic mix of department members not only

brought the world closer, it enlivened the sometimes-dreary predictability of Edmonton itself.

A gender-mix was far less in evidence. Yet, by fall 1967, through hirings over a two-year period, there were three women professors on staff. However, by spring 1969, two of the women took positions with U.S. universities and, the third, a young Dr. Mary Hendrickson, the first woman professor to be hired by the department, tragically died. In consequence, by the fall of 1969, there were, again, no women in tenure-track positions. This was to continue for the next five years, despite a number of new hirings, until Dr. Rosalind Sydnie was hired in 1974.

The Political Climate. During the sixties, the University came under the largess of the provincial Social Credit government of Ernest Manning. The Province took pride in the growth and expansion of its major University and contributed generously to the expansion of programmes and the development of new buildings. At the larger international level, events sometimes seemed to occur, independent of Canadian agency. The CBC national news telecast was wont to report major international incidents—and then ask: “What does this mean for Canada?” This bystander, almost-helpless-hand-wringing role, was reflected during the Cuban Missile Crisis in the fall of 1962. There was general fear in the city as a whole, that if the Russians attacked the US, they might well, on the way southward, try a few practice missiles on Edmonton. Edmonton was on edge and so was the Department. One vivid memory of the Cuban Missile Crisis is of a Demography Seminar with Professor Warren Kalbach, where the five participants were stricken speechless by the sound of a low flying plane roaring above the Sociology Shack. Our unspoken horror was that the Russians not only were doing a practice attack on Edmonton, but they were going to attack *our* department. We were first in the science of sociology and first in the line of fire!

During the several days of this international crisis, some members of the department not only stocked up on emergency supplies but, in case the city should be evacuated, planned a meeting place in what was then the remote area of Devon, Alberta. This plan reflected less the goal of re-establishing Sociology in the bombed-out wilds of Alberta than the strong sense of shared community and commonality of interest among the small group of faculty members at that time. That there was no need for evacuation because of the peaceful resolution of the crisis was an immense relief to everyone.

By 1968, the Department itself had moved to political centre stage. The University, as a whole, faced challenges regarding issues of student voice and representation, the traditional “top-down” authority structures of departments (where department “Chairs” were known as department “Heads” and held their position indefinitely), as well as challenges to the conventional dictates of the discipline itself. At one point student demonstrations in the Department of Sociology were

reported on the national CBC news telecast. Talk of revolution was in the air and the incident of *Valium* usage (the *Prozac* of the sixties) by faculty and students was rising, while one professor was purported to have been locked *out* of his class by disgruntled undergraduate students. The Tory building had two large lounges occupying the 14th floor, one for students, the other reserved for Faculty. In the late sixties, the “Faculty Only” lounge was peacefully “liberated” during a quiet lunch hour when two political science graduate students crossed the line to brown bag their lunch in forbidden territory.

By the close of this period, graduate students had achieved representation on almost all major department committees, there were major changes in the structure of graduate comprehensive exams and the authority structures of the Department were less autocratic. The field of Sociology was facing even further challenges and the Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta had moved into another era.

Reflections on Being a Graduate Student in Sociology in the mid-1970s

Written by Susan A. McDaniel in August 1995

As a graduate student, one's intersection with a department is short, can be brutish, and is certainly by no means representative of all the department is. If one is ambitious, the intersection can be even shorter, as one concentrates more on one's own research and career launching than on the in's and out's of the department itself. The paradox, of course, is that it is the graduate students, particularly those who carve out successful careers who ultimately make the department's reputation, yet those are the people who may have the least familiarity with the totality of the department that contributed to their careers. My own intersection with the Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta was very short indeed—between 1974 and 1976, when I returned to PhD studies after some years' hiatus as a researcher in public service with the Province of Alberta, as a coordinator of research with an Edmonton-based think tank, and a part-time faculty member at the UofA in the then Department of Health Sciences Administration. (One of the students, whose MHSA I helped supervise, Joe DeMora, showed up many years later in Kitchener-Waterloo as the President and CEO of the Kitchener Hospital. Another, Larry Nestman has served as President of the Vanier Institute of the Family in Ottawa.) I had some years earlier completed an MA at Cornell University, so my time of residence in the PhD program was only two years. My interest was in completing a solid, publishable degree as efficiently as possible and to get on with my career, which took off (I had begun earlier both in publishing and teaching) in the summer of 1976 when I took up a faculty post at the University of Waterloo.

In those days, Bob Silverman, Nico Stehr, P. Krishnan (who had been a fellow student with me at Cornell), Les Kennedy, Dave Pierce, Andy Harrell and others were just starting on faculty. Fellow students who I particularly recall from those days include Bonnie Fox, Benson Morah, R.D. Sharma, Rod Beaujot, "Sangi" Sangadasa, Lance Roberts, and Helen Colbert. The Growth of Alberta Families Study, on which I worked as a research assistant and from which I did my PhD research, was launched through the Population Research Laboratory under the direction of Karol Krotki and Krishnan. In the PRL in those days, a very active place of both research and research conviviality, were the always able and efficient Cliff Kinzel, Jarmila Horna a PhD-level research officer who subsequently took a faculty position at the University of Calgary (a loss to the UofA, without doubt), Ilze Hobin, Linda Abott, among others. In the main office were Shirley Stawnychy (the same Shirley who lost her job in the recent cutbacks to the support staff along with two others), Hugh King, among others. The charming Anita Stroud presided over an arrangement of what would now be antique terminals that gave us access to an equally antique

mainframe computer across campus, as well as a clunky assortment of cardsorters and clanking mechanical calculators. [In those days data were punched onto cards and were analyzed by machines that sorted the punched cards.] We spent a great deal of time walking between Tory and General Services Computing, to pick up print-outs of our research analyses. I cannot remember whether it was that there was, at that time, no delivery of output to Tory, or that we were so eager for our results that we could not, or would not, wait for the delivery. Taking data to General Services for inputting into the mainframe required considerable physical exertion since the data consisted of boxes and boxes of punched cards! We also had to rewire the card sorters in Tory in order to sort on different variables—literally taking out the back panel of the sorter and re-pegging the wires on the circuit board to do a different sort.

The Department in those days was a vibrant place of active and largely young faculty, many of whom were just beginning their careers. I was of similar age to many of the new faculty, having taken a number of years between my MA and starting my Ph.D. Among those, even to an aspiring demography graduate to whom sociological theory was something mysterious in those days if not mystical, Nico Stehr stood out as a very eager scholar, a name from which the discipline would like to hear much more. Karol Krotki was the senior demographer in a group of active demographers, with Krishnan rapidly gaining wide recognition in the field. And of course, Gwynne Nettler was in his prime. Karol and Gwynne, as I recall, used to have season's tickets to the opera and make it an occasion by dressing in tuxedos complete with, and my memory of this may not serve well, lapel blooms.

In audiovisual was the irrepressible Joe Kozak who helped me without complaint to provide films (we had no videos in those days) to my regularly scheduled 8 a.m. Introductory Sociology classes in Tory basement. I can picture Joe standing at the back of the room smiling happily as I finished a lecture leading into a film. It was like coming home to have the chance to work again with Joe when I returned to the UofA in 1989 ("all grown up", as Joe said at the time!). A more recent memory of Joe is his help to me when I and Linda Hill (who worked in the main office until a few years ago) had been struggling for days to send a FAX to Moscow soon after the Soviet Union collapsed. We both complained to Joe about our travails in not getting through. He said, "No problem" and went about saying incantations that sounded vaguely Russian over the FAX machine. Sure enough, his interventions helped and the FAX went through with only a few more tries!

My memories of my two years as a Ph.D. student in Sociology here are not all blissful. I distinctly recall long, long hours of work (good training for my subsequent career which has been much of the same!) and equally long walks to and from the University in what seemed like

extremely cold weather. I also recall there being few women on faculty and few in the Ph.D. program, particularly in demography. Then, as now, there were no women's washrooms on the fourth or sixth floors. The mid-seventies, like now, was a time of retrenchment in Canadian universities, after a period of rapid hiring, so there was immense worry and anxiety about the job market and whether one could "get in" before hiring freezes kicked in. Soon after I took the position at the University of Waterloo, most sessional instructors and those without ironclad tenure-track appointments were laid off. The present times are not the first trying times for academia, nor are they likely to be the last.

In Search of an Elusive Substratum

Written by Karl A. Peter, Ph.D. (Alberta, 1967) in August 1996

Many ideas originate as errors or phantasms. They become genuine only after someone else supplies a substratum of truth to them. (Friedrich Nietzsche)

It was during the dark ages when Diefenbaker had his vision of the Canadian North only to see it fizzle away Elvis Presley was alive and wriggling and Social Credit ruled Alberta which listened to Ernest Manning every Sunday on the radio who reminded the pious that heaven had a price to be paid here on earth.

A case of beer was outrageously priced at \$2.25 including bottle deposit and could be gotten only after signing a pledge of maturity at the liquor store. Jasper Avenue was still a livable street where Robert Goulet was hanging out before he started to sing Camelot and on a lazy afternoon a bored merchant sold me a jar of homemade pickled cucumbers and a kosher sausage at a discount when all I wanted was a pound of apples.

Nuclear clouds from atomic explosions were frequently passing over the province and children were donating their lost baby teeth to scientists who were busy finding out how much Strontium 90 they were able to take before keeling over.

Ecology was a word nobody ever had heard about and everybody who was trying to get rich quickly still dreamed about finding a uranium mine. There were no freeways and Edmonton had just gotten a new City Hall while Calgary was still busy trying to figure out how to remove the cow dung from city streets.

"Father knows best" was the latest hit on TV, the fraud on the "64,000 Dollar Question" was not yet discovered, and "I love Lucy" amused the populace while Jacky Gleason promised time and again to hit his wife Alice smack on the mouth but never did. ...

These were the days when sociology was born at the University of Alberta.

The campus had existed for 50 years comprised of a few stately buildings reflecting the harmony of the 19th century academic retreat. The Public Works Department of Alberta was just beginning to put an end to this outrage by erecting one monumental monstrosity after another until it succeeded in creating the hodgepodge that the university is today.

During my first years as an undergraduate student, my lab buddy in Physics 100 was an exceedingly smart fellow cultivating all the intellectual refinements of an Alberta country boy. He took one of the first sociology courses ever offered at the U. of A. and already had it all figured out. "Look here" he said when I asked him what sociology was all about. "They give you a book to

read but don't bother reading much of it. Find out how to pass the two multiple-question tests which they give you and you have it made." "And what happens after you pass the tests" I naively wanted to know. "Forget the whole thing" he said. I was intrigued.

One afternoon I ambled up the stairs of what originally was the Gas Lab and met a fellow who I later learned was Gordon Hirabayashi. I wanted to know what sociology was all about and although my question in this regard might not have been very precise his answers were even less so. What impressed me nevertheless was his usage of the English language which I could easily follow and the visually impressive movements of his arms. On that slender basis, I decided to take a course in sociology the following year.

My first teacher was Earl McCannel who had just come up from Oregon, or was it Seattle, and who saw in his appointment a mission to bring to a mysterious people north of the 49th parallel the enlightened revelations of social positivism. Earl had the great gift of being able to talk, which, I admit, I found irresistible at least for a year or two. He never talked about sociology in class; he talked around it. ... It impressed me immensely that he always lectured without any notes. That can be disastrous as anyone knows who ever got caught without them. But not Earl. With his boyish smile to aid him, a very friendly disposition and much confidence he managed to talk himself out of any semantic bottleneck. In the years to come I studied the contrast between him and others and decided to follow his example for two very important reasons that might or might not have been Earl's as well.

First it made for a great deal of spontaneity in the classroom which notes composed in the isolation of the office do not necessarily provide for. Second, the feedback from students, even if one was just watching their faces, became an important stimulant for my own actions. But more importantly, having no notes issued a psychological challenge to me—at the end of the class I knew very well how good or bad the lecture had been.

To be good without notes requires a more intense preparation in the first instance followed by the tension to walk into the classroom and produce something worthwhile for students to listen to. This challenge and the resulting stress is actually what sustained my interest in teaching. It made me talk along a train of living thought given the subject matter under discussion and I found that I could say things in so many different ways and from so many different points of view that even the same course was never the same.

As a result, my own interest in what I was talking about remained current. Needless to say, I slowly developed this pattern in the years to come but it was Earl who provided the impetus.

I should indeed thank Earl for initiating this process and whatever Elysian Fields he is exploring at the present it might be some consolation for him to know that I appreciate this

example although he might not have expected that this is what I got out of his course.

The highlight of my second year was Soc. 310, which was regarded as a core course and, therefore, was taught by Earl and Gordon in unison. There was hardly any possible greater difference in mannerism and speech than between these two. The course was tailor-made for Earl with his emphasis on positivism and statistics. When Earl talked, Gordon took notes and when Gordon talked, Earl fell asleep. The most interesting moment always came when Gordon made a point and holding out his arm toward Earl said: "...and my colleague I hope will bear me out on this." Whereupon Earl opened his eyes and without a moment's hesitation continued where Gordon left off.

The course did in fact lay the foundation of my methodological background and therefore obtained a crucial role in my later career. Whenever I got into a methodological snag I would just close my eyes and seeing Gordon pointing his arms at Earl I would say to myself "...I hope my colleagues will bear me out on this."

Soc 310 was only a very small class and in it I met all the people who later became the first batch of M.A. graduates in the department. There was Roz Beard lately from Liverpool who was in the habit of swallowing half a sentence in an English accent one had to get used to. She never really left the department, however, we went to the U. of Waterloo together for a year to take up our first academic job. Roz was and still is a friend of our whole family and for a few weeks she stayed with us in our apartment in Waterloo. [HN--Roz Beard in this story became Ros Sydnie after marrying and many years later served as the first female chair of the Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta.] ...

I must confess that I teased Roz a lot over the years, which she always took in good humour. Perhaps that wasn't nice but it was my way of expressing my friendship and affection to her. Anne Marie Decore was the other prominent member of our class ... with a distinctive career ahead of her in the faculty of Education.

She, Roz and I, including respective husbands and wives, later joined by Raj Pannu and Swinda eventually formed a circle of friendship that survived over 30 years. In contrast to the hyper of Roz, Anne Marie was cool and collected, yet warm in social relations. She took care of the printing of my Ph.D. thesis when I had to leave for Waterloo and over the years there were so many signs of genuine friendship that it is hard to single out any particular one.

And then there was Allan Powell who ... went on to write some books in Toronto; Bill Meloff who went to Colorado I believe came back to the department and never surrendered his spare time job as an auctioneer as long as I was there; Jean Veevers who ... now teaches at the U. of Victoria; Diane Snow a most amiable woman ..., Bob Sterling who was interested in rural

sociology and got his Ph.D. somewhere else and is teaching in Saskatoon; then there was Serena, ... who later married Dick Laskin who also taught in Saskatoon before both moved to Hornby Island where they now bake excellent pizzas for the local crowd.

There was Stan Cowley, and Elsa Laskin; there was the second batch of graduates like Jeff Bullrich, Doug Cousineau, Rondo Wood, Bernice Srolovitz who was also a very good friend of our family, Diane Einblau, Ed Boldt who came from Calgary, Raj Pannu, Macload, Cecil Baril (?), Peter Boothroyd who was the lonely and original Vietnam War protester, and Sharon Abu Laban.

Thirty years later I still have an intense emotional attachment to all of these early companions. It always gives me a warm nostalgic glow when I think about any of them. Indeed, having grown up in Germany during the war years, my undergraduate and graduate years in the department gave me the opportunity to recapture part of my adolescent youth which I had lost on the battlefields of Europe.

By the early sixties, sociology had moved into an old WW II army hut behind Pembina Hall. Actually, that was the best thing that ever happened to sociology at the U. of A. Small faculty offices were built along two sides of the building and the rest was converted to open classrooms, a coffee room and a desk for the secretary where Liz had no trouble taking care of all of us. ...

Actually, one could forget the rest of the University quite easily and I am sure some of us did. I laid claim to an old broom closet somehow, managed to squeeze a small table and chair into it and set up business. Who said that good education could not be dispensed in an old barn?

Then there was statistics 101 where we all got a little machine that resembled a tin toy cash register with a little handle on its side. Whenever we did some multiplications everybody was frantically turning handles and when the multiplier was very large one was bound to lose track of it, which accounted for the differences in our final results.

Some smart kid even managed to compute a square root on this tin can, which took a genius; I am sorry to say I never succeeded to perform such an outrageous calculation. Come to think of it I completely forgot how we ever did manage to calculate square roots of which there were many.

Later we got the Friden electric-mechanical calculator, which was an improvement because it required less manpower and then one day Warren Kalbach who dabbled in demography invited me to a Country Club outside Edmonton where they had a demonstration of a brand-new Monroe electronic calculator that could do square roots in a jiffy.

It had a big console with a cable going to a large black box. Unfortunately, when the demonstration began, the machine did not work. We never acquired a Monroe of course. Today I am still in awe about my little solar powered Casio credit card sized calculator that does square

roots in no time.

Starting with the early sixties we received a new batch of Professors every year until we had grown to about 24 in the mid-sixties. English Canada of course did not graduate Ph.D.s in sociology and as I remember only UBC and the University of Toronto, perhaps McGill as well, had Ph.D. programs and none of these were in a hurry to produce graduates. As a result, our faculty supply exclusively came from the U.S. with Seattle having the inside track.

Actually, the academic market was such that one had to grab what was available, which is not intended to reflect badly on the quality of the appointments the department made at the time.

Besides the professors that I have already mentioned, there was Jacoby, the original inventor of raising the roof of his van by a foot or so, and who in his spare time went from one grocery supermarket to the next in a frantic search for bargains. Chuck Hobart used to run 15 miles at least 3 times a week to settle his psychological being and steadfastly refused any offer to drive him home when steaming up a hill.

I shared some interest in Hutterites with John Hostetler and he provided a grant for my M.A. thesis.

There was a fellow countryman of mine by the name of Lungstrass, who, sadly to say, died a short time later. Charles Hynam was such an awkward but well meaning, honest and upright person that it was impossible not to love him. Flexie, his wife, has the same qualities and to this day I am still in touch with her through intermediaries.

Dave Millett was the first who told us that the province of Quebec really existed and trouble from there was in the winds. Stanley Tailor was a solid teacher in theory who unfortunately suffered a fatal heart attack. Don Larsen did his thing in medical sociology and David Fish if I remember right stayed only for a short time. Sethard Fisher and Irwin Sperber tried to inject some Californian radicalism into the department without any lasting effect I am afraid to say.

Then there were the young profs: Howard Parker, Georg Kupfer and "Boy Scout" Hackler whose nickname referred to his early preoccupation with a canoe. Georg occasionally gave a Sunday sermon at the Church of God but got more secular as the years went by. I was a teaching assistant for a year for Howard who always was a smiling friendly fellow keeping chocolate bars in his desk because Molli, his wife, put the poor chap on a permanent diet. As soon as Howard heard thunder over Edmonton, he would slip into his car to get away from lightning. On some memorable occasions, I would rescue him from his car and take him to a beer parlour with no windows where after a while he promptly forgot everything about lightning.

We went fishing a number of times and just last year we met in sunny Arizona where he told me that finally he took over cooking from Molli, built a little cookhouse for himself and supplies

Molli with whatever she needs. He must be doing this out of frustration, I suppose, because Molli is as slim as she was thirty years ago. He still hates thunderstorms and does not fly on airplanes.

Whenever I am in need to cheer myself up a little I think of Howard, who to me was and still is a friend and a most positive example when it comes to managing the daily dread of being with a smile.

Then there was Ted Borhek and that is a chapter all by itself. He came from Oregon I recall and dabbled in the Sociology of Religion. We became close friends, which we still are, and spent much of the winter planning fishing trips during the Alberta winter break everybody calls summer.

On one of these occasions we went to Buffalo Narrows in Saskatchewan, which was the end of the road at that time. Unfortunately, the ferry across the narrows had sunk with a road grader on it and we had to wait for a day or two to get across.

We spent the time with two fellows who were living in a broken down Bombadier. During the day, they nailed wooden fish boxes and during the evenings spent their pastime by imbibing adult beverages in the form of a fortified horrible wine. (Kelowna Red or some other plunk.) We joined them with gusto and pitching the tent somewhere in the dark started to float around on our air mattresses when a thunderstorm dropped some "moisture" into the ditch, which we had unwisely chosen for the night.

The next morning we both had a terrible headache and as soon as we got across the narrows took to some impossible trail leading along Peter Pond Lake toward some unknown destination. There was a creek that Ted insisted came from a Lake somewhere and since the water was only a foot or two deep most of the time, Ted pulled the boat and I pushed it.

The highlights of this somewhat wetting activity came every half hour or so when we decided to keep the circulation going in our legs (and clearing our heads) by having a little scotch. I don't remember how long it took us to get to the lake. In any case I could not see the other side of it in spite of it being there.

So, we pitched the tent again in a most improbable spot, as we found out a few days later when we discovered that we were sitting on the garbage that the fisherman during the winter had left behind. But boy did we ever catch fish. We just couldn't miss and most of the time we both hooked one at the same time. Perhaps we caught the same fish a couple of times because we released them all if I remember right and after a while we even got tired of catching fish.

Then one day Ted said: "Do you know that by evening tonight we will be out of scotch." "Impossible", I said, given the care with which we planned our trip. He turned out to be right.

And so began the memorable race to go back to Buffalo Narrows and reach the Liquor

Store before five o'clock in the afternoon. We pulled and pushed the boat down that creek again, never mind the bloodsuckers or anything else nature was ready to throw at us. Then we heaved the boat on to the trailer and gunned the engine while we both hit our heads on the roof of the car and the trailer squeaked like a pig in distress.

We made it 10 minutes before five and the Liquor Store was closed. It was the Queen's Birthday or something like that. That night we did not sleep very well.

I am sad to say that today Ted has settled for non-alcoholic beer. You wonder what can happen to fishermen when they get older. On second thought I must confess that I too gave up scotch under pressure from various sources having until recently concentrated on making wine for 25 fine vintage years.

I don't want to leave the impression that we did nothing but fishing in grad school. Far from it. We really tried hard to do serious work. Once I took a class from Bob James and one day after the final he stopped me and said that I did very well on two of the questions. "But why" he asked "didn't you answer the third one." "What third one?" I wanted to know.

In 1964 Dick Laskin published his "Social Problems: A Canadian Profile" which I think became a classic in its field. Not knowing much about publishing I submitted a paper and Dick accepted it for the book with considerable pride on his part to have an M.A. student of the department included, as he said in the copy he gave me.

Then our bunch got together and we went into the publishing business ourselves. After long discussions, we called our yearly Journal "VARIABLES" and produced several editions. I was the technical editor for some editions having had some newspaper experiences.

We forcefully sold the journal to first year students, which was not too ethical I think but the only way to get rid of the number of copies we printed. Only much later did I learn that the journal had been noted in most parts of the country right up to Newfoundland. For some reasons that I don't know about it folded when our generation graduated.

To make some money during the summer months I worked for the Glenbow Foundation in Calgary where millionaire Harvey, making more money from oil than the Alberta Government, began to collect things that captured his fancy. For three summers or so I drove around in Southern Alberta learning to navigate all the back roads and collecting artifacts for the Hutterite section of the Glenbow Museum. The collection is now part of the Glenbow-Alberta Institute in Calgary and worthwhile seeing.

Visiting Hutterites and doing more than haggling about artifacts, I wrote a book length manuscript and let Charlie Brandt, our house anthropologist before he set up a shop of his own, read it. He said it should be published and sent it to one of his buddies who ... accepted the

manuscript but ...my manuscript languished around for a while and then they said they were unable to keep their word and sent it back to me.

Perhaps I should have tried to peddle it somewhere else but I got tired of the thing, which seems to indicate that I was not much concerned about my career. My Protestant Ethic only sprouted in bursts something even Weber did not foresee.

Then the great old man of positivism Georg Lundberg visited the department and, in the afternoon, gave a seminar for all grad students where we wanted to know why he thought there was no such thing as sociological theory. From what I remember he gave us the positivist rundown where scientific data are just the responses of organisms to the environment. And while words or symbols represent such responses, they are nevertheless inadequate and all screwed up which takes care of theory. ...

In the evening, he gave a talk to the Philosophy Club, which formed the intellectual backbone of U. of A. at the time. Gordon [Hirabayashi] introduced him as his admired mentor and George promptly informed his esteemed audience that philosophy was nothing but interesting entertainment without any scientific value whatsoever. This designation brought the assembled intelligentsia off their seats and for the first time I began to think that sociology might not be what I thought it was.

I must say something about Gordon who became Chairman after Bob James left for Scarborough. I had a run-in with him first about a typewriter that I bought from the grant that I received from Hostetler. Gordon claimed that typewriter to be part of departmental equipment and I said no. I am not sure that I was in the right but that is how it was.

The second time we clashed was precipitated by a meeting of anti-Hutterite radicals in Red Deer. They had sent us invitations to dinner etc. to make themselves respectable and when all kinds of silly questions were asked and prejudices aired in an earlier meeting, I got up time and again and made a nuisance of myself by shooting them down.

Hobart gave the dinner talk and I don't know what he said because in line with my sentiments about the group I returned my dinner invitations to them and ate a hamburger. Hobart must have told Gordon what happened and Gordon called me into his office trying to tell me that my behavior was unprofessional. I told him to go to hell and I didn't care about the consequences, of which there were none.

Gordon never had a mean bone in his body and promoted my graduate career wherever he could. I still remember a lengthy letter he wrote to me when he was on sabbatical expressing his support and concern with my progress as a Ph.D. student. I am not sure that I ever expressed my gratitude to him; perhaps this is the time to do it.

In the 1980s when I was the Secretary-Treasurer of the Canadian Ethnic Studies Association I worked with Gordon on various projects and one day he promised to cook a Japanese dinner for us in our home.

There were the evenings at Gordon's or Kalbach's house when we all got together and listened to a speaker and discussed things over a beer or two. These were great days of learning and debating. Collegiality among faculty during the first part of the 1960s was at a height, probably due to living closely packed in the barn; but might have also had some roots in the presence of only two age cohorts: Gordon's and the young profs who started their careers in Edmonton. Besides the department was in the process of developing graduate programs and took this task very seriously.

Between Christmas and New Year's Day we usually went to the meeting of the Western Association of Sociology and Anthropology at the Banff School of Fine Arts, which always was a fine place for faculty and grad students to socialize and go swimming at 102 degrees inside the pool and 18 degrees below outside the pool. Later on, we all went to the beer parlour to cool down and talk about anything we could think of.

It was on such an occasion that sporty Gwyn Nettler slipped on a sheet of ice and hurt his tailbone. I brought him his dinner that night and admired his determination to fight the pain by imbibing some common internal anaesthesia. The poor fellow drove home to Edmonton in an open MG the next day, which must have been hell all the way.

One day in Banff we had a grad meeting with faculty and I think I was chairing the meeting when Rondo Wood slipped a note to me asking for full voting rights for grad students in all meetings. I obliged and thereby caused a lot of uproar because Alberta by far had the largest contingent of students and also academic democracy was not being understood in that way yet.

In any case, there were heated debates when Rondo slipped me another note asking me to withdraw the motion, which I did. Having put our fingers on some very sensitive spots the withdrawal of the motion was a slap in the face of faculty, which I, being somewhat naïve realized only afterwards. In any case I now had the reputation of a Rottweiler snapping at the heels of faculty when in effect I was innocent.

Somewhere along the line we were reading Weber and since I read him in German I realized that Parsons left out a couple of chapters in the Protestant Ethic to protect the sensitivities of North American academics. In any case I thought I could do better and wrote an M.A. thesis called "Social Class and the Conception of the Calling, Toward a Constructive Revision of Max Weber's Hypothesis."

The "constructive" term was suggested wisely by Ted Borhek, who was my supervisor. I

argued, and seemingly proved it, that the “psychological sanctions” which Calvinism induced in individuals (e.g. salvation or not) and which consequently lead to individual rational actions could also be produced in a collective setting given certain circumstances.

I used the Hutterites to prove the point. The department thought that was great but mercifully no one picked up on it in thirty years so far as I know. There is a murky spot in my memory that I did my M.A. with departmental honors, whatever that means. Jean Veevers, I think, got it as well. But I am not too sure about it. Perhaps someone wants to look it up and set the record straight.

After the M.A., I got into a crisis. The Marshall Tory Building was finished and since I got a lectureship I had to move with faculty into the brand-new building. All the grad students stayed in the basement of Pembina Hall, which for a year or two was a great place for peer group interaction although it removed us from faculty.

The department occupied two floors in the MT building and everybody was strung up like swallows on a wire living behind closed doors trying to look busy as beholds respectable academics. It was a setting as dead as a morgue and sometimes I had the feeling I should yodel a bit to bring the bodies back to life. Unfortunately, the people in the part of Germany I came from don't yodel, they curse.

I was isolated from both my peer group as well as from faculty because my fishing buddies had left and a number of new appointments became my neighbors. Ted, Howard and Kalbach had gone to Arizona. Earl had already left earlier going back to Oregon and Gordon went on sabbatical.

But life is like that and feeling sorry for myself did not work. Besides, things like that had happened to me before. So, I operationalized the problem by asking the question: what are you going to do about it?

The answer was actually quite easy. I wrote my Ph.D. thesis. I had long gone beyond Earl's positivism and left behind the deadening categorical boredom of Parsons' structural functionalism then in its heyday. Stanley Taylor had put me on to Sorokin among others and this old rascal, son of a Russian peasant, impressed me with his outspoken guts and the breadth of his scholarship. He was laughed at by most because of his very un-sociological preoccupation with human altruism and ignored by the rest. But that was alright with me.

He had kept what sociology had lost over the years of academic specialization: history, psychology, philosophy, economics and plain common sense. In contrast to the common scientific method of trying to ascertain the smallest possible unit of phenomena and then rebuild it from there, Sorokin insisted on understanding man's sociocultural universe as a whole. That appealed

to me and I went along with him right to the point where he became a mystic. I could not perceive the wisdom of the almighty in the charismatically gifted.

I began to correspond with him and shortly before his death his last letter written on May 15th 1967 ends like this:

But unfortunately or not, human life is limited in its duration. I have been granted the grace of living my life to the high limits of human life duration, 78 years at the present time. And still when the final "exit" from the kingdom of life approaches, it cannot help in exerting the depressive, elegiac influence upon human mood and life feeling. Eventually one resigns to this inevitable end of our life.

With my high regards and best wishes for you
Sincerely
Sorokin

Where I first looked at Hutterites through the eyes of Weber I now looked at them through the eyes of Sorokin. My Ph.D. thesis was called "Factors of Social Change and Social Dynamics in the Communal Settlements of Hutterites 1527-1967."

The thesis shows that Hutterite religion changed from an intense religious fervor at the time of the Reformation to a ritualistic form of worship 150 years later. Corresponding with this change was a more or less intense adherence to the demands of the "Community of Goods" as exemplified in the erosion of Hutterite institutions.

Incredibly this subculture was able to recreate alternate forms of religious convictions after the first breakdown and with it survived as a community. Indeed, they went through this circle three times. Anybody looking for a good bedtime reading should take a crack at it.

My supervisor was Ron Jones who came from Buffalo a year or so earlier and who encouraged my interest in a wholistic sociological view. He introduced me to Ludwig von Bertalanffy, a biologist, who at the time taught in the department of Zoology. Bertalanffy is commonly referred to as the father of General Systems Theory together with Norbert Wiener and Kenneth Boulding.

I had some exposure to a wholistic view of education in post-World War II education in Germany. But it never became a full fledged practice for reasons unknown to me. I began to read about parts, wholes and levels of integration; of entropy and negative entropy; of self-regulation, goal seeking, feedback, isomorphism and equifinality among many other concepts.

It took me 78 pages to argue myself through the theoretical forest of Bertalanffy and Sorokin and in another 275 pages I presented my data and conclusions.

Probably not one member of the examining committee read the whole thing. I know that [Baha] Abu Laban told me ruefully "You should have warned me long ago." Well I didn't and Bertalanffy, Ron Jones, a German historian from Calgary, Abu Laban and perhaps somebody else made a couple of minor corrections and that was it.

So, I became the first "Doctor" the department graduated which didn't do me too much good because people to whom I mentioned that I was affiliated with the university automatically thought I was a janitor because of my accent. I didn't mind that at all because for some time that's what I had proudly been involved in to make my ways around.

Looking back from a position of being safely retired, taking up sociology was a mistake. I should not have succumbed to Gordon's allures. Animal husbandry, for example, would have been a much more productive field. I could have raised pigs and become a millionaire in no time. But Frances objected strenuously to my coming home smelling of pigs and having dirty feet.

Sociology never amounted to what I hoped it would during my time of teaching, which is the source of my sorrow and regrets. Having acquired a conscious outlook on society and humanity, however incomplete it may be, I cannot get rid of the mental images which I developed in the process. Raising pigs and letting somebody else worry about mankind would have been much easier.

The science, which I thought sociology represented, got boxed into a corner by specialization; it got isolated by the illiteracy of its jargon, its preoccupation with numbers, and became suspect by the intrusion of ideology.

It covers only half of man's being, the rest now being explored by evolutionary history, neurophysiology, genetics, brain research, developmental psycho-physiology, microbiology, and primate inquiries, among others.

When Parsons proclaimed in 1948 or thereabouts that a social theory including man's biological being was impossible, he was right [at that time]. It is not possible any longer [to ignore biology].

We have a biological monkey on our back which, if not scientifically explored and that knowledge consciously applied in human affairs, will make cultural and social evolution a dead end in less time it took from the invention of the printing press to the atomic bomb. How many people will be alive 550 years from now and what will the planet look like that is supposed to support them?

The human mind emotionally and rationally hardwired by a stable hunter-gatherer

environment is badly mismatched with a socio-cultural software package designed to manage the run-away changes of the global age. We are an endangered species. Endangered by ourselves.

Unfortunately, sociologists don't know about it or worse don't want to know about it; they stubbornly are holding on to their social deterministic investment, which is the intellectual legacy of the enlightenment. It is like running today's industry with the technology of Napoleon. They don't know yet that sociology as we still teach it today is obsolete ever since the medical and biological sciences have broken out of their traditions 20 or 30 years ago.

As Nietzsche in speaking about ideas observed so mischievously more than 100 years ago, the substratum of sociology I believe is still wanted. If it is found it will have to come from a much wider field of knowledge regarding the human animal than is occupied by sociology today.

I don't mind now sitting on the sidelines looking for serenity, patiently spreading some unappreciated and outrageous ideas and enjoying the rest of my life chasing the sun wherever it happens to be at the time. There is more to life than university, as most of you will have to find out when the time comes. But it doesn't come naturally. Like all things in life it takes courage and effort to find it.

Addendum (by Herbert Northcott). Dr. Karl Peter sent the above reminiscence and reflection in August 1996. His letter was dated: West Vancouver August 6th 1996. He wrote: "Dear Herb: Included please find my contribution to the history of the department. Everything I wrote is true." Karl's preamble made me smile. Less than two years later the department's newsletter contained the following announcement. Karl had died in Arizona "chasing the sun."

We regret to inform you that Dr. Karl Peter, the first Ph.D. graduate from the Department of Sociology, University of Alberta, died in Phoenix on Saturday, April 11, 1998, of an aneurysm. He taught at the University of Waterloo after his graduation, and then moved to Simon Fraser where he taught for many years. He remained active during his retirement.

From calculator to computer and from pen and paper to word processing: Reminiscence about the transformation of work 1970-2000

By Herbert C. Northcott, November 2011

The computer revolution began with data processing; word processing came later. When I did my masters in 1970-71, the mainframe computer presented an alternative to the handheld calculator which had already displaced calculation by hand, the slide rule, and earlier mechanical calculators. Nevertheless, in 1970-71, I found it easier to do calculations by hand and by hand held calculator rather than submit jobs to the mainframe computer. Further, I had my thesis typed by a typist who used a typewriter. The big step forward in the 1970s was correction tape on the manual typewriter that allowed a typist to go back and correct a mistake. In those days, we composed our manuscripts by hand using pen and paper and then typed them ourselves or had them typed by a typist using a manual typewriter.

Submitting data analysis jobs to the mainframe computer had become routine by the mid-1970s. However, most continued to compose by hand using pen and paper and the compositions were then submitted to a typist for typing. I spent many hours in the mid-1970s typing on a manual typewriter because I could not afford to hire a professional typist.

I came to the University of Alberta in 1976. It was still some years before I would buy my first desktop computer. When I did purchase my first computer in the early 1980s, I upgraded it from 16 KB to 32 KB!! If I remember correctly, I used that computer—pejoratively referred to as a dumb terminal—for remote access to the mainframe computer. In the 1980s, word processing became available using the Michigan Terminal System (MTS). In MTS, we had to embed formatting commands, for example, for new lines <nl> and new paragraphs <np>. I edited a book in the late 1980s and remember using a department computer hidden away in a lab on the first floor of the Tory Building to use MTS to input and format chapters for the book.

By the early 1990s, the desktop computer and word processing packages such as Microsoft Word and Novel's Wordperfect came of age. I continued to compose with pen and paper and then have my hand-written manuscripts typed by the Department's typing pool—the typists had evolved into persons doing word processing. It took me years to become comfortable composing on-line. However, the transition to desktop word processing was forced upon us in the mid 1990s. The chair of our department, in response to budgetary pressures, eliminated the word processing staff! We no longer had the option of submitting our handwritten manuscripts to the typing/word processing pool. Going forward, we could compose using pen and paper and then do

our own word processing or we could learn to compose directly on our own computers. I continued to compose using pen and paper and then do my own word processing on my desktop computer. It took me years to make the transition to composing directly on the computer, something younger generations now learn to do automatically.

To summarize, the mainframe computer changed how we did data analysis. Later the desktop computer—initially wedded to the mainframe and subsequently standing alone—changed how we composed and produced manuscripts. A transition period saw the transformation of typists into professional word processing experts with composition and word processing continuing separately—academics composed, word processors processed. Finally, composition and word processing merged and the professional typist and professional word processor ceased to exist as a necessary adjunct to the academic function of writing manuscripts, letters of reference, correspondence, and etcetera. By the early 2000s, composition and word processing had become one. And the internet was soon to transform communication from landline telephones and hard mail service to email. But that is another story.

Retrospective and Prospective: Five Decades of Population Studies at the University of Alberta and the Global Refugee Crisis

Baha Abu-Laban
University of Alberta

*Revision of a Distinguished Demographer Lecture given at the 26th Annual Warren E. Kalbach Population Conference, organized by the Society of Edmonton Demographers, Edmonton, March 4, 2016. As a person who joined the Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta in 1961, some aspects of this paper will necessarily be biographical in nature, based on my role as participant observer. I would like to acknowledge with thanks the helpful comments and documents provided by Herbert Northcott and Frank Trovato. I also wish to thank David Odynak for providing me with information about David A. Swanson's book entitled *The Washington State Census Board, 1943-1967*, long before it was published by Springer publishing company in 2016.*

ABSTRACT

The growth of demographic research at the University of Alberta coincided with the expansion of post-secondary education in the 1960s and beyond. In over five decades of population research at the University of Alberta there have been shifts reflecting the evolving structure of funding, institutional changes, and a variety of research interests and drivers. This presentation looks back at the development and evolution of the Population Research Lab (PRL) and the emergence of a kindred research centre, the Prairie Metropolis Centre for Research on Immigration, Integration and Diversity (PMC). It examines the ways in which the contributions and research traditions from these units can inform and expand our understanding of a contemporary research challenge – the current, world-wide and ever unfolding global refugee crisis. It is argued that the past 50 years offer lessons and insights about human displacement, migration and re-settlement that can sensitize us to questions and lend to opportunities for significant research contributions.

The growth of demographic research at the University of Alberta coincided with the expansion of post-secondary education in the 1960s and beyond. In over five decades of population studies at the University of Alberta there have been shifts reflecting the evolving structure of funding, institutional changes, and a variety of research interests and drivers.

The purpose of this paper is threefold. First, it examines the development and evolution of population studies at the University of Alberta over the past five decades. Second, it highlights the contributions of a kindred research centre, namely, the Prairie Metropolis Centre for Research on Immigration, Integration and Diversity (PMC) which was funded by a SSHRC grant for a period of sixteen years. Third, the paper examines the ways in which the contributions and research traditions from these units can inform and expand our understanding of the current, world-wide and ever unfolding global refugee crisis, with special emphasis on the recently-arrived Syrian refugees.

These three parts are organically linked. For example, each part, standing alone, is in the heart of population studies. Collectively, these parts exemplify and are in tune with the populations and life course dynamics paradigm. It is interesting to note that these foci reflect the power of multidisciplinary research, of relationships and team building, of supporting one another, and of being open to new perspectives. It is argued that the three foci cohere under an African proverb that says: "If you want to go fast, go alone. If you want to go far, go together."

One additional remark is in order. The subject of refugees is one in which I am deeply invested partly for personal reasons and partly for professional reasons. With reference to the former, I was born in Jaffa, Palestine, from which I was forced out as a refugee by terrorist activities against Palestinian Arabs in the waning months of the British Mandate. Even before Israel was officially declared in 1948, the first wave of Palestinian refugees and displaced persons numbered about 750,000. My family and I fled to the city of Aleppo in Syria to visit relatives who opened their doors temporarily for us. I lived, worked and studied in Aleppo for several years. My large nuclear family of ten served as a mutual aid society, and when my turn came to go to college, I was given financial help.

In 1951, I enrolled at the American University of Beirut (AUB) to complete my B.A. and M.A. in sociology. One of my professors at the AUB was a Japanese American man, named Gordon Hirabayashi, who would later become chair of the Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta. He was a graduate of the University of Washington in Seattle and he encouraged me to do my Ph.D. at his alma mater.

In January 1957, I enrolled at the University of Washington for my doctoral studies in sociology. I found the people in the Department of Sociology to be kind and hospitable, which was a great start for my Ph.D. career. With only \$300 in my pocket, I was hoping to receive some kind of financial support quickly. This dream came true as one of the sociology professors, Tom Barth, asked me to work as a research assistant on a leadership study of the Negro community in Seattle (the term Black was not in use then).

I. POPULATION STUDIES AND THE PRL, University of Alberta

1. My Early Contacts with Warren E. Kalbach and Wayne McVey

In my early years at the University of Washington, I worked as a research assistant for Calvin F. Schmid, Director of the Office of Population Research for over a year. In 1957-1958, I enrolled in a graduate seminar in demography taught by Cal Schmid. One of the graduate students in that seminar was Warren Kalbach. Warren started his Ph.D. program several years ahead of me and after fulfilling the residency requirement for the degree, he accepted an academic position at Portland State University. He commuted for the seminar from Portland to Seattle on a weekly basis. It is interesting that he, following in the footsteps of his mentor, Cal Schmid, established the Oregon State Demographic Centre at Portland State University, which continues to exist.

To my surprise, and unbeknownst to me, Warren Kalbach came from Portland State to the University of Alberta in 1961, the same year I came from Stanford University to Alberta. About 1963, the University of Alberta was planning to build a new social science building for the burgeoning enrolments. Wisely, the university consulted with department heads in the Faculty of Arts regarding the design of that building. In the case of Sociology, Gordon Hirabayashi, then Department Chair, was asked to provide input on how best the building may serve Sociology's interests.

As a graduate of the University of Washington, Hirabayashi was familiar with the concept of a population research laboratory (or PRL). So, with Warren Kalbach's strong advocacy, Sociology pressed for reserving a large portion of the first-floor east wing of Henry Marshall Tory building for the projected PRL. I also recall Gordon Hirabayashi saying that he asked for faculty offices that were larger than the existing normal for a faculty office, yet too small to accommodate two professors. Accordingly, he pressed for 150 square-foot faculty offices, compared to the university's standard of 125 square-foot per office. Tory Building was scheduled to open in the fall of 1965.

During my early years as a student at the University of Washington, I also met Wayne McVey who, after spending three years in the School of Architecture, transferred to the sociology department. With funding from the Washington State Census Board, Cal Schmid hired Wayne as a graphics illustrator in the Office of Population Research. Wayne's artistic talent, honed by several years as a student in architecture, was a valuable asset in the Office of Population Research.

After earning a Master's degree in sociology from the University of Washington in 1965,

Wayne came to the University of Alberta as a doctoral student and as someone with rich experience to help with the establishment of the PRL. I recall Gordon Hirabayashi, who actively recruited Wayne, saying he was very happy that Wayne decided to come to Alberta to assist with the establishment of the PRL. Wayne was appointed as Administrative Professional Officer (APO) and PRL Director. As such, he was a pioneer, among a few individuals who preceded him by only a few years.

After a few years as Director of the PRL, Wayne started to teach in demography and following receipt of his Ph.D. in 1974, he was appointed Associate Professor of Sociology. He moved fast to build an outstanding academic career in demography.

The year 1965 marks the introduction of the Ph.D. program in Sociology. In tandem with this, the Ph.D. program in demography came into being and began to expand and prosper through the 1970s and 1980s. More faculty members in that area were hired, more demographic research was being done, higher enrolments were experienced in undergraduate demography courses, and increasing numbers of M.A. and Ph.D. students were gravitating toward demography. In my judgment, the period from the mid-1960s to the mid-1990s represents the golden years of population studies at the University of Alberta.

Following the resignation of Warren Kalbach from the Department of Sociology in 1967, demography and population studies were on the department's radar. Thus, the late Karol Krotki was hired in 1968 as full professor, and Parameswara Krishnan joined the Department of Sociology in 1971 as assistant professor. A few years later, in 1975, Nirannanilathu Lalu joined the PRL staff as a Faculty Service Officer.

Both Warren Kalbach and Wayne McVey were highly productive researchers and they jointly and separately published major scholarly works and introductory texts in demography.

2. The Spread of Demography Graduates and Their Contributions

A discussion of the legacy of population studies at the University of Alberta would be incomplete if we did not pay tribute to the contributions of M.A. and Ph.D. demography graduates who are spread throughout the world.

From its inception to 2014, the demography program at the University of Alberta graduated 67 MAs and PhDs. These graduates are distributed in Alberta, throughout Canada and internationally. In terms of employment, I lack information on one-third of these graduates, however, the remaining two-thirds hold jobs that are equally divided between the university and government sectors. Many have chosen Alberta as permanent place of residence, but a large

majority are distributed across Canada and beyond. The graduates who secured academic positions are almost evenly divided between Canadian and non-Canadian universities, for example, in the U.S., Britain, Bangladesh, the United Arab Emirates, among other countries. Their employment is in top-rated universities in the countries in which they reside.

3. Bringing Life and Vigor to Population Studies at the University of Alberta

Graduate degree programs in the academy are neither fixed nor held for a long time without change, especially in the face of a changing academic environment. It is my experience that such programs are in continuous interaction with different aspects of the academic environment. More than twenty years ago, many of us in the Department of Sociology began to witness important changes in the academic environment. The most drastic for the University of Alberta was a painful budget cutback, imposed by the Alberta government, of more than 20% over three years. The decline in funding resulted in the immediate elimination of some academic programs and positions, departmental restructuring, decline in graduate student funding, and the imposition of minimum enrollments on all course offerings, among other things.

Up to that point, the demography program in the Department of Sociology was relatively well funded, but enrollments in many demography courses, both graduate and undergraduate, were on the decline. In the case of demography, it took about 10 years to take drastic action. Thus, the Ph.D. program in Demography was discontinued in 2004 and this meant that there would be future cutbacks in the hiring of new demographers. Also, in the ten or so years that followed, there has been a severe decline in enrollments in demography courses and in the M.A. Demography program. In response to this challenge about eight members of the Department of Sociology banded together to address the existential challenge to population studies. These academics, with an eye on the future, restructured and renamed the M.A. program “Population and Life Course Dynamics”.

It is worth noting that the life course approach is dynamic, with the advantage of being multi-disciplinary, as it incorporates sociology, psychology, demography and history. Also, it has the advantage of being able to deal with both micro-level and larger population issues. Given the University of Alberta’s specific context today, the restructuring and renaming of the demography program promises to invigorate the area of population studies and effectively bring in a good number of outstanding academics who are already in the sociology department.

This particular change in the University of Alberta demography program is not unique. For example, the field of demography in the United States has been changing and becoming more

open. This is well reflected in the annual conferences of the Population Association of America that give emphasis to bio demography, family demography, gender demography, life course demography, etc. Moreover, it deals with micro-level concerns, and larger population issues.

To conclude, after fifty highly productive years of population studies at the University of Alberta, we start a new chapter in which the new Population and Life Course Dynamics program and the Society of Edmonton Demographers will continue their productive relationship and will hopefully prosper in the next 50 years, and beyond.

4. A Few Words About the PRL

Like the demography program, the PRL has had a glorious past and is currently under review. I believe that the challenge being faced by the PRL today is due, in part, to shrinkage in its survey research contracts, and in part to the University's difficult financial situation today. Hopefully, the review will guide the PRL into a secure future.

II. THE BIRTH AND LEGACY OF THE METROPOLIS PROJECT

In demography 101, instructors address the different components of population change, namely, birth rate, death rate, in-migration, and out-migration. The Metropolis project was created by Citizenship and Immigration Canada, to focus mainly on immigration and integration issues. CIC's interest in creating Metropolis was to make up for the decline in in-house research capacity resulting from the 1993 downturn in the Canadian economy. CIC and partnering government departments banded together, pooled their research funds and succeeded in convincing SSHRC to match their funds and declare research on "immigration and integration" a national priority area.

Next, a call for research proposals to establish Metropolis centers of excellence for research on immigration and integration was issued jointly by SSHRC and Citizenship and Immigration Canada in June 1995. Funding the Metropolis centers started in April 1996. Thus, immigration research was bolstered immeasurably by the Metropolis Project, at highly discounted rates, I might add, given that university-based academics cannot charge a public funding agency such as SSHRC for their research time.

To provide a fuller account, I need to take a back step. In the early 1990s, two creative individuals, one Canadian and the other American, were discussing ways and means of expanding the monetary and comparative reach of research on immigration and integration issues. In Canada, that person was Meyer Burstein, a senior economist in Citizenship and

Immigration Canada; while the second person was Demetrios Papademetriou, who was responsible for dealing with immigration matters at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in Washington, D.C.

These two people were in frequent contact with each other and with their counterparts in several European Union countries including Britain, France, Germany, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, the Netherlands, Spain and Italy. They discovered that immigration issues in Europe were no less salient or different from those faced by Canada or the U.S. Burstein and Papademetriou convinced themselves and their colleagues in Europe that it would be advantageous to all concerned to encourage immigration research, exchange research results through international conferences and other forums, and learn from each other's experiences. There was receptivity to these ideas among different groups in Europe such as government personnel, academicians and directors of research centres, and representatives of nongovernmental organizations.

This international effort to expand research on immigration and integration issues became known as "Metropolis" because postwar immigrants have tended to gravitate to metropolitan areas. Ultimately, an International Metropolis Secretariat for Europe was established at the Institute for Migration and Ethnic Studies (IMES), University of Amsterdam; and a Canadian Metropolis Secretariat was created within Citizenship and Immigration Canada. Meyer Burstein was appointed as the first Head of the Canadian Metropolis Project and he brought the two sides of the Atlantic together.

At its height in Canada, Metropolis consisted of five regional, university-consortia research centres spread across Canada: from Halifax – Moncton (covering the maritime region); Montreal; Toronto; Edmonton (covering the prairie region); to Vancouver. Hundreds of Canada-based academics and graduate students in the social sciences, humanities, health sciences, and education, along with community-based researchers from immigrant serving organizations (ISOs), were involved in research on a wide range of issues dealing with immigration and integration.

There were several distinct and noteworthy features of the Metropolis research program that are worth highlighting in this article. First, the concept of immigrant integration, as distinct from assimilation, was used to distinguish the Canadian way of managing diversity from that of Europe or the U.S. The emphasis on integration was believed to maximize the benefits of immigration to immigrants, to Canada—the host country—and to the country of origin. In addition, the emphasis on integration was perceived to be in line with the prevailing official policy of multiculturalism.

Second, a primary feature of the concept of integration is the assertion that it is a two-way

street. That is, immigrants would have to adapt to the new society (meaning they would have to conform to Canadian laws and values, find work and contribute to societal development, learn the language, become citizens, et cetera); and, in turn, Canadian institutions would have to change and adapt to immigrants' needs.

Third, a distinctive attribute of Metropolis research was its value-added nature. This "value-addedness" is reflected in two ways: (1) By the impressive union of academic researchers, service providers, and government policy-makers and policy analysts in the research enterprise. Value-added research outcomes were decidedly superior to anything undertaken by any one of these groups alone. And, (2) By research encouraged by Metropolis, namely, team research, multi-site and cross-centre research, multidisciplinary/interdisciplinary research, comparative and international research. There is a strong belief that these characteristic features of Metropolis research have deepened our understanding of government's policy-development needs; ISO's practical needs to more successfully settle immigrants and refugees; and academic researchers' earnest hopes to conduct path-breaking research.

Fourth, the Metropolis research program, over its relatively short time horizon, has gone a long way to document the experiences of immigrants in Canada, advance the frontiers of research, and contribute immensely to policy development and improve practice. These achievements have been made possible by close cooperation and coordination between and among the principal partners of academics, policy-makers and immigrant serving organizations (ISOs).

After three phases covering a 16-year period, this highly visible research program came to an end and contributed voluminous research output and important spin-offs. For example, the ***Journal of International Migration and Integration*** (JIMI), founded by Peter Li and Baha Abu-Laban in 2000, is now published by Springer—a global publishing house with extensive reach. A second major spin-off is the launching in the fall of 2004 of Canada's first **Master of Arts Program in Immigration and Settlement Studies** at Ryerson University. A third spin-off is a contributive book series, launched by Springer in 2011, under the title **International Perspectives on Migration**. This book series was instigated by Peter Li and Baha Abu-Laban who served as its co-editors for a three-year term. Springer continues to publish this series.

The Latest Metropolis spin-off is the release of five substantial synthetic reports by CERIS (Centre of Excellence for Research on Immigration and Settlement, or the Ontario Metropolis Centre). To elaborate, when the Metropolis Project came to an end in 2012, the founding members of CERIS (Ryerson University, University of Toronto, and York University) "decided to continue the partnership with a renewed emphasis on bridging migration research, policy, and

practice across Ontario and beyond.” With new funding from Citizenship and Immigration Canada, and after a few years of intensive work, five reports synthesizing and annotating recent research were released in 2015. The reports cover five areas: “Settlement and Integration”, “Foreign Credential Recognition”, “Citizenship”, “Multiculturalism”, and “Refugees”. Link: <http://ceris.ca/reports/>

With reference to refugees, I wish to note that the Prairie Metropolis Centre secured external funding to conduct two major studies. One study was designed to examine the adaptive experience of refugees destined to smaller communities in Alberta (Abu-Laban et al., 1999). The second study was designed to identify the lessons learned from Alberta’s experience with the Kosovar refugees in the early phase of resettlement (Abu-Laban et al., 2001). Both studies, published by the PMC as research monographs, contributed to the process of how Canada may improve its handling of refugee resettlement and, as well, shed light on some of the issues around integration and adaptation faced by the current (2015-2016) inflow of Syrian refugees to Canada.

III. THE GLOBAL REFUGEE CRISIS

According to annual figures from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, in 2015 there were about 60 million refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) around the globe. This is the highest figure ever reached (well over the previous record of 50 million, — which was reached since the period of WWII).

Not surprisingly, many of these refugees and IDPs are concentrated in the Middle East and in particular Iraq and Syria, where a third of the world’s refugees and IDPs come from. With specific reference to Syria, the UNHCR reports that as of mid-February 2016, 4,715,695 Syrians registered in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey and North Africa; and as of December 2015, there were 6,500,000 internally displaced Syrians (See *Globe and Mail*, “Folio: Middle East”, February 17, 2016, p. A6).

The mass exodus of about one million, mostly Syrian, refugees from Turkey to Europe in 2015 has highlighted the urgency and global-scope of the refugee crisis. In contrast, relatively few Syrian refugees landed in Canada during the last ten months (January through October, 2015) of the Harper government.

It was only after the heart-breaking picture of a 3-year-old Syrian boy, named Alan Kurdi, whose body washed ashore in a resort in Turkey, that the Canadian conscience was moved into action. During the 2015 federal election campaign, pressure was mounting on Prime Minister Harper to accept more Syrian refugees, while Justin Trudeau, leader of the Liberal Party, made a

bold commitment during the election campaign to bring 25,000 Syrian refugees to Canada by the end of December 2015. There was widespread support for Trudeau's commitment.

Immediately following Trudeau's victory in the federal elections, the Liberal government commenced planning for the arrival of 25,000 Syrian refugees. The complexity of the operation called for an extension of the period for the arrival of these refugees to the end of February 2016, a date which was successfully met.

Generally speaking, refugees, Syrian included, are either government sponsored or privately sponsored. Following is a comparison between these two categories:

(1) Government Sponsored/Assisted Refugees: These are the refugees who are funded by the government in their first year of resettlement, and are typically aided by immigrant serving organizations (ISOs). ISOs receive funding from both government and private sources. Among the services provided by ISOs are legal assistance, translation services, counseling for individuals and families, employment services (adults and youth), advocacy, anger management, parenting, and the like.

(2) Privately Sponsored Refugees: Typically, these refugees are sponsored by community groups, by faith-based groups, or by relatives. Normally, sponsors are responsible for funding the refugees in the first year of resettlement.

Private sponsors of refugees often work through SAHs (Sponsorship Agreement Holders) that require the sponsorship group to "create a detailed settlement plan that meets the approval of their SAH." (Michael Friscolanti, p. 22) According to Friscolanti, the sponsorship group must answer questions such as: Where will the family live? Who will pick them up at the airport? Landline or cellphone? Who will look after the apartment rental, school enrolment, social insurance numbers, neighbourhood tour, etc.?

The differences in outcome between the two refugee categories may be summarized as follows:

1. Privately Sponsored Refugees, under pressure from their sponsors, enter the labour force sooner than the government sponsored refugees, but receive a lower rate of pay.
2. The social networks of privately sponsored refugees are much more extensive.

3. Government sponsored refugees receive a monthly stipend from the government for up to one year. This allows them to take time to learn the language and improve their skills in a variety of areas. Once they enter the labour force, they receive higher pay rates than privately sponsored refugees.

4. Reportedly, the gap between the two categories of refugees on the important criteria of integration narrows steadily; and by Year 10 after arrival they fare similarly, relative to each other.

SEVEN STEPS TO HELP SYRIAN REFUGEES INTEGRATE SUCCESSFULLY

1. Special efforts should be made to provide good, welcoming orientation and personal counseling, and to enroll refugees promptly in ESL programs.

2. Sponsors (private or public) should find housing as quickly as possible. The Syrian refugees who arrived in November and December 2015 were privately sponsored and housing was quickly arranged by their sponsors. However, the government-sponsored refugees arriving in January and February 2016 have spent inordinately long periods of time in hotels.

3. Judging from previous research (see Abu-Laban et al., 1999), it would be important to promote the idea of “welcoming communities”, where issues of racism and discrimination are promptly dealt with.

4. It is important to attend to Syrian refugees’ children’s schooling and wellbeing, as they need to be monitored and assisted, and be free from bullying.

5. There is a pressing need to deal with health issues and signs of trauma, promptly and sensitively.

6. Special attention should be given to ESL training (for husband, wife and children) and to the refugees’ occupational needs (e.g., occupational training, helping with finding Jobs, and promoting foreign credential recognition and upgrades).

7. It is important to assist refugees with understanding Canadian culture and values as they often misread Western including Canadian culture cues (see Gilmore 2016).

CONCLUSION

Demographers at the University of Alberta, including faculty, students, graduates, and staff; and in the community (that is, SED), have made and continue to make important local, national and international contributions. The academic programs of population studies have changed partly in response to financial exigencies and partly in response to new developments and nomenclatures in the field.

I would argue that in the past 50 years we have learned many lessons and gained insights about human displacement, migration, settlement and resettlement that can sensitize to questions and lend to opportunities for significant research contributions and practical benefits.

In furtherance of this, I would strongly recommend that an Institute for Refugee Studies (IRS) be created within the PRL. This proposal would slightly expand the PRL's role, but would not contradict or displace its mandate. Moreover, it would help us to focus on an area of global concern. If this proposal comes to pass, it will be another academic milestone in SED's distinguished career.

Clearly, we have gone far because we worked as a group, team-built, and traveled together. The legacy of fifty years of population studies at the University of Alberta is a cause for celebration, and also for optimism about the next fifty years.

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Retrieved: February 9, 2016.

Michelle Ziolio, "Despite Economic Troubles, Alberta Welcomes Syrian Refugees", *The Globe and Mail*, Monday, February 8, 2016, p. A4. (Alberta's share of the Syrian refugees is 2,500-3,000.)

Reflections on the Politics of Space in the Tory Building

By Rick Linden,

Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Manitoba

Written in 2016

As an undergraduate student, I worked for Jim Hackler as a research assistant. When the Tory Building opened in 1966, I was moved into a very large office on the main floor of the building and told that my presence there was to ensure that Sociology retained the space by showing that it was occupied. I can't remember the building too accurately but my recollection was that the office was between the Pop Lab [Population Research Laboratory] and the elevators. It was quite a pleasant experience for an undergrad, and typical of the very positive experience I had at the U. of A. during both of my degrees there [BA and MA].

Interestingly enough, I [HN] had a similar experience in a similar location in Tory in 2003. My story is as follows. The Stanley Taylor Library was part of the Population Research Laboratory in the same space Dr. Linden was assigned to colonize in 1966. In 2003, the Dean of Arts closed the departmental library. I was Director of the PRL at the time and Ros Sydie was Chair of the department. She came by the PRL and suggested that I immediately put the vacated space to some use, to plant the flag so to speak, to ensure that no other department steal the space away from us. So, 37 years later, we were still concerned about protecting the same space that Dr. Linden was asked to protect back in 1966. It appears that not much had changed in 37 years with regards to the politics of space in the Tory Building at the University of Alberta.

Scientology's Harrassment of Stephen A. Kent, September 1997 to November 2001

By Stephen A. Kent, June 20, 2017

I. INTRODUCTION

In the early 1990s, I probably was the only academic in the English-speaking world who was deeply informed about Scientology's allegedly abusive activities, and I was the only professor willing to speak about it to reporters working in various public media. I had to be silenced, and Scientology had established procedures that it had used on many before me to do so.

I learned about Scientology's efforts to silence me after reading copies of Scientology officials' letters against me to university officials from early September 1997 to late November 2001. I am not entirely sure how I received these copies, but I remember going through correspondence files in an administrator's office, and likely acquired at least some copies then. I also likely acquired copies of these letters after an unidentified party submitted a Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy request (dated December 2, 2003), which obligated the university to provide me copies prior to release in order to ensure that no documents revealed personal information. In any case, I have copies of correspondence between three Scientology officials and six levels of university administrators. (The number of letters listed in the table below counts copies of single letters sent to more than one administrator as separate submissions in the total.)

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN SCIENTOLOGY OFFICIALS AND UNIVERSITY
OFFICIALS, SEPTEMBER 3, 1997 TO NOVEMBER 30, 2001

UNIVERSITY OFFICIALS	TOTAL NUMBER OF LETTERS/EMAILS	FROM SCIENTOLOGY TO THE UNIVERSITY	<i>FROM THE UNIVERSITY TO SCIENTOLOGY</i>
I. Board of Governors	1	1	
II. University President	1	1	
III. Vice-President Academic	13	7	6
IV. Library	6	5	1
V. Department	1	1	
VI. Office of Human Rights	1	1	
TOTAL	23	16	7

Comments in several letters lead me to believe that this collection is by no means complete. Furthermore, I also am aware that meetings took place between University officials and representatives from Scientology on February 19, 1999 and in March 1999, for which I have no notes. I have no indication, for example, that anyone from the Board of Governors, the President's office, my department chair, or the Office of Human Rights responded to Scientology's correspondence, but I cannot be certain. I also have no idea if further correspondence occurred after this period—I never have checked.

In order to contextualize Scientology's attacks and attempts to silence me, I will provide a summary of my Scientology-related activities during this period. Then I will provide a classification for the different attacks levelled against me, and university officials' reactions to those attacks. In all instances, university officials responded professionally and appropriately (in my opinion), and in no way interfered with my activities.

II. MY CRITICAL SCHOLARSHIP ON, AND MEDIA ASSISTANCE ABOUT, SCIENTOLOGY

A. BEGINNING MY SCIENTOLOGY RESEARCH

Since receiving my first of two Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC) awards in 1986 to study sects, cults, and new religions in Canada and the United States, something quite extraordinary happened regarding Scientology, which affected all of my subsequent scholarship on the group. Simply by following leads concerning people who were informed about Scientology, I gained entry into a deep network of individuals who had remarkable information and documentation about the group but who were afraid to speak publicly about it. These individuals were private citizens who had no institutional support behind them, so—once they trusted me—they flooded me with documents and other information. By the mid-1990s I had amassed a research collection on Scientology and other sects (eventually donated to the University Library as the Stephen A. Kent Collection on Alternative Religions) that probably was unrivaled in the academic world, and as I processed it I queried my contacts with questions. Gradually, I developed a fairly deep understanding of Scientology at the same time that I became increasingly concerned about what I considered to be its abusive behaviours and potential human rights violations. My scholarship, therefore, on Scientology revealed these concerns, and I concluded that the group's religious claims cloaked many abusive practices.

B. EARLY MEDIA ASSISTANCE

Quotes about Scientology in media sources began in June 1993, first in a professional news journal for lawyers in an article about organization's litigiousness, which quoted me as saying that "“Scientologists see aggressive litigation as an ongoing attempt to defeat internationally conspiratorial opponents” (Kent, quoted in Blum, 1993: 38). My second quote about the group came two months later in Florida's *St. Petersburg Times* in an article about a new advertising campaign the group was beginning (using celebrities) as a recruitment tool. My experiences within the (largely secret) network of critics contributed to my comment that "“members are not allowed to express questions or doubts about the teachings.... Consequently, the group cultivates an extreme conformity among its members. Because of that, many former members are highly critical of it” (Kent quoted in Garcia, 1993: 3A). Scientology's use of celebrities to further its public image was not a focused research interest of mine until almost a quarter-century later (Kent, 2017a. 2017b; see Kent, 2002).

Less than three months later (November 1, 1993), my status as a Scientology commentator went global with an interview (about Scientology's recently received American charitable status) on Australia's award-winning radio show on religion, "Religion Report" (Kohn [Interviewer], 1993). The receipt of the American charitable status was a coveted achievement by Scientology leaders, so (from their perspective), someone like me who was speaking critically about it in international venues was a problem. In any case, no other media interviews about Scientology took place until December 1994 (Tobin, 1994), and then not again until a Swiss reporter interviewed me about Scientology celebrities in April 1997 (Parc, 1997).

During the late 1990s, media requests for quotes and interviews continued to come in, the most prominent one being a quote in a December 1, 1997 *New York Times* article (Frantz, 1997). In a front page article about the death of Scientologist Lisa McPherson in the organization's Clearwater, Florida hotel, reporter Douglas Frantz wrote:

'For members who are deeply involved, Scientology becomes a totalistic institution,' said Stephen A. Kent, a sociologist at the University of Alberta in Edmonton who has studied the organization. 'It provides them with everything from their occupation[s], pseudo-medical treatments, entertainment, and a justice system to an overarching purpose for their lives' (Kent, quote in Frantz, 1997: A14).

At the time, I had no idea that this short quote would lead to a major (and somewhat successful) attempt by Scientology to destroy me as a media source.

Media assistance continued throughout 1998, during which time I provided quotes to five

reporters writing articles on Scientology. In addition, I also gave two radio interviews on the group, one for a station in Edmonton and the other in Winnipeg. Only two media contributions took place in 1999, but one of those was for an article about Mary Bono, who was the wife of the deceased politician and celebrity, Sonny Bono (Bardach, 1999), in the (now defunct) American magazine started by John Kennedy, Jr. called *George*.

C. EARLY SCHOLARSHIP

My first academic examination of Scientology's religious claims was in 1996, when I analyzed reputed similarities between Scientology and major Eastern religions—several forms of Hinduism, Buddhism, and Taoism (Kent, 1996). I concluded “that Hubbard had only a rudimentary, and largely inaccurate, understanding of major religious traditions—traditions about which he claimed similarities to the faith that he had constructed” (Kent, 1996: 29). These claims about similarities between Scientology and Eastern religions were part of Hubbard's efforts to get his group's pseudo-medical practices protected under a religious cloak. The article's conclusion, therefore, that Hubbard's religious claims merely were protectionist strategies against charges of practicing medicine without a license, would have upset those leaders of Scientology who were pushing it as a faith. More trouble around my interpretation of those claims came a few years later.

One of three publications in 1999 was a complement to the 1996 article about Scientology's alleged similarities to Eastern religions, since this new one examined “The Creation of ‘Religious’ Scientology” (Kent, 1999a). In it I saw Scientology's religious claims to be largely opportunistic (Kent, 1999a: 113), and were self-serving protectionist claims against intrusions by secular regulators, especially around issues related to medical practice and probably taxes. Again, this interpretation of Scientology's supposedly religious origins was at variance with the organizational image that leaders were attempting to cultivate--a system of beliefs that Hubbard had discovered through intense work and deep research.

A second article from 1999 appeared in a new Internet journal, the *Marburg Journal of Religion*—my first time publishing in such a venue. The abstract to the article provides an accurate summary of what I said in the body of the study:

Although some social scientists insist that Scientology is a religion, the more appropriate position to take is that the organization is a multi-faceted transnational corporation that has religion as only one of its many components. Other components include political aspirations, business ventures, cultural productions, pseudo-medical practices, pseudo-

psychiatric claims, and (among its most devoted members who have joined the Sea Organization), an alternative family structure. Sea Organization's job demands appear to allow little time and resources for quality child rearing. Most disturbing, however, about Sea Organization life is that members can be subject to extremely severe and intrusive punishments through security checks, internal hearings called "Committees of Evidence," and a forced labour and re-indoctrination program known as the Rehabilitation Project Force (RPF) and its harshest companion, the RPF's RPF. Taken together, these harsh and intrusive punishments likely violate a number of human rights clauses as outlined by two United Nations statements (1999d: 1).

This article was the first time that I addressed in an academic context issues that I had presented in Germany (and which I discuss below): Scientology's forced labour and re-indoctrination program (the Rehabilitation Project Force [RPF]), and the German versus American debate over the group's religious or secular status. In short, I saw the RPF as a major human rights violation, and for that reason and others, I supported the German government's concerns about Scientology's secular activities and totalitarian operation. I concluded that, "by granting Scientology tax exemption, the United States government is cooperating with an organization that appears to put citizens from around the world at significant mental health and perhaps medical risk" (Kent, 1999d: 19). Both of these issues would heat up later, and Scientology officials did not let these conclusions go unchallenged.

The third article that I published on Scientology in 1999 was my initial attempt to analyse the group and its activities on a global scale, viewing Scientology within a theoretical framework of "religiously ideological organizations as multinational or transnational corporations" (Kent, 1999c: 147). With this study, I attempted to show how American decisions about Scientology had worldwide implications, as the group continued its globalist expansion activities. It was the first academic article of its kind, and it seemed to gain widespread academic interest.

Attracting international attention in Europe was the next, long article that I published in 2001, once again in the *Marburg Journal of Religion*. It involved an extensive analysis of the governmental battles between the United States and some European countries, especially France and Germany, over issues concerning religious discrimination and human rights violations. It:

critically examines the allegations of religious intolerance that United States officials and governmental staff have leveled against France and Germany (along with other European countries) for their policies on, and actions toward, Scientology and other controversial groups. It argues that American officials appear to be poorly informed about the bases for the Europeans' critical positions, and that those officials have been the recipients of

selective information provided by Scientology itself along with Scientology's supporters (Kent, 2001: 1).

In a political context where several European governments were pushing back against Scientology's expansionist efforts, this article attracted international attention, and led to an article in the influential international newspaper, *Le Monde Diplomatique* that closely followed my argument and quoted my work within the text (Fouchereau, 2001).

D. PRESENTATIONS IN GERMANY

Perhaps my media interviews, along with an early publication, were the reasons that Lutheran pastor, Thomas Gandow, invited me to present on Scientology to people attending the 27th Duetscher Evangelischer Kirchentag (German Lutheran Life) gathering in Leipzig. The audience for the talk (delivered on June 20, 1997) numbered in the hundreds. The topic, "Scientology—Is This a Religion," became the basis for an article that I would publish a few years later. While in the country, I also spoke about Scientology to a private audience at the home of a German count (July 2), and traveled to Poland and presented a talk about Scientology's globalized efforts at a meeting of the Polish Family Association (June 28). At least a dozen newspaper articles in the German press appeared about my presentations (*Berliner Zeitung*, 1997a; 1997b; *Deutsche Presse--Agentur Freitag*, 1997; *Hessische Allgemeine*, 1997; Krump, Hans, 1997; *Markische Allgemeine*, 1997; *Suddeutsche Zeitung*, 1997; *Der Tagesspiegel*, 1997; *Die Tageszeitung*, 1997a; 1997b; *Vilsbiburger Zeitung*, 1997; *Die Welt*, 1997), and soon afterward Canada's *Globe and Mail* quoted me in an article about the debate over Scientology between the German and American governments (Freeman, 1997).

Probably those talks, and the press coverage that they received, led to an invitation from the Konrad Adenauer Foundation in Bonn to make two presentations (on September 1, 1997) about Scientology (subsequently published in Beckstein, Kent, Kirkhope, Schätzle, u.a., 1998). Then, the next day, I gave a luncheon presentation to government aides about Scientology, also at the Foundation.

The profile that these talks and related media quotes brought to my work caught the attention of German federal government politicians, some of whom were serving on a commission that was conducting hearings on new religions, ideological communities, and psychological groups operating within the country. On September 22, 1997 in Bonn, Germany, I presented to the commission information primarily about Scientology's Rehabilitation Project Force. In February, 1998, representatives of the Enquete Commission travelled to Washington, D.C. to

meet with American officials about Scientology, and they flew me to Washington to present again (on February 22).

Information from those presentations made it into the Commission's final report:

Manipulative social control, misusing psychological knowledge of human reactions, can push people to the point of psychophysical breakdown. Such abuse of methods for modifying behavior, the flagrant breach of human rights, has been the subject of research in human sciences under the concepts 'torture psychology' and 'brainwashing', or—in milder forms—the concept of 'mobbing' ('harassment'). The repertoire of hard manipulative control measures includes the generation of physical and mental stress through harassment, overstimulation, or the complete withdrawal of stimuli ('sensory deprivation'). Prolonged sensory deprivation alone can produce acute psychological disorders (hallucinations) and make the victim receptive to indoctrination ('brainwashing'). Working people to their physical limits, sleep deprivation and food deprivation are other means of wearing down the natural resistance to indoctrination. According to studies by Canadian sociologist St. A. Kent, who described his work to the Enquete Commission, the Scientology Organization uses control techniques of this kind in its corrective institutions known as 'Rehabilitation Project Force' (RPF) in order to socialize recalcitrant members of the so-called Sea Org (Enquete Commission, 1998: 150 n. 135).

Then, in 2000, the government of Hamburg published (in both German and English) a long study of the RPF (Kent, 2000).

E. EXPERT REPORTS

In 1984 I offered my first expert opinion in a Scientology-related custody case (in Edmonton), but the opinion went unnoticed by people outside of the case (Midtdal vs. Midtdal, 1984), and I did not write another expert report related to this group for another thirteen years.

The end of the 1990s and the first years of the new century were busy times involving my critical work on Scientology. Court involvement began again in 1997, with me writing an expert statement in a case involving an Edmonton city police officer, Ken Montgomery, who was countersuing a local Scientologist (Ken Montgomery v. Allan Anthony Buttnor. 1997). (My involvement in this case led to a heated academic debate a few years later, which I discuss below.) Then, in 1998, I wrote a witness statement on behalf of an Anglo-American critic, Bonnie Woods, who eventually won a settlement in London, England against Scientology for calling her a hate campaigner (In the High Court of Justice, 1999). A series of important copyright infringement

cases against Scientology critics took place in 1998 and 1999, and I filed reports in two of them (Bridge Publications, Inc. v. F.A.C.T.NET, Inc., Lawrence Wollersheim, and Robert Penny, 1999; Religious Technology Center and Bridge Publications, Inc. v. Dennis Erlich, 1998). Also in 1999, a British couple hired me (along with Chistian Szurko of the Dialog Centre UK) as an expert in a Scientology-related child custody case (Kent, 1999b). Although in these cases the hired experts are supposed to have the best interests of the child as their only concern, both sides can bring in their own experts, and in this case the other side hired the renowned sectarian expert, Bryan R. Wilson (1926-2004). The three of us spent hours negotiating a joint statement, but—after Wilson got a ride home to Oxford from London with a Scientologist, he reneged on his agreement to sign the statement with us. The case soon settled out of court with the other side dropping its case. (Including these legal contributions, I now have been involved in twenty-four Scientology cases in four countries, and currently am scheduled as an expert witness in an American case involving Scientology's RPF program.)

III. SCIENTOLOGY'S CAMPAIGN TO 'RUIN ME UTTERLY'

In an article that I co-authored with former student, Jodi Lane, we argued that Hubbard likely was a malignant narcissist (Lane and Kent, 2008), and people like them characteristically react with rage against people whom they feel have slighted or criticized them (Lane and Kent, 2008: 6). In Hubbard's case, he translated his rage against critics into institutionalized Scientology policies, at least two of which the group used against me. In 1955 when Hubbard discussed how his followers were to use lawsuits, he instructed his followers:

[t]he placement of the [law]suit is to harass and discourage rather than to win. The law can be used very easily to harass, and enough harassment on somebody who is simply on the thin edge anyway . . . will generally be sufficient to cause his professional decease. If possible, ruin him utterly (Hubbard, 1955: 157).

While Scientology did not sue me, the directive to followers was clear: professionally ruin critics. In 1960, Hubbard had directed Scientologists:

If attacked on some vulnerable point by anyone or anything or any organization, always find or manufacture enough threat against them to cause them to sue for peace.... Don't ever defend. Always attack (Hubbard, 1960: 484).

In accordance with at least two policies, Scientologists set out to harass me, even with manufactured evidence, which intended to either silence me or utterly ruin my professional reputation.

The attacks took place on five fronts:

- A. my alleged unorthodox scholarship
- B. my alleged human rights violations
- C. my criticisms in Germany of Scientology
- D. my legal submissions in cases involving Scientology
- E. the restricted access to the Stephen A. Kent Collection on Alternative Religions

I will discuss each one of them.

A. MY ALLEGED UNORTHODOX SCHOLARSHIP

In the first letter by a Scientologist to the administration against me, the President of the Church of Scientology of Alberta, Yvette Shank, stated to President Rod Fraser:

Professor Kent has embarked on a campaign of harassment and misinformation about members of the Church of Scientology and our practices. He is an embarrassment to the University of Alberta and to Canada and he is the only academic in North America that has participated in a horrendous hate campaign against our faith in Germany.... (Shank to Fraser, September 3, 1997: 1).

Posterity will determine if I was an embarrassment to the University, but the charge that I was the only North American scholar supporting Germany's critical stance (not hate campaign) in Germany was true. Aside from the difficulty of acquiring insightful material about Scientology, many academics told me over the years that they were afraid of being harassed or sued for saying anything that organizational leaders did not like. It is a shameful chapter in the sociology of knowledge within the sociology of religion that a group was able to control academic discourse about itself so extensively partly through the cultivation of a litigious and harassing reputation.

This line of attack about my academic marginality continued in a September 26, 1999 letter that Rev. Al Buttnor sent to Vice President Doug Ogram, but now with the added ammunition of a prominent sociologist of religion, Lorne Dawson, of the University of Waterloo. My critical scholarship and statements about Scientology had:

created some grave consequences for us, particularly in Germany where Prof. Kent's 'work' on one of our programs, the Rehabilitation Project Force, is apparently being used by the German government (you have a copy we provided and the paper from University of Waterloo sociologist Lorne Dawson that details grave concerns about prof. Kent's methodology) (Buttnor to Ogram, September 26, 1999: 1).

Dawson was a hired expert for Scientology (Dawson, 2001: 395 n. 2) when he published a

response to a book chapter of mine on the RPF (and another program in the Children of God/The Family) as brainwashing programs. He objected to my rather exacting definition of brainwashing; he objected that I had obtained some information from former members; and he claimed that I ignored information from other groups that would have “ameliorated” my conclusions about Scientology’s RPF program (Dawson, 2001: 380-381). Remarkably, however, Dawson had to admit that:

little attempt will be made to question directly the veracity of the evidence reported by Kent, derived largely from media reports, court documents, religious texts, and organizational memoranda, and interviews with ex-members done by Kent.... The specific factual claims Kent makes may or may not be true. I do not have access to the materials that he uses in order to make my own assessment. But in some respects it is not relevant whether his facts are true (Dawson, 2001: 380).

So, Scientology’s hired academic had to criticize my work on the RPF without determining if what I said was true. Often I have wondered what Dawson must have been paid for writing this critique, since he never disclosed any expert fee that he likely received.

His involvement with Scientology certainly was in line with a policy intention expressed six years earlier by Scientology’s Deputy Commanding Officer, Office of Special Affairs International, Kurt Weiland. In a speech for the International Association of Scientologists, “Mr. Weiland went on to explain that one of the actions needed to secure peace for Scientology with all governments in all countries of Earth was to obtain comprehensive studies and treatises on Scientology from the world’s leading religious and sociological scholars” (*Impact* [magazine], 1995: 13).

Using Dawson’s critique of my RPF work, Buttnor continued his letter to the Vice President Academic by “requesting your permission for one of our members to audit several of Prof. Kent’s classes,” out of “the desire to find out what is being said about us to classes of students without our knowledge” (Buttnor to Owrap, September 26, 1999: 1). I have no knowledge of any Scientologist auditing my courses, but all they would have had to do was enroll in the university, take one or more prerequisites, and then sign up for my classes. In a letter sent in the next year to Scientology’s Director of Special Affairs, Deborah Jurt, Owrap stated, “as a faculty member at the University of Alberta, Dr. Kent is free to pursue a legitimate research subject” (Owrap to Jurt, June 1, 2000). University officials, therefore, supported academic freedom regarding my research.

B. MY ALLEGED HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

By discussing in Germany what I had concluded were egregious human rights abuses in

the RPF, Yvette Shank accused me of a human rights violation. Quoting from the university's policy against harassment and discrimination, Shank wrote to President Rod Fraser:

Professor Kent is being harrassive [sic] by 'engaging in derogatory or degrading remarks about one's race, religious beliefs, colour, gender, physical disability, mental disability, marital status, age, ancestry, place of origin, family status, source of income, sexual orientation or political belief' (Shank to Fraser, September 3, 1997: 2).

Nearly four years later, Buttner (who now was the Director of Public Affairs, Church of Scientology of Toronto) wrote to Owrap that he was "concerned about the climate of intolerance towards minority religions around the world and Dr. Kent's role in it" (Buttner to Owrap, July 31, 2001).

C. MY CRITICISMS IN GERMANY OF SCIENTOLOGY

After the fall of the Berlin Wall, Scientology attempted to use unified Germany (with its former Eastern Bloc connections) as a springboard into former European Communist countries, but German government officials had become alarmed over the doctrines and policies of the group. In response to Germany, the American government, in its annual State Department human rights reports, was alleging German discrimination against Scientology (see Kent, 2002). Consequently, German officials were pleased to find me, a Canadian-American, who shared their concerns about the organization. Scientology officials, however, were deeply dismayed, and the first complaint about my efforts in that country appeared in an August 1998 letter from Director of Public Affairs, Al Buttner, to Owrap and someone in the Office of Human Rights. Buttner complained that, during trips to Germany that were funded by "German officials," I had referred to Scientology as a "'swindle,' 'totalitarian', 'fascistic,' and a 'violator of human rights'" (which are terms that I likely used when describing Scientology [Buttner to Owrap and Daniel, August 13, 1998]). Further in the letter, Buttner complained that, "at a press conference, Professor Kent stated that we operated 'forced labour camps' and this made several European papers" (Buttner to Owrap and Daniel, August 13, 1998: 2). Indeed, the comments that Buttner attributed to me were exactly some of the ways that I was depicting the RPF. Complaints about my activities in Germany reappeared in late 2001, when the Director of Special Affairs, Deborah Jurt, complained to the Chair of the Board of Governors about "concerns of ours with Professor Kent's visits to Germany fomenting intolerance against Scientologists who live and work there" (Jurt to Newell, November 30, 2001: 1). No university official ever raised human rights concerns with me.

D. MY LEGAL SUBMISSIONS IN CASES INVOLVING SCIENTOLOGY

As Scientologists were attempting to get me sanctioned in some way for my presentations and statements in Germany, they also were attempting to prevent me from serving as an expert witness against the organization in various court cases. In, for example, May 2000, Jurt informed Owrap that, “most recently in the Lisa McPherson court case in Clearwater, Florida, Stephen Kent filed an affidavit with the courts to appear as a witness on [sic] this case” (Jurt to Owrap, May 10, 2000: 1). Buttnor complained again to Owrap in 2001 about my filing an affidavit in a child custody and support case involving a current versus a former Scientologist in Kentucky (Buttnor to Owrap, July 16, 2001: 1). Owrap wrote a succinct response to Buttnor ten days later: “I am not prepared to comment on what is, in effect, a legal document which is to be considered in the courts. Dr. Kent is quite free to act as an expert witness. The courts are free to make what they will of his testimony” (Owrap to Buttnor, July 26, 2001).

E. THE RESTRICTED ACCESS TO THE STEPHEN A. KENT COLLECTION ON ALTERNATIVE RELIGIONS

My academic scholarship, my contributions in the media, my presentations in Germany, and my court submissions depended upon access to the research collection that I had compiled and organized (as much as I could) over the years, and Scientology officials wanted access to it in order to see its contents. Because of sensitive material, much of which involves the names of donors (inside books, on documents, etc.) who have requested anonymity, the collection is closed until 2070. Only I and people whom I designate (mostly my graduate students) have access to it, and this arrangement has proven very beneficial to them as they attempt to publish in anticipation of job applications. (Current and former students have published nineteen articles and book chapters on Scientology, using material from the collection.) Scientologists, understandably, wanted to know what information I had and how I acquired it, so they wanted in. On the grounds of donor protection and out of concerns over probable attempts to remove documents, access had to remain severely restricted. Consequently, Scientology officials wrote several letters of complaint while also (unsuccessfully) demanding access.

Scientologist Al Buttnor sent the first letter about the research collection to the Director of Library Services and Information Resources, Karen Adams, on November 23, 1998. I had sent to a lawyer and his client a list of Scientology-related court cases that I had in the research collection, but I had no idea, and did not authorize or expect, it to be posted on the Internet. It did

not contain any confidential material. Buttnor discovered the list, and wrote to Adams:

It appears that it is being made available to litigants against the Church of Scientology but, as a publicly-owned collection, is being withheld from members who helped to pay for it. Further, I will point out that the so-called 'restricted nature' of this collection appears to be a smokescreen to deter us from inquiring about it when in fact its contents are posted to the Internet for the whole world to see (Buttnor to Adams, November 23, 1998).

Buttnor referred to a previous meeting that he had with Adams and another library official, and he added that he was "turning over a copy of this list to our solicitor" even though "[u]pon cursory glance at its contents list, it appears a majority of the documents are only public record legal pleadings. So why all the secrecy?" (Buttnor to Adams, November 23, 1998). No litigation occurred over this matter.

Several months later (March 29, 1999) Buttnor continued his complaints about the closed-access restriction to the collection. In mid-January 1999, Buttnor wrote to Associate Director of Libraries, Merrill Distad, and mentioned in passing a newspaper article referring to the city's "Forbidden Library," assuming that it was my collection. It was not—the reference was to a private collection that a local researcher, Gordon Drever, had gathered. (At some future point Gordon merged his collection into mine, but this merger had not yet occurred.) In any case, Buttnor again expressed:

concern to you that the University library's practice of denying to us and other scholars access to the collection, yet allowing access for private litigants, who are neither scholars nor objective researchers, is improper and biased. This collection is maintained in a public institution at high cost to Alberta and Canadian taxpayers some of whom are Scientologists.

Perhaps I should point out to you that several of the allegations of cult-like behavior are to be secretive, devious and not respond to criticism. There seems to be a falling short here of the high standards of openness and accountability of scholarly activity (Buttnor to Distad, January 15, 1999).

Slightly over two weeks later, Karen Adams returned Buttnor's statement with a long explanation about the nature of Library donations:

As we discussed when we met, in the case of the Kent Collection, as with all other donations, the Library is bound by the legal covenant that exists between the University of Alberta and its donors. To violate the covenant would not only open the University to legal liability on the part of the donor, but would also prejudice future donations.

You express concern about the provision of tax receipts to the Library's donors when

the collection will not be accessible to the public. The provision of tax exemptions for donations to charitable and educational institutions is guided by federal legislation. The provision of tax receipts is not contingent on open public access to materials donated. Long-term restricted access is a common condition of donation, whether to maintain anonymity, or to allow exclusive exploitation rights for research and/or publication” (Adams to Buttnor, February 3, 1999).

Not long afterward, Owrap weighed in on the issue of access.

On March 23, 1999, Owrap concluded:

the Kent collection is held (as collections often are) under a contract with the owner of the collection. That contract includes a proviso that the owner (Kent) will decide who has access to his collection. Under this arrangement the University Library has no choice but to defer to Professor Kent on who may or may not have access. You also raised the issue of possible legal implications both of ownership and use of the collection. Once again, under the terms of the contract we have no choice unless legal action over-ruled the terms of the contract and required that access be given to a party (such as the Church of Scientology)” (Owrap to Buttnor, March 23, 1999).

Another answer to another of Buttnor’s queries came in May.

Owrap’s May 19, 1999 response to Buttnor about alleged “misappropriated materials” in the collection summarized his understanding of the issue:

It is usual for the University to assume that donors are acting in good faith, in the absence of solid evidence to the contrary. You will appreciate that it would be impossible to verify the provenance of all items in each of the donated collections. Indeed, if, through legal process, the Church were to substantiate its claim that the Kent collection contains misappropriated materials, the University would certainly and readily comply with any legal requirements” (Owrap to Buttnor, May 19, 1999).

No legal case ever emerged, and the combined information and the Adams and Owrap letters seem to have put to rest issues over access and materials-misappropriation.

In summary, Scientology obviously had an operation designed to silence me, ruin my reputation, and gain access to the research collection. I see no indication that it succeeded in any way. Taken together, however, the correspondence provides a small window into how Scientology attempts to eliminate any person or organization that appears to hinder “keeping Scientology working” (Hubbard, 1991). In this context, one piece of correspondence revealed just how successful Scientology’s image management was in some political circles. In a November 8, 1999 from Buttnor to Owrap, Buttnor put his efforts to counter the image of his organization that my

work was propagating:

I and a lot of other people have been working very hard to dispel the innuendo and suspicion that has been extant on Scientology and which Prof. Kent has been so active in promoting. As a matter of fact, at the end of September, I was in Los Angeles and providing a tour of our Los Angeles organizations and social betterment groups to several Canadian Parliamentarians and several prominent members of the Canadian Muslim community with this purpose in mind. I am pleased to say it went well and they were impressed with the sincerity, determination and effectiveness of the people they met and the drug rehabilitation and literacy programs they reviewed" (Buttnor to Owram, November 8, 1999: 1).

At the same time, therefore, that Scientology was trying to handle the problems that I was creating at home and abroad for the organization, its officials were wooing federal politicians and religious leaders in an effort to get them behind its reputed drug rehabilitation program. That controversial program puts current and former drug users through an untested regime of exercise, Scientology-based courses, vitamins, and long hours in saunas, as designed by Hubbard himself. Problems in and around this program are numerous, and I have an article on it that should appear later this year (Kent, 2017c).

In addition to the extensive letter-writing campaign against me during the late 1990s and very early 2000s, Scientology also undertook efforts to reduce my reputation internationally among investigative journalists. Earlier in this history I mentioned that *New York Times* reporter Doug Frantz had quoted me in a front page article about the death of Scientologist Lisa McPherson, but that this quote had consequences for me that I could not have foreseen at the time. I did not anticipate that, in an effort to scare-away Frantz from using me again as a source, Scientology officials would undertake a ruse to cast aspersions about my judgement. It worked, and Frantz himself inadvertently spread the aspersions to other investigative colleagues. In 2003 I wrote about this operation against me in an on-line article, in response to comments by Scientologist Leisa Goodman, after she named some detractors of my work. I responded as follows:

Omitted from her (small) list of my detractors is the respected journalist, Douglas Frantz, who (for a brief period) also made disparaging comments about me in a speech that he delivered to other investigative journalists and that were posted on the website of a reputable journalistic institution. Looking at these disparaging comments will help place Goodman's current statements into an appropriate context.

To an audience of investigative reporters attending a May 15, 1999 conference at the

Nieman Foundation for Journalism at Harvard University, Frantz gave advice to reporters investigating nonprofit organizations. He had obtained international recognition for his *New York Times* articles on Scientology, one of which included a quote by me (Frantz 1997: A14). Based upon what happened to him after the article appeared, Frantz's third suggestion to his audience was, "Don't Give Advice to Sources." In illustrating why this was so, he cited an incident that allegedly involved me.

After his second major Scientology story appeared—which was about the death of a Florida woman in Scientology's care and in which he quoted me—a woman called him with "very interesting" financial information about her husband's dealing with the organization. When finished with her story, she asked Frantz:

'Who can I go to find out more about this church?' I gave her a piece of advice, and I wish now I hadn't. It seems a little too pure perhaps, but I wish I hadn't, because I told her, 'Talk to this guy, Stephen Kent, at the University of Alberta.'

I quoted him in the story, she could have figured it out on her own, but what happened was she called Kent—and I found this out later as I sat in the office of Scientology out in Los Angeles—she called Kent, Kent put her in touch with a deprogrammer named Rick Ross down in Arizona, and Rick Ross told her how she could infiltrate the church and go in and find out about the church personally and then she was to come back out and tell this information to Rick Ross.

So, lo and behold, she went into the church and she lasted about three days, and they're going through their tests and stuff and she confessed to her Scientology handler that, "This is how I got her[e]," and so it came right back to me, and what it did was make Scientology question my motives because it looked like to them like I had taken a strong side against them, and I'd made a mistake, and I told them, I told them exactly what happened, that I had made a mistake because I violated my own rule, and it's a rule I think about which you cannot be too pure (Frantz 1999).

I do not know how many people were in the audience, but after Frantz's talk appeared on the Nieman Foundation's website, someone alerted me to it.

In retrospect, Frantz's account taught me a great deal about Scientology, since the central facts in that account were false. Apparently, Scientology's brazen and bold presentation of them as being true was so clever that Frantz never considered that he was becoming an unwitting accomplice in a character assassination operation against me. The entire story about my alleged advice to a woman who supposedly called me upon Frantz's instruction was manufactured. It never happened. No one called me upon

recommendation from Frantz, which means that everything else in the story was fabricated. I did not recommend someone to Rick Ross; Ross did not advise someone to go into Scientology surreptitiously in order to gather information; and Scientology did not catch such a person after three days. Consequently, I challenged both Frantz and the Nieman Foundation to either prove the allegation about me or remove it from the Foundation's website. In response, the Foundation removed the description of this alleged incident and Frantz issued me an apology. Succinctly written, his notarized apology stated:

At the 1999 Watchdog Journalism Conference for the Nieman Foundation for Journalism at Harvard University, I made comments about Dr. Stephen A. Kent of the University of Alberta that I thought were accurate.

Subsequently, I acquired information that led me to conclude that these comments concerning Dr. Kent were not accurate. Consequently, I withdraw them, and I apologize to Dr. Kent for any difficulties that they have caused him" (Frantz 2000).

Legally, I then considered the matter closed. Educationally, I learned a great deal about the organization—Scientology—that perpetrated the deception.

Using an older term from Scientology itself, the character assassination action against me was a "fair game" action (Kent, 2003).

"Fair game" (Hubbard, 1967) was another one of Hubbard's policies that likely reflected his malignant narcissism.

In 2008, I, along with co-author Jodi Lane, wrote about Hubbard's implementation of the fair game policy in relation to the organization's treatment of perceived enemies:

In the 'Penalties for Lower Conditions' policy (Hubbard, 1967), Hubbard stated that persons declared 'Suppressive' were 'Fair Game' and '[m]ay be deprived of property or injured by any means by any Scientologist without any discipline of the Scientologist... [and] [m]ay be tricked, sued or lied to or destroyed' (Hubbard, 1967). After the 'Fair Game' policy received wide but critical publicity, Hubbard issued another policy as a result of the public backlash. In 'Cancellation of Fair Game,' he stated that '[t]he practice of declaring people Fair Game will cease' (Hubbard, 1968). In the same policy document, however, he continued by asserting that '[t]his P/L [Policy Letter] does not cancel any policy on the treatment or handling of an SP [Suppressive Person]' (Hubbard, 1968). Clearly, Hubbard's cancellation of the policy was to placate critics, while, in actuality, the practices described in the 'Fair Game' policy were to continue (Lane and Kent, 2008: 25).

In essence, I had been the victim of a fair game action.

The another (very expensive) fair game action in an attempt to ruin my reputation took

place in early June, 1998, when the Church of Scientology International printed a long article against me in its *Freedom* newspaper, and then purchased distribution rights to insert copies in Canada's national newspaper, the *Globe and Mail*, which were distributed (on June 12) in and around the country's most prestigious higher education institution, the University of Toronto. It also purchased insert and distribution rights in a local paper, the *Edmonton Examiner*, which was distributed around the University of Alberta. Between the two newspapers, a *CBC Radio* show indicated that Scientology had distributed at least 10,000 copies of *Freedom* (*CBC Radio*, 1998), but it was not clear if this figure was for the Edmonton distribution or also contained a count of the *Globe and Mail* insert. The article in *Freedom* contained almost all of Scientology's critiques of my scholarship and works, but with an additional charge that it dared not to use against me in correspondence with university officials. This article asserted that, because the German government was supposedly persecuting Scientologists in ways reminiscent of the fate of Jews in the period before World War II, my criticisms of Scientology in Germany made me the equivalent of being a neo-Nazi who denied Germany's Jewish persecution (see Rusnell, 1998). The first part of the article painted me as a religious bigot, especially because of my work with the German government:

The most repugnant name in Canada today is that of Ernst Zundel, the infamous Canadian Holocaust denier, who has plagued the international Jewish community for decades with his propaganda. His legacy has been that of pushing to the limit Canadian tolerance for freedom of speech while espousing hatred and antisemitism.

One of Zundel's tactics to persuade individuals to his cause is the use of sympathetic academics....

Sadly, this is a tactic that is also employed against other religions, especially ones termed 'New Religious Movements' by credible scholars. The academic point man for the voices of hate against new religions is Stephen Kent, professor of sociology at the University of Alberta.

Unlike his peers in the academic study of religion, Kent has taken a stance *against* religious freedom. He has openly proclaimed as much for many years by lending his support to the activities of coercive 'deprogrammers'—hired thugs who seek to destroy religious faith by emotional duress or physical force—as well as his advocacy of already discredited theories challenging the very validity of religious faith. Yet this is the same man who told the *Toronto Star* in reference to Satanism 'If you want to drink blood it's your business If you want to practice sex magic it's your business, a risky business but consenting adults can make those choices.'

One area in which Kent has recently demonstrated his prejudice concerns Germany. Particularly since reunification of East and West, Germany has experienced a rising surge of intolerance against many religious and ethnic minorities. This has been severe enough that, for five consecutive years, Germany has been criticized in the annual Human rights Report of the U.S. State Department.... Together with criticism from many other international human rights bodies including the United Nations as well as numerous scholars, politicians, artists and countless concerned individuals, this amounts to the most serious criticism of human rights violations in Germany since the Second World War.

Stephen Kent, on the other hand, travelled to Germany at the expense of German officials and one of Germany's *de facto* state religions—the Lutheran Church—to *support* the exact actions that have outraged the rest of the world (Church of Scientology International, 1998: 8).

Ignoring the fact that I spoke extensively in Germany about Scientology operating what I called forced labour and re-education camps—the RPF—for its Sea Organization members who (among other offenses), express doubts about the organization or its leaders, I, not the Scientology organization itself, demonstrated bigotry. Scientologists could remain in the RPF program for years, having been assigned to it through organizationally internal, governmentally non-regulated, extra-judicial hearings.

The second part of the *Freedom* attack reiterated a remarkable criticism of my work—one that Scientology levelled against it through sociologist Lorne Dawson (2001) and others. That criticism, which was popular among “cult apologists” and various controversial ideological groups themselves, was that all former members/apostates were a priori unreliable informants, so researchers and even courts were not to use them. This stance was ridiculous, since it ignored a long-standing methodological procedure of checking or verifying information by using additional sources (i.e., triangulation). Dismissal of former members’ information without even attempting to verify it was an anti-scientific, ideologically driven, restriction that greatly benefitted controversial and abusive groups, since persons who had been subject to those groups’ controls and manipulation could not have their information included in academic or legal discourse. Within a few weeks, I (along with former student, Kayla Swanson), have an article appearing that discusses the history of attempted restrictions on information from former members (Kent and Swanson, 2017). Here is an excerpt from the *Freedom* article about former member/apostate testimonies:

Discredited sources, uncritical reliance

One of the most significant ways in which Kent differs from others in his field is his uncritical reliance on former adherents of a religion who have subsequently abandoned their faith and turned hostile towards it. Known as ‘apostasy’ (Greek: *apo*, away from, and *stanai*, to stand) this phenomenon is well known to religious scholars.

Bryan Wilson, Reader Emeritus in Sociology at the University of Oxford, is one of the most—if not the most—respected scholars in the field of the sociology of religion....

. . . Wilson notes: “... Neither the objective sociological researcher nor the court of law can readily regard the apostate as a credible or reliable source of evidence. He must always be seen as one whose personal history predisposes him to bias with respect to both his previous religious commitment and to his former associates. If he is anxious to testify against his former allegiances and affiliations, the suspicion must arise that he acts from a personal motivation to vindicate himself and to regain his self-esteem, by showing himself to have been first a victim but subsequently to have become a redeemed crusader. As various instances have indicated, he is likely to be suggestible and ready to enlarge or embellish his grievances to satisfy that species of journalist whose interest is more in sensational copy than in any objective statement of the truth.”

Kent’s academic papers, however, rely upon these types of statements from apostates (Church of Scientology International, 1998: 9).

The ideologically driven, anti-scientific position about the *a priori* dismissal of apostate testimonies is a blight on otherwise impressive careers of sociologists such as Bryan Wilson and (as discussed earlier) Lorne Dawson.

In any case, the *Globe and Mail* issued a “correction,” stating that it was “not aware of any factual foundation for the printed allegations made against Dr. Kent in [the *Freedom*] articles. The *Globe and Mail* apologizes to Dr. Kent for any embarrassment caused to him” (*Globe and Mail*, 1998). In the same issue it published a “Letter to the Editor” entitled “Defamatory Attack” that I wrote about the *Freedom* distribution incident, and in it provided media and Internet sources that discussed issues related to Scientology (Kent, 1998a). Likewise the *Edmonton Examiner* issued an apology (*Edmonton Examiner*, 1998), and distributed a one page “Message from Dr. Stephen A. Kent, PhD,” in which I also mentioned the *Freedom* distribution issue, and then highlighted some of the issues facing Scientology, along with media sources that had covered them (Kent, 1998b).

IV. CONCLUSION

Since Scientology's attacks and character assassinations against me in the late 1990s and early 2000s, both academic and popular understanding of the organization's character and actions has advanced dramatically. Largely thanks to the Internet, so much information about its probable human rights abuses against its members and critics has appeared that the attacks against me appear as part of a larger pattern of defensive intimidation on the part of a group with a lot to conceal. Despite Scientology's best efforts to silence and intimidate me, I continued writing about it and other controversial groups, and the research collection that I began has continued to grow. Many persons now consider attacks by Scientology as badges of honour—indications that particular criticisms are shining light into dark places that the organization wants to keep secret. Current and former students continue to use it, so information in the collection has passed along to a younger generation. In comparison to other people who have suffered from their public stances against human rights abuses, what I went through pales in comparison, but I did what I could about issues on which I was uniquely informed. I would do it all again, but goodness knows that, for many reasons, I hope that I do not have to.

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Overviews of the Department of Sociology

A number of overviews of the department have been written over the years for various purposes: some as reports to higher administration, some as manuals or handbooks, including the following. Extensive formal reviews of the Department have been conducted from time to time and are not included here.

- * 1968 Sociology Crisis: Student Protests
- * 1964-65 Annual Report
- * 1966 Annual Report
- * circa 1969 report
- * 1969-70. *Greenbook: Department of Sociology Manual*
- * circa 1988 Overview. Author and source are unknown
- * circa 1993. Overview. Author and source are unknown
- * *1993-1994 Handbook: Department of Sociology*

Constitution of the Department of Sociology

Copies of the 1969 and 1985 Constitutions follow.

December 1968

OPEN HEARING ON SOCIOLOGY CRISIS

SUB THEATRE TUESDAY 3rd 10am

SOCIOLOGY PROFS MEET STUDENTS' ACTION COMMITTEE

THE SOCIOLOGY DEPARTMENT IS CLEARLY IN A MESS. CLOSE TO 5000 STUDENTS TAKE COURSES IN SOCIOLOGY. IT MUST BE MADE CLEAR WHAT IS GOING ON. AT THE ARTS TEACH-IN HELD LAST THURSDAY IT WAS SHOWN THAT STUDENTS ARE DETERMINED TO CONFRONT AUTHORITARIAN STRUCTURES IN THE UNIVERSITY WHEREVER THEY ARE, IN ORDER TO PROTECT INDIVIDUALS AND GROUPS FROM VICTIMISATION AND OPPRESSION STEMMING FROM SUCH SYSTEMS. IN SHORT, TO DEMOCRATISE THE UNIVERSITY ENTAILS A STRUGGLE TO DEMOCRATISE.

FOCUS ON DEPARTMENTS

The Emergency Action Committee which sprang from the Arts Teach-In took its stand on the position that what happens in any department is of concern to all students.

WHY?

because the department exercises immediate control over the work conditions of any student taking one course in it (classrooms, grades, syllabus, teachers, etc.);

because departments are professionalized to produce trained specialists to meet the definite demands of the academic market, subordinating the educational needs of the students to these demands; and

because the department unilaterally defines what is a valid area of study, and what is not, thus thwarting critical enquiry.

In short, the department, by unilaterally defining the total framework in which a student must work, is authoritarian.

DEMANDS TO SOCIOLOGY DEPARTMENT

In view of the information the Emergency Action X Committee has concerning the present crisis in the Sociology Department (see attached sheet),

WE DEMAND

- 1-the original administrative structure be reinstated (i.e., the abolition of changes made on November 18);
- 2-the recommendation of the joint student-faculty meeting of November 16 be accepted;
- 3-no structural changes be finalized until Sociology undergrads have full participation in decision-making in the department;
- 4-we demand that the above resolution be acted upon within 24 hours; and
- 5-intimidation of any students and faculty members must cease immediately.

WHAT HAPPENED IN SOCIOLOGY

Background:

For the last two years the Department of Sociology has been in the process of democratization. Committees with formal terms of reference have been formed. Minutes from here to for 'silent' committees began to be circulated; and the staff began to participate in making important decisions.

The Department has a number of serious problems: the undergraduate program, the graduate program, and the efficiency of the committee system. Some staff feel the solution is to reinstitute a highly centralized decision-making system. Other staff believe the solution lies with more democracy. The staff is divided into these two positions on the basis of rank and time in the department. Every member of the staff who has been here more than two years seems to favor the former solution. In addition, all full professors regardless of time at this University also favor this position. This was the situation prior to November 11, 1968 staff-meeting.

The Events of November 11

The staff adopted a number of proposals which added about 12 new voting members to the existing 20-man department. On Friday of the same week a petition was circulated....

The Events of November 16

While this petition was being circulated a joint graduate student-faculty meeting was held on Saturday. Out of this meeting came two clear recommendations:

- 1-graduate students be given 35% participatory voting in departmental decisions;
- 2-no major decisions in the department are to be made until graduate students' participation was effective.

The Events of November 18

At the staff meeting, the circulated agenda was set aside and the first order of business was the reorganization of the department on lines suggested in the petition. When a motion to table this item of business--because of commitments made Saturday to the graduate students--failed by a vote of 13-7 (3 abstentions) and it became obvious that no free discussion was to be tolerated, six faculty left the meeting in protest. All decision-making power was then assigned to the Head and four staff members.

Ongoing

The junta then invited the Graduate Students to select two representatives to participate in the decision-making with them.

There had been an attempt by some members of the staff prior to the Graduate Student meeting (Nov. 26) to "influence" the acceptance of this offer. The Grad. Students voted to reject the offer. Yet the attempt to "influence" continues.

The Events of November 29th

300 students march on Sociology Department and demand open meeting to be held at 10 am on December 3rd.

(SEE "PRINCIPLES" OVER)

PRINCIPLES

WE SUPPORT THE SOCIOLOGY STUDENTS IN THEIR STRUGGLE FOR DEMOCRATIZATION OF THE SOCIOLOGY DEPARTMENT.

WE SUPPORT IN FULL THE STAND TAKEN BY SOME MEMBERS OF THE STAFF IN THEIR PRINCIPLED DEFENSE OF STUDENTS.

WE SEE THE STRUGGLE FOR THE DEMOCRATIZATION OF THE SOCIOLOGY DEPARTMENT TO BE AN INSTANCE OF A GENERAL STRUGGLE BY STUDENTS AGAINST THE EXISTING AUTHORITARIAN STRUCTURE OF THE UNIVERSITY AS A WHOLE.

WE SEE THIS PARTICULAR STRUGGLE AS A STRUGGLE OF ALL STUDENTS AT THE UNIVERSITY AT THE SAME TIME.

OPEN UP THE DEPARTMENTS TO THE STUDENTS!!!

OPEN UP THE UNIVERSITY TO THE STUDENTS!!!!!!

11

12

1 Tues.
student

Sept. 8, 1994

Herb -
I found this when
clearing out files. It
may be useful for your
Dept. History project. These
were wild times! Sharon

Student Protest 1968

Next page on the right is from The Edmonton Journal, December 4, 1968

Professors' dispute confuses students

By LYNNE BELL
Of The Journal

A dispute between sociology professors has some University of Alberta students so confused they don't know who to believe.

At a three-and-one-half-hour meeting Tuesday, about 600 students decided to hold a further meeting at noon Friday to discuss student representation in all faculties' decision-making bodies and the sociology department in particular.

But before that decision was made, students heard several professors outline both sides of the inter-faculty dispute that led to a students' march on the sociology department Friday.

CREDIBILITY GAP?

And when professors had finished, one female undergraduate student asked: "Who are we to believe? Our professor? Our teaching assistant?"

Communication is one of the key aspects of sociology, she said, "but you people, as sociology professors, are not practising what you preach."

And her stand was applauded loudly.

The professors split into two factions—one felt they had not been allowed full discussion of department re-organization, the other felt they had had "a belly-full of discussion" and further talk would only be an attempt by the first group to "wear down" the others and "get their own way."

PROCESS STALLED

Prof. Don Whiteside, one of six professors who walked out of a faculty meeting when re-organization was pushed through before everyone who wanted to talk had been allowed to, said the democratic process had not been working in the department.

"And a section of the department said let's not try and make it operable, let's destroy it—and that's what they have done."

He said: "To have free discussion and to say what you think is not illegal, but in the sociology department it has become illegal."



U OF A SOCIOLOGY PROFESSORS PRESENT SIDES
... Prof. Don Whiteside, left, and Dr. Seth Fisher

Allowing everyone to have their say, no matter how long it may take, is the price that must be paid to have democracy, he said.

Opposing professors said so much time was being taken by departmental meetings, they did not have enough time for teaching and research.

"If meetings are too long,

let's introduce parliamentary procedures," Prof. Whiteside said. "But the people in the department say let's not have any rules, then complain that meetings are too long."

He claimed that by replacing the former executive committee in the department with a new body with broader powers, the department has "disbanded the staff and centralized power in the hands of four people, three of them new to this university."

LONG MEETINGS

Prof. C. W. Hobart said a feeling of dissatisfaction among staff over the time taken by departmental meetings, had been growing. Action was taken in the form of a petition asking that the old executive committee be abolished, a new one appointed and that it be given increased powers in working out arrangements for decision-making within the staff.

The petition was acted upon, and approved at the Nov. 18 meeting from which six professors walked out.

"My feeling is that there are at least 14 interested in rubbing people's noses in the dirt, or that they were pushed to the point where they felt there had been full discussion and they wanted to close it down. And my feeling is that we had a bellyful of discussion," Dr. Hobart said.

Both professors had supporters for their statements, both from faculty and from students.

Graduate student Paul Tietzen took issue with a public statement issued by Dr. James Hackler, another professor, blaming the trouble in the department on professors White-

side and Saghir Ahmad. Mr. Ahmad is on leave from Michigan State University to do research at the U of A this year.

Mr. Tietzen said Dr. Hackler's statement was a "outrageous" and constituted "character assassination."

"If the sociology department can't come to grips with the student movement, they don't know anything about sociology," he said.

Dr. Whiteside shrugged off Dr. Hackler's criticisms of him, but he "condemned most vigorously" his colleague's "attack" on Dr. Saghir Ahmad.

"One of the easiest things is to make personal attacks," Dr. Whiteside said. "But those are irrelevant. What we need to do is discuss the issues, not personalities."

DISCUSS QUESTION

The question of student representation was being discussed by the department about the time the dispute between professors came to a head.

Graduate students have been offered — and have rejected — two seats, with full voting powers, on the executive committee, but the matter is still being negotiated.

Most professors at Tuesday's meeting said they would agree to the principle of faculty-student parity on department committees. For example, on the executive committee, they would have no objection to having four professors, two graduate students and two undergraduates.

The area is expected to be explored further at the Friday meeting in the Students' Union Building Theatre.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY & ANTHROPOLOGY

1964-65

Probably the single most important development in the department this year has been the approval of the opening for the fall of 1965 of the Ph.D. program in Sociology and the M.A. program in Anthropology. This development allows the department and the University to keep pace with the urgent demands for trained professionals in these areas in Canadian Universities as well as in government circles.

The commitment to carry on with the expanded graduate program not only requires additional responsibilities on the part of the existing staff but also to increase the staff strength in particular areas. As those responsible for recruiting well know, appointing good men to the staff entails a tremendous amount of inspired as well as diligent work plus a lot of luck. We are pleased to report the strategic expansion of our department from the current fifteen regular appointments plus two sessional lecturers to a staff of twenty-three full-time instructors for the coming academic year. Administratively, I would like to maintain the staff at this level, but as the enrollment continues to explode, we suspect that we will have to expand further and will in a short time be forced to consider the advantages of establishing an independent department of Anthropology.

The department is also actively involved in inter-disciplinary educational relationships. One of these is in the area of intercultural education, a supplementary program of training for those entering the teaching fields in the northern and hinterland areas. For this we have made a joint appointment with the department of Educational Foundations of an Anthropologist with training and experience in the area of Education. We have also moved ahead in our working relations with the Department of Educational Administration, with a joint appointment with them of a Sociologist to participate in their Ph.D. training program.

In addition, we are currently exploring co-ordinated activities with the Department of Extension on the campus and various government agencies in the area of Community Development. We anticipate also, that as the School of Social Work is established, this will be an area of common interest where our department can work with the new school. It goes without saying that in the educational as well as in the community development areas, any

5. To Charles Hobart. A study of Italian studies research programs related to these areas will immediately involve us. These are illustrative of the type of inter-disciplinary and inter-agency relations that we are increasingly being called upon to explore. With our developing graduate program, we find it particularly relevant and of interest to be co-operative in these areas, not only because of intrinsic interests in these programs but also because of the training potentials which many of these related programs offer for our graduate students.

In its fourth annual production, the Variables has finally reached a respectable reputation as a graduate student publication of our department on a national scale. It has developed into one of the leading public relations instruments of the developing programs in our department, as well as an opportunity for the graduate students to participate in this area of their training.

There have been major research awards to members of our department and these are:

1. To Charles Brant and Charles Hobart. A joint Sociological-Anthropological comparative study of Eskimo education supported by the Boreal Institute, Department of Northern Affairs, and the Danish government, which has facilitated field research opportunities to Greenland during May and June of this year.
2. To Howard Parker. Effects on youth attitudes in education of families receiving welfare assistance by the Canadian Welfare Council. This is a national study.
3. To Warren Kalbach. A study of migration in Canada by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Dr. Kalbach was on a leave-of-absence for part of last year to initiate this study and will be returning to Ottawa this summer to continue it.
4. To Gwynn Nettler. Response to Crime study, comparative phase. The Canada Council has given a \$1,500 award to facilitate his investigating variations in the response to crime in various European, Middle East, and African countries during August and September. Dr. Nettler has also been named as the official delegate of the Social Science Research Council of Canada to the International Criminological Congress held in Europe this summer.

5. To Charles Hobart. A study of Italian ethnic group adjustment to Canada on a contract for the B & B Royal Commission. This study is being completed by the end of this summer.

As the individual faculty reports indicate, there are a number of interesting research and other creative activities by members of the department but I believe the above are the major ones of interest in this report.

Gordon K. Hirabayashi

May 11, 1965

17th May, 1966.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

SUMMARY REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT

1 and 2.

Augmenting the already established inter-disciplinary programme with the Department of Educational Foundations (Inter-cultural Education) and the Department of Educational Administration (on their Ph. D. programme, we have made new thrusts in two directions. For the development of Rural Sociology and Community Development, we have established two joint appointments with the Department of Agricultural Economics. For the Development of the Sociology of Health-care Programme and research, we have established three joint appointments with the Department of Community Medicine. The introductory endeavours at the undergraduate level will extend to specializations at the MA and Ph. D. programme.

3. Major Research Projects.

- a. Survey of poverty in Alberta (\$53,000 Provincial grants).
 - (i) Six rural poverty studies: directed by C. W. Hobart.
 - (ii) Urban poverty analysis directed by G. Kupfer.
- b. Comparative study of Eskimo education in Greenland and Canada: jointly directed by C. W. Hobart and C. S. Brant with the support of the Northern Coordination and Research Council and the Boreal Institute.
- c. Ukrainian adjustment in Alberta: jointly directed by W. E. Kalbach C. W. Hobart, and J. T. Borhek. A three year study now in the final writing stage supported by the National Ukrainian Foundation of Toronto.
- d. Italian Immigrants in Edmonton: directed by C. W. Hobart for the B & B Royal Commission.
- e. Canadian Migration Pattern: directed by W. E. Kalbach for the D. B. S. Monograph series.
- f. Response to Crime: an international comparison directed by G. Nettler with the support of the Canada Council Research Grant.
- g. Middle Class Delinquency in Edmonton: directed by G. Kupfer.

4. Extension work and Public Service.

Nothing unusual in this sphere with consultative and participant activities with the Alcoholism Division of the Department of Health, John Howard Society, Alberta Teacher Association Conventions, CKUA radio, Mental Health Association, and so forth.

5 Staff Matters.

Ronald Jones was a delegate of the Canadian Association of Sociology and Anthropology to the conference on Problems of Modern Society and Education at Prague, Czechoslovakia, in March, 1966, where he presented a paper entitled "Meta-Cultures, Types of Society and Education."

Dr. Jones also organized a symposium on General Systems Theory and Education at the Annual Meeting for General Systems Research, Section "I" of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Berkeley, California, December, 1965.

G. Hirabayashi was visiting professor, November 30th to December 4th, 1965, at Hamline University of St. Paul, Minnesota, and gave a public lecture on "Violation of Law for the sake of Principle: An Aspect of the Sociology of Protest". Also, he was a visiting Fellow with the Quaker United Nations Programme, New York City, from October 15th to November 10th, 1965, where he was engaged in a two-pronged research project, one dealing with the non-government organizations associated with the United Nations, and the other on Techniques of Conflict Resolution.


The Department was honoured by three distinguished visitors. The first was Dr. S. D. Clark, professor of Sociology and Head of the Department at the University of Toronto. While here he presented a public lecture for the Philosophical Society. The second was Dr. Charles Hughes, Professor of Anthropology and Director of the African Studies Programme at Michigan State University. The Alberta Committee on African Studies and the Boreal Institute had special meetings with him also. The third was Dr. E. A. T. Barth, Associate Professor of Sociology at the University of Washington who is a specialist on inter-group relations.

6. Future Plans and Requirements.

The most important and immediately anticipated development is the creation of the Department of Anthropology. The first anthropologist at the University was hired in 1961 and this coming autumn there will be a well-balanced group of seven full-time anthropologists. The Sociology group continues to grow and will be a department of twenty-five, including a half a dozen or so joint appointments.

With the move to the new Tory Building, both the Department of Anthropology and the Department of Sociology will move into another level of research with new facilities for experimental group studies, urban and demographic studies, and archeological lab work.

An increasingly serious problem which confronts the department is the imminent danger of losing your best men to other universities and the increasing difficulty of getting good new men to join the department. The academic market is a wild one and the job of developing a stable and expanding programme becomes increasingly difficult. During the past three or four months, I would estimate that a minimum of fifty per cent of my time had gone to personnel work (mending the back fence and recruiting new personnel).


Gordon K. Hirabayashi.

The following report was written by Gordon Hirabayashi circa 1969

Baha Abu-Laban noted in 2016 that Gordon always prepared reports and argued at different forums for the need to improve and help the Department of Sociology acquire more resources and prosper.

I - INTRODUCTION*

The purpose of this paper is to outline the growth of the Department of Sociology since 1965 with a view towards establishing a basis for projections of future growth.

Prior to 1965 Sociologists at the University of Alberta were a part of the Department of Philosophy and Psychology (1956-1960), the Department of Philosophy and Sociology (1960-61), the Department of Sociology (1961-63), and the Department of Sociology and Anthropology (from 1963). In the early 1960's the "Sociology Building" was acquired to house the Sociologists, 3 Philosophy professors, and, from 1963, Anthropologists. the "Sociology Building" had variously housed Physiotherapists, and Engineering lab, and a World War II Servicemen's canteen prior to its acquisition by the Sociologists. In addition, Sociology had about 15 offices in Assiniboia Hall.

The 1965-66 academic year was the last year of combined existence for the Departments of Sociology and Anthropology. With the 1966-67 year Anthropology split away returning Sociology to its former status as an independent department.

With the Fall of 1966 Sociology moved into its present quarters in the Tory Building, while retaining the "Sociology Building" ("shack") and a number of offices in Assiniboia Hall for graduate students.

The academic objectives of the department fall into three categories-
1. teaching, 2. research, 3. service.

*Note: Background for this Introduction was drawn from The Greenbook and "The preliminary and Interim report to the Academic Space and Planning Committee of the Faculty of Arts" - dated April 14, 1966.

Teaching -

Continual striving for improved teaching is, and should be, an important departmental objective. To this end, teaching competence stands as an important criterion in the recruiting of new staff.

The department provides work on the undergraduate, master's, and doctoral levels. Related to this is the potential contribution of Alberta's graduate program in sociology toward ameliorating the shortage of Canadian trained sociologists to staff Canadian universities.

Research -

Members of the department are engaged in research in a number of areas, notably population and demography. Facilities in the Tory Building include a population lab, a statistics and computing station, a research library, and two small groups labs.

Research of department members has generally focused on expanding knowledge of Canadian Society.

Service -

The department has been and will be called upon to increase its service function to other departments and faculties of the university. Most notable is the very substantial representation of education students enrolled in Sociology courses. This increase in service to the rest of the university entails an increase in the number of diversity of undergraduate offerings.

In addition, contributions to Canadian society, at all levels, are made possible by research and consulting activities of the department and its members.

This paper outlines Departmental growth over the period since 1965-66 in terms of three factors: enrollments; staffing and space.

With regard to the last factor, space, some difficulties were encountered in collecting data. Specifically, prior to 1969, permanent records were not necessarily kept regarding who had what space and what its usage was. For the years prior to 1969 the primary source of information on space has, therefore, been the recollections of department members. The most readily available source of information on square footage seems to be either on-site measurement or scaling from floor plans. Indeed, for the "Sociology Building" (Shack) no floor plans seem to exist.

In the future information regarding space usage will be more readily available. As of 1969 a tally of rooms and their uses has been incorporated into the department's annual budget.

II - ENROLLMENTS

During the period 1965-66 to 1969-70 the University of Alberta has grown from a campus of 10,000 enrollment to 17,450 enrollment. During the same period the Department of Sociology has grown even more markedly. As Table I illustrates, total enrollments in sociology courses have grown by 137 percent from 3024 to 7168 over this five year period.

Table I

Total Enrollments in Sociology Courses for Academic Years:
1965-66 to 1969-70+

Academic Year	Enrollment	Percent increase over previous year	Percent increase over 1965-66 level
1969-70	7168	21%	137%
1968-69	5937	43%	96%
1967-68	4140	15%	37%
1966-67	3583	22%	22%
1965-66	3024	-	-

+ Source: Office of the Registrar, University of Alberta

As the total enrollments in Sociology courses have risen so also have the numbers of students concentrating in Sociology risen. This growth is shown in Table II.

TABLE II

Total Sociology Concentrations by Level and Academic Year:
1965-66 to 1969-70+

Academic Year	General Undergrad	Honors	Grad(*)	Total(*)	Percent increase over previous year	Percent increase over 1965-66 level
1969-70	504	20	56(85)*	580(609)*	15%	148%
1968-69	446	10	52(76)*	508(532)*	36%	117%
1967-68	318	4	56(69)*	378(391)*	17%	59%
1966-67	276	4	40(53)*	320(333)*	36%	39%
1965-66	195	6	18(44)*	219(245)*	-	-

† Source: Office of the Registrar, University of Alberta

* Figures in parentheses include graduate students with active programs who are registered for thesis only.

As may be inferred from Tables I and II, the marked growth of the department has necessitated increased numbers and diversity in the department's course offerings. This has been particularly true at the introductory level where there is increased demand every year for greater numbers of Sociology 202 and 320 sections. At the other end of the academic scale, the demand is for increased diversity in graduate course offerings.

A further dimension of enrollment growth is revealed by breaking down total enrollments by course level. This has been done by taking the total enrollments for each of the five years and splitting them into enrollments in: Introductory and non-prerequisite courses; Undergraduate

courses with prerequisites; and Honors and Graduate Courses. These are found in Table III.

TABLE III
Total Enrollments in Sociology Courses by level
of Course: 1965-66 to 1969-70+

Academic Year	Intro/Non-Pre-requisite Courses	Undergrad with prerequisites	Honors and Graduate	Total
1969-70	3963 (56%)	2982 (41%)	223 (3%)	7168 (100%)
1968-69	3177 (53%)	2531 (43%)	251 (4%)	5939 (100%)
1967-68	2471 (60%)	1576 (38%)	93 (2%)	4140 (100%)
1966-67	2007 (56%)	1499 (42%)	79 (2%)	3583 (100%)
1965-66	1887 (62%)	1087 (36%)	60 (2%)	3024 (100%)

*Source: Office of the Registrar University of Alberta.

It will be seen that for all years the category of Intro/Non-Prerequisite courses contains the bulk of the total enrollment. Compared with the other two categories, this is a relatively narrow range of courses; comprising only 3 to 6 different courses. We can infer from this that the bulk of enrollees are from outside of the Sociology Department, or even the Faculty of Arts. This is indicative of a strong service function with regard to the rest of the university.

A clearer picture of this service function emerges when we break down total enrollments by faculty representation. This breakdown will be found in Table IV.

TABLE IV

Total Enrollments by Faculty: 1965-66 to 1969-70*

Faculty	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Agriculture	23	19	25	10	11
Arts	1177	1371	1617	2334	2839
Bus and Commerce	86	69	41	187	246
Dentistry	0	0	0	0	1
Dental Hyg	20	22	21	27	27
Education	830	1028	1178	1617	1883
Engineering	1	4	4	35	20
Graduate Studies	114	186	175	317	392
House Econ	51	88	130	164	161
Law	0	6	1	1	2
Medicine	11	3	11	1	14
Nursing	174	163	250	303	399
Phys Ed	142	196	266	474	532
Pharmacy	45	44	41	15	61
Re Lab Medicine	6	13	11	13	36
Science	344	371	369	441	533
TOTALS	3024	3583	4140	5939	7168

* Source: Office of the Registrar, University of Alberta.

* These figures do not include those students enrolled in Interdepartmental courses offered by the Sociology Department (approximately 100 for the 1969-70 academic year).

We see, then, that while the largest representation is that of the Faculty of Arts; the Faculties of Education, Science, Physical Education, and Nursing, as well as Graduate Studies also have very substantial representations.

In summary, as the University has been growing at a rapid rate, so the Department of Sociology has grown even more rapidly. This has meant an increase in the number and diversity of offerings at all levels, but particularly at the Introductory and Graduate levels. The rapid growth of the University as a whole has greatly increased the scope of the Department's service commitment to the rest of the university. This trend shows no evidence of abating.

III--ACADEMIC STAFF

The growth in Departmental enrollments over the five year period has been accompanied by a similar growth in the size of the faculty. Table V illustrates this growth.

TABLE V
Academic Staff: 1965-66 to 1969-70+

Academic Year	No. of Staff	Allocated Positions	Percent increase over previous year	Percent increase over 1965-66
1969-70	36	32 1/3	16%	50%
1968-69	31	28	15%	29%
1967-68	27	23 2/3	-23%	13%
1966-67	35*	31 2/3*	46%	46%
1965-66	24*	23 2/3*	-	-

+ Source: Departmental Files.

* Includes staff and budgeted positions for Anthropology.

As can be seen the sociology staff for 1969-70 has increased 50 percent over the level for both Sociology and Anthropology for 1965-66. The 23 percent decrease in staff from 1966-67 to 1967-68 reflects the establishment of Sociology and Anthropology as separate departments.

In all of the years under discussion the numbers of academic staff exceeds the numbers of allocated positions due to sharing of Staff positions with other departments and faculties. This sharing is reflected in the

fractions found in the "allocated positions" column.

For the 1969-70 academic year staff/student ratios are as follows:

Intro/non-prerequisite courses	1:159
Undergraduate courses with prerequisites	1:61
Honors and Graduate courses	1:10
Overall	1:75

In addition the department has the use of 50 graduate assistants:

41 G.T.A.'s and 9 G.S.A.'s. This includes 10 G.T.A.'s who have their own sections of Sociology 202.

Finally, the number of staff members for 1969-70 includes, for the first time, a full-time professional officer.

IV - Non Academic Staff

The growth of the Department in terms of enrollments and faculty has necessitated a concomitant increase in the size and diversity of the non-academic staff. The changes in the size and nature of the non-academic staff are shown in Table VI.

TABLE VI

Non-Academic Staff: 1965-66 to 1969-70+

Academic Year	Secretarial Clerical	Technical	Total	Percent increase over previous year	Percent over 1965- 66
1969-70	8	4	12	33%	300%
1968-69	6	3	9	13%	222%
1967-68	6	2	8	0%	100%
1966-67	6	2	8*	100%	100%
1965-66	4	0	4*	-	-

+ Source: Departmental files.

* Includes budgeted staff for Anthropology.

As shown the total non-academic staff has grown by 300 percent over the 1965-66 level. This growth includes the addition of technical personnel to the basic secretarial/clerical staff. The increase in size and the addition of technical staff are indicative both of the increased size of the department, and of the increased responsibilities of the department in terms of teaching service to the university as a whole and

research functions within the local and national contexts. In addition to the departmentally budgetted non-academic staff, there are this year 3 additional staff from outside sources, requiring work space.

It should be noted that an effective non-academic staff is crucial to the successful functioning of any academic department.

V-DEPARTMENTAL SPACE

Prior to the move of the Department to the Tory Building in the fall of 1967; Departmental space consisted of the "Sociology Building" (shack) and several offices in Assiniboia Hall. In terms of total square footage, this space is essentially the same now as then. These square footages are noted in Table VII, below. The space in the "shack" and Assiniboia Hall is now given over to Graduate Students, and assignment of space to individuals is done through the Sociology graduate student's organization, in consultation with the Chairman's office.

Firm statements regarding usage of space in the "shack" and Assiniboia Hall can only be made for the current academic year. To reiterate, however, the gross space available in these two buildings is essentially unchanged though its usage may have altered from year to year.

Since the Fall of 1967, Sociology has been housed on the 5th and 6th floors of the Tory Building, with research facilities on the first floor. Since the move into the Tory Building, the total space available has not altered, but there have been a number of changes in usage. Notable here is the sub-dividing of the 5th floor work and seminar rooms into offices to accommodate increases in teaching staff, and re-location of the Associate Head's office to provide more efficient usage of the space adjacent to the Department office.

Square footages for the facilities in the Tory Building will also be found in Table VII.

As can be seen in Table VII the total space in the "shack" and Assiniboia is 4469 sq. ft. This, plus an additional 1008 square feet in Assiniboia Hall, was the total Departmental space prior to the move to the Tory Building. With this move space was expanded to 19,312 sq. ft. with no increase since.

At present the status of the Department with regard to space (based on the data in Table VII) is as follows:

1. 25 members of the full-time staff have offices averaging 150 square ft. each. The remainder of the staff (11 members, including faculty, sessional lecturers and a post doctoral fellow) share standard 155 square foot modules, 2 to 4 persons per module.
2. Graduate student office space is presently found in Assiniboia Hall and the Sociology Building (shack). Space per occupant in Assiniboia Hall averages 96 square feet. In the Sociology Building, space per occupant averages, 79 square feet per occupant. In addition, there is a work room of approximately 520 square feet, a small utility and clean-up room, and entry way, and a lavatory.

Thus, 46 of 85 graduate students are housed in either Assiniboia Hall or the Sociology Building (shack). Of the remaining 39: 18 are either part-time or working in absentia, or both (and therefore are not allotted office space); 7 are presently using space on the first floor of the Tory Building that was originally allocated as research space; and 9 are full-time but have no office space.

3. Administrative space averages 260 square feet per person for professional administrative staff (Department Chairman, Associate Chairman and Professional Officer), and 89 square feet per person (office and work space) for 12 non-academic staff.

4. Research space does not lend itself, for obvious reasons, to the "square feet per person" formula. At present, a total of 6781 square feet is allocated for research: this includes 2 smaller groups labs, a population lab, statistics and computing station, a small library and 8 work, machine, and storage rooms of assorted sizes.

However, it should be remembered that a substantial portion of allocated research space is, in fact, given over to graduate students for whom office space is unavailable.

In summary, Departmental space has grown only once, albeit greatly, during the period examined. The largest single usage is for research though a substantial portion of allocated research space is not presently available for that purpose. In this regard, it should be noted that the Sociology Department is becoming a major user and repository of demographic data. The efficient utilization and storage of such data demands a substantial investment of space. Such space does not at present appear to be available.

After research, the major claim on space is the need for academic offices. The majority of the departmental staff are housed in single offices, but a substantial minority are housed in greater numbers in offices designed for one.

Graduate Students are housed at locations removed from the Department and indeed, not all of those needing space are able to find it.

Finally, our non-academic staff have just recently been able to alter their facilities for greater efficiency, but no new space was available or seems forthcoming.

Thus, in spite of the apparently dramatic enlargement of Departmental space that came with the move to the Tory Building, Departmental space has no more than kept pace with growth in other areas, and in some cases, notably the increased need for staff and graduate student office space, perhaps it has not even done that.

VI-ANALYSIS OF ADEQUACY OF DEPARTMENTAL SPACE

Due to continuing growth in enrollments and commitments it is probable that the Department's academic staff will grow substantially in the coming academic year (1970-71).

While office space will undoubtedly be found somewhere to house these additional staff members, any space that is physically separate from the Department will not be fully adequate.* Office space outside of the Tory Building may provide the necessary square footage, but the separation from the center of on-going departmental activity removes the staff member from the physical center of his concerns as a teacher and a scholar.

Indeed, it may be argued that such a separation from ones colleagues results in a breakdown in communications which can severely reduce the staff member's ability to pursue his dual professional tasks of teaching and scholarship.

With regard to graduate students the same arguments apply with, perhaps, even greater urgency. The need for convenient and continuing contact between graduate student and faculty member cannot be over-stated.

Additionally, the nature of the Building (the "Sociology Building" or "shack") where the bulk of graduate students are housed is not at all conducive to the realization of academic goals. The "shack" is in a sufficiently advanced state of dilapidation as to render its serious use as a work and study area extremely difficult. During most of the academic year (the coldest portion) the heating is grossly inadequate.

*As of January 1970 it is expected that the Department will have the use of an additional 17 offices on the ground floor of Assiniboia Hall. The additional space comprises approximately 2500 square feet.

Certain rooms must be maintained at an uncomfortably high temperature in order to keep the remainder of the building at a minimum comfortable temperature. The term "shack" is in no sense a misnomer. Thus, both the isolation from Departmental activity and the character of the building render the "shack" inadequate as graduate office space.

Administrative office space is presently at a minimally adequate level, though somewhat too tight for greatest efficiency. However, inevitable increases in enrollments and the consequent increases in faculty will entail and increase in the size of the supporting secretarial and technical staff. There is no room to house the additional non-academic staff members within the presently allocated space.

We can see then that while present departmental office space approaches minimum adequacy (graduate student's offices excepted), there is no room for inevitable departmental growth.

The present and future adequacy of research space is more difficult to ascertain. Research space might be adequate for present needs if all of it was free for research purposes. However, as noted previously, a substantial portion of that space is presently occupied by graduate students for whom no other space is available.

Future needs for research space are, of course, contingent on Departmental research policy. However, one indicated direction seems to be toward increased storage and use of demographic and population data. Efficient usage demands availability of storage space, and adequate work and computing space. Should the department elect to grow in this direction present space will be inadequate.

It appears that the Sociology Department has reached the limits of growth and efficient functioning within presently allocated space. As further growth is inevitable, departmental functioning probably cannot continue at an efficient level without increases in grows space available.

With regard to future planning, it should be noted that the Sociology Department holds many concerns, and therefore needs, in common with other Social Science Departments. A well thought out coalition of Social Science Departments could point the way for more efficient utilization of existing space, more efficient planning for the future, and a more fruitful intellectual cross-fertilization than is now possible due to the spatial separation of departments.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY MANUAL

GREENBOOK

The University of Alberta

1969-70

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I 1969-70 FACULTY

- | I. PROFESSORS: | YEAR OF APPOINTMENT AND AREAS |
|--|---|
| Davis, A. | 1968: Ph.D. Harvard;
Social Organization, Social
Change |
| Forster, J. | 1968: Ph.D. UCLA; Social
Organization, Social Change |
| Hirabayashi, G. | 1959: Ph.D. Washington; Social
Psychology, Modernization |
| Hobart, C. | 1962: Ph.D. Indiana; Social
Organization, Minorities |
| Krotki, K. | 1967: Ph.D. Princeton;
Demography, Economic Planning |
| Nettler, G. | 1963: Ph.D. Stanford; Theory
Social Psychology |
| | |
| 2. ASSOCIATE PROFESSORS: | |
| Abu-Laban, B. | 1961: Ph.D. Washington;
Stratification, Minorities |
| Hackler, J. | 1965: Ph.D. Washington;
Deviance, Methods |
| Hynam, C. | 1962: Ph.D. Cornell; Community
Development, Belief Systems |
| Kupfer, G. | 1964: Ph.D. Washington; Urban,
Deviance |
| Matejko, A. | 1970: Ph.D. Warsaw; Sociology
of Work, Developing Areas |
| Meilicke, C.
(with Community
Medicine) | 1966: Ph.D. Minnesota; Medical,
Social Organization |
| | |
| 3. ASSISTANT PROFESSORS: | |
| Caldarola, C. | 1969: M.A. Tokyo Metro
Comparative Institution, Theory |

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Cunningham, K. | 1965: B.A. Oregon; Social Organization, Family |
| Elliot, H. | 1968: M.A. California (Berkeley); Ethnomethodology, Socio-Linguistics |
| Fearn, G. | 1969: Ph.D. Indiana; Social Psychology, Deviance |
| Gillespie, M. | 1969: Minnesota; Methodology, Family |
| Guernsey, E. | 1969: Ph.D. Florida State Social Psychology, Occupations |
| Larson, L. | 1968: Ph.D. Oregon; Family Socialization |
| Matthews, V. | 1968: Ph.D. Washington State; Computer Simulation Methods and Statistics |
| Meloff, W. | 1966: Ph.D. Colorado; Social Psychology, Minorities |
| Mohsen, A. | 1967: M.A. Michigan; Industrial, Work and Leisure |
| Murri, D.
(with Ag. Econ-Rural) | 1967: M.S. Wisconsin; Rural Sociology |
| Novasky, W. | 1969: M.A. North Carolina; Medical, Industrial |
| Pannu, R.
(with Ed. Foundations) | 1969: M.Ed. Alberta; Sociology of Education, Social Organization |
| Snider, E. | 1969: Ph.D. Michigan State; Urban, Demography |
| Wade, R.
(with Ed. Foundations) | 1968: B.S. Education, Genesco State; Education, Ethnomethodology |
| Whiteside, D. | 1967: Ph.D. Stanford; Family, Methodology |

4. VISITING ASSISTANT PROFESSOR

- | | |
|------------|----------------------------|
| Briggs, G. | 1969: Utah; Medical, Urban |
|------------|----------------------------|

5. LECTURERS:

Paul, G.	1968: MBA California Western; Industrial, Minorities
----------	---

6. SESSIONAL LECTURERS:

Howell, R.	1968: M.A. San Francisco State College; Family, Social Problems
Sydie, R.	1969: M.A. Alberta; Industrial Sociology, Sociology of Knowledge,
Tan, B.	1969: M.A. Hawaii; Sociology of Knowledge, Social Organization
Badir, D.	1968: M.S. London School of Economics; M.S. Syracuse University, Adolescent & Child Psychology, General Sociology

7. POST-DOCTORAL FELLOW

Sukdeo, F.	1969: M.A. Moscow Demography, Urban
------------	--

8. PROFESSIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE:

McVey, W. Jr.	1966: M.A. Washington, Pro- fessional Officer and Part-Time Lecturer, Office of Population Research
Tompkins, R.	1969: M.A. Alberta, Professional Officer, Executive Assistant to the Chairman and Associate Chairman

V SUBSTANTIVE AREAS

Presently in the department, there are eight substantive areas: *

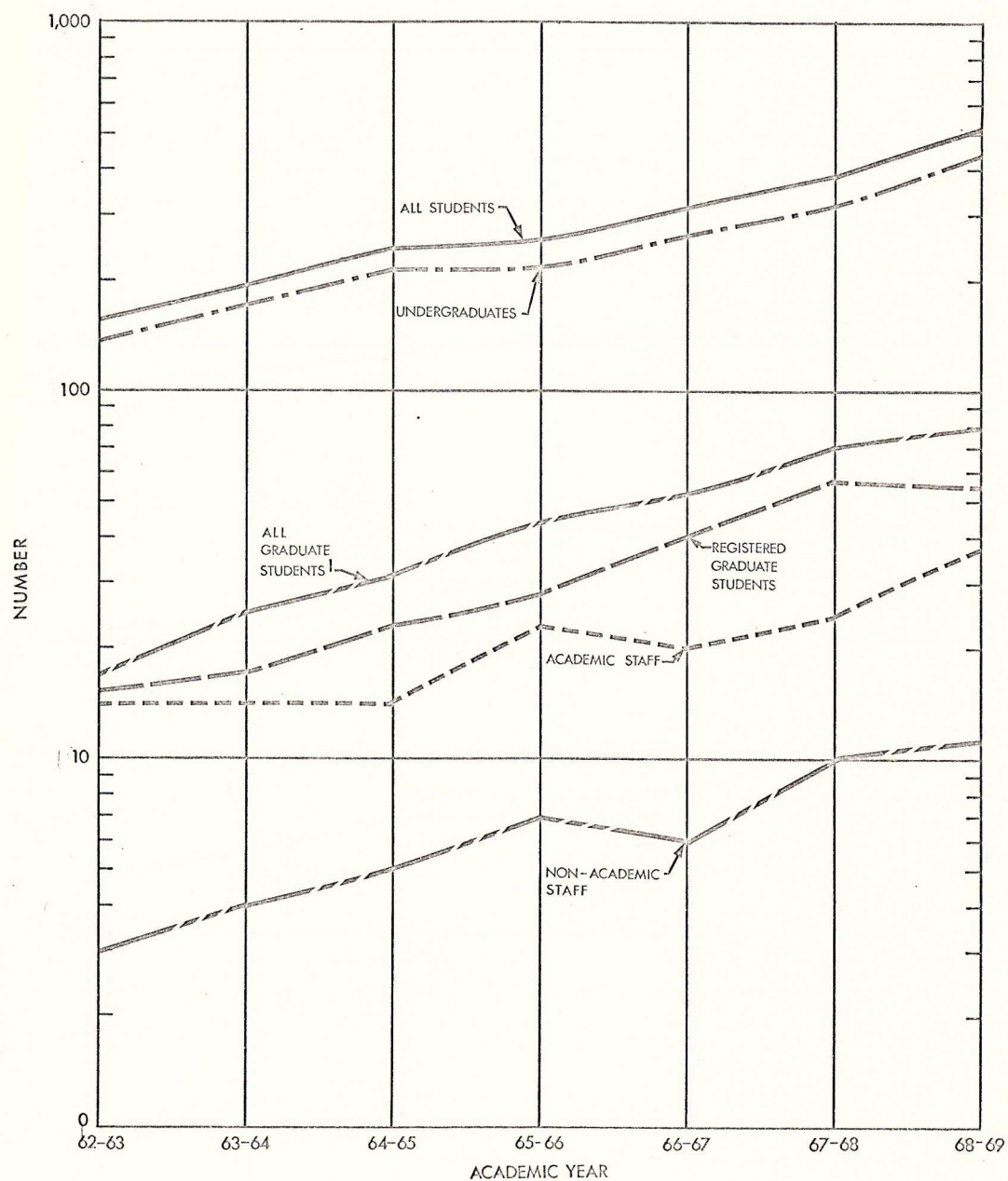
<u>AREA</u>	<u>CONVENOR 1969-70</u>
Theory	A. Davis
Methods and Statistics	K. Krotki
Social Psychology	G. Nettler
Social Organization	J. Forster
Deviance and Control	J. Hackler
Medical Sociology	C. Meilicke
Community Development	G. Kupfer
Demography-Urban	K. Krotki

The Constitution clarifies the areas of responsibilities and composition of these committees. Generally they are concerned with the academic development of the department's program. Members of the department are encouraged to join one or two substantive areas. The ideas generated within these committees are forwarded to the Standing Committees for coordination with the overall program of the department. The Standing Committees then recommend to the Executive Council Specific changes.

* Total membership of these committees was not available at publication date.

SOCIOLOGY STUDENT AND STAFF TRENDS
UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA: 1962-1968

68.

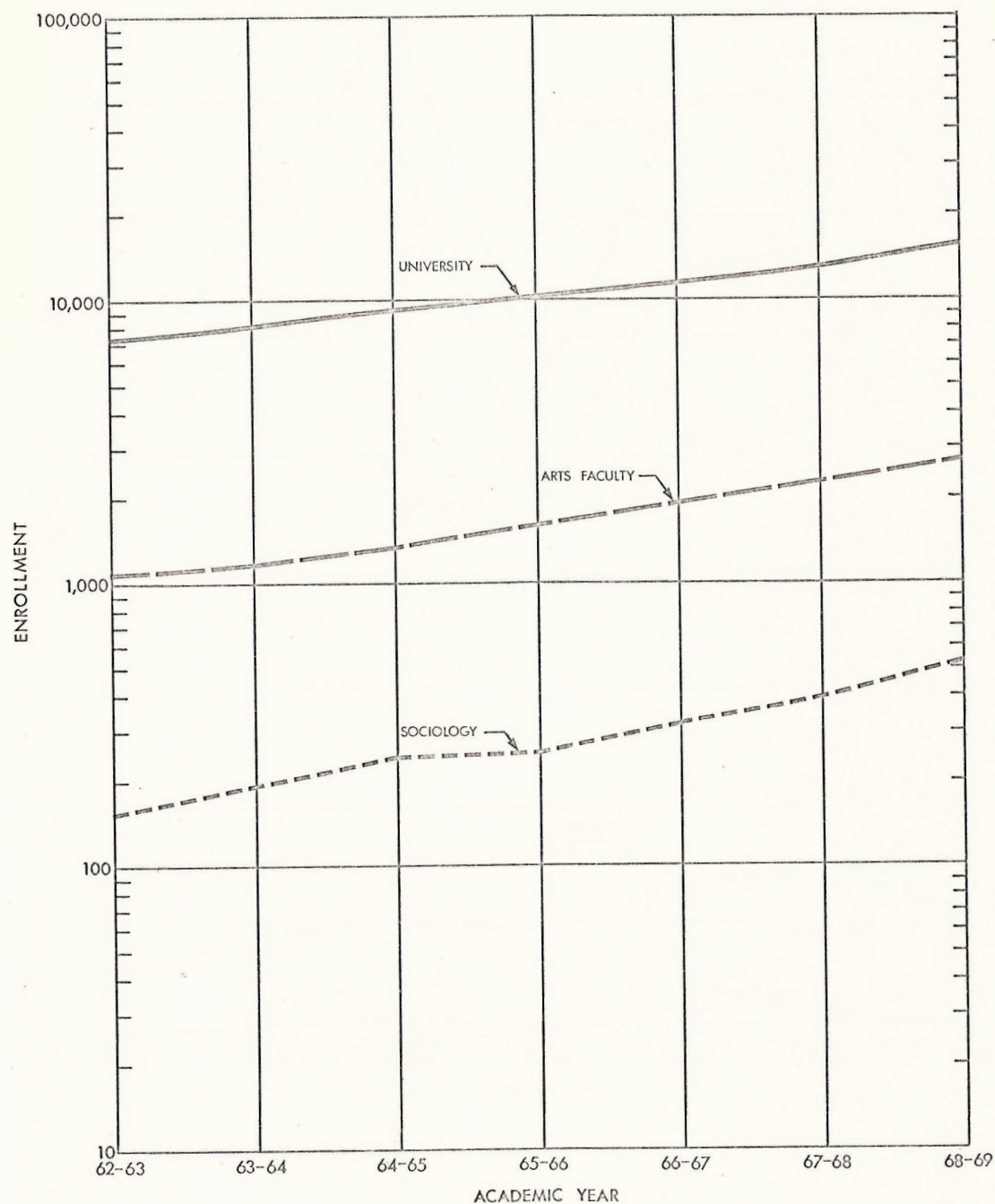


¹ INCLUDES ALL GRADUATE STUDENTS ON DEPARTMENT RECORDS

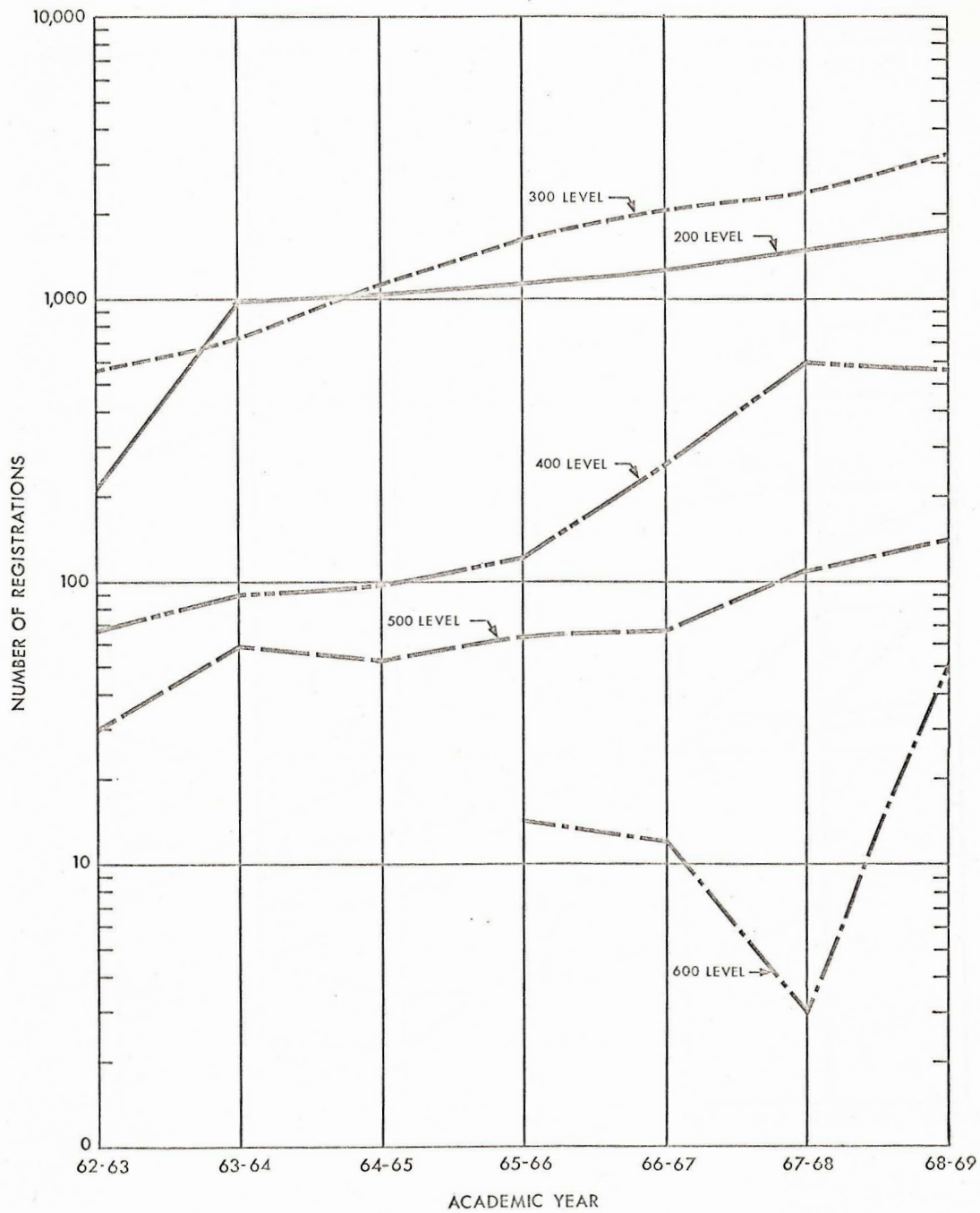
ENROLLMENT TRENDS

69.

TOTAL UNIVERSITY, ARTS FACULTY, AND SOCIOLOGY UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA: 1962-1968



REGISTRATION TRENDS
BY SOCIOLOGY COURSE LEVEL
UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA: 1962-1968



III Grading System

The following information on the present UA grading system may be helpful to you.

<u>UA Grade</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Rough</u> <u>U.S.A. Equivalent</u>
9	I	Outstanding	A+
8	I	Excellent	A
7	II	Very Good	B
6	III	Good	B-
5	III	Fair	C
4	III	Pass	D
3		Conditional	F+
2		Fail	F
1		Fail	F-

The grade 3, Conditional, may be counted as a Pass in a student's program subject to the approval of the Dean of the student's Faculty. Most three year programs permit one 3 to be counted as a credit while most four year programs will permit two 3's to be counted as credits. However, if a student receives a 3 in a course, he may take no further courses which require that course as a prerequisite.

The lowest grade which may be counted as a credit for a graduate student is a 6.

In first year courses grades tend to be distributed roughly as follows:

First Class	8, 9	10 - 15 %
Second Class	6, 7	35 - 40 %
Third Class	4, 5	35 - 40 %
Fail	1, 2, 3	10 - 15 %

During 1966-67 the G.P.A. for the required first year English course was 5.3. The G.P.A. for Sociology 202 was 5.7. The "respectable" range for first year courses is 5.3 - 5.7.

IMPORTANT It is a general policy that instructors teaching sectioned courses assign the same weighting to their final exams. In Sociology 202 the final exam carries a weight of 30%. Instructors teaching other sectioned courses should get together immediately and agree on a common weighting for their finals. The final must be weighted at least 30% and no more than 70%.

All instructors will receive class record books for their various classes from the Registrar's office toward the end of the month when registration has stabilized.

The following overview of the Department of Sociology was written circa 1988

■ The Department of Sociology is one of Canada's leading research departments in sociology. Members of its academic staff are skilled in such areas as sociological theory, social organization and work, social psychology, criminology and deviance, demography, family sociology, medical sociology, statistics and research methods, and Canadian society. The Department offers advanced research training leading to MA and PhD degrees in sociology, demography, corrections, and health care planning and evaluation, the latter a joint program with Health Services Administration and Community Medicine.

Sociology

A recent external review, under the auspices of the President's Advisory Committee on Campus Reviews, reported that "the Department has nationally and internationally recognized strengths. The Department is doing very solid work in diverse aspects of sociology. The criminology and demography segments ... enjoy strong reputations throughout Canada and individuals in those fields have international stature and distinction. In the field of quantitative methods, ... the Department is probably the best in Canada and is as good as or better than most departments in North America. Most members of the Department employ state of the art quantitative methods in their study of important substantive areas and this collective strength enhances the reputation of the Department."

Many of the Department's research initiatives are associated with the maintenance of high quality graduate programs. A total of 186 students have completed

MA degrees since 1961 (36 of these since 1984). A total of 92 students have completed PhD degrees since 1967 (13 of these since 1984). Research dissertations by the Department's recent PhD graduates have been on topics ranging from ethnolinguistic conflict, worker participation systems in industry and Weber's philosophy of social science, to the role of hospital administrators, determinants of health status, marital commitment, mobility and fertility.

A large portion of the research conducted in the Department of Sociology is associated with three research centres. One of these, the Population Research Laboratory established in 1966, is the original and largest demographic and social survey research unit in western Canada. In addition to many social surveys, the Laboratory has made population projections and conducted studies of fertility, mortality, and migration. The Population Research Laboratory specializes in conducting the annual Edmonton

Area Study (since 1977) and the All Alberta Study (since 1987)—studies which utilize survey methodologies to gather social data on a wide range of topics. These studies also serve to train graduate students in these survey methodologies. Special research topics have included quality of life, behavioural indices of styles of life, adaptations to environmental and social stress, quality of family life, rural-urban migration, cultural and leisure participation, quality of working life, community reactions to crime, public attitudes toward education, replications of selected previous topics, and family violence (also the special topic of the first All Alberta Study). The Population Research Laboratory also co-sponsors the Summer Institute on Quantitative Analysis of Social Data.

The Centre for Experimental Sociology conducts an ongoing program of experimental research. While controlled experimentation is not the typical research pattern within sociology, the Centre for Experimental Sociology maintains substantial laboratory facilities. A major research program on anorexia has been associated with the Centre in recent years. Students from the Departments of Psychology and Educational Psychology, among others, have conducted PhD research using the Centre's laboratory facilities.

The Centre for Criminological Research, sustained in part by grants from the Solicitor General of Canada, supports a variety of research initiatives in criminology. The Centre helps to focus criminological research within the Department, which recently has included research on fear of crime and juvenile justice.

In addition to these research centres, plus one other recent initiative in the area of systems research, members of the academic

staff are involved in other organized research programs such as the Centre for Gerontology. The Department of Sociology is associated with four research publications. *The Canadian Journal of Sociology* has been published under the aegis of the Department since the Journal's founding in 1975. *Canadian Studies in Population* also has been associated with the Department since the Journal's founding in 1974. Two other publications, *Criminologica* and *Historical Sociology*, are recent noteworthy initiatives. In addition to these conventional research publications, the Population Research Laboratory maintains Research Discussion Papers (a total of 50 have been produced since 1973, 16 of these since 1984), and the Edmonton Area Series (a total of 56 papers have been produced since 1977, 26 of these since 1984). The Centre for Criminological Research also maintains a series of Discussion Papers (a total of 10 have been produced since 1983, seven of these since 1984).

Members of the Department's academic staff routinely present research papers at national and international conferences. A substantial number of papers recently have been presented in venues such as the World Congress of Sociology, International Institute of Sociology, British Sociological Association, American Society of Criminology, National Council on Family Relations, Association for Behavior Analysis, and Canadian Sociology and Anthropology Association. Several members recently have completed extensive lecture tours in Asia, Europe, and the United Kingdom.

The Department's research facilities include not only the space occupied by some of the research centres, but also the Anita C. Stroud Memorial Research Room and the Computing Services Data Library. The former contains

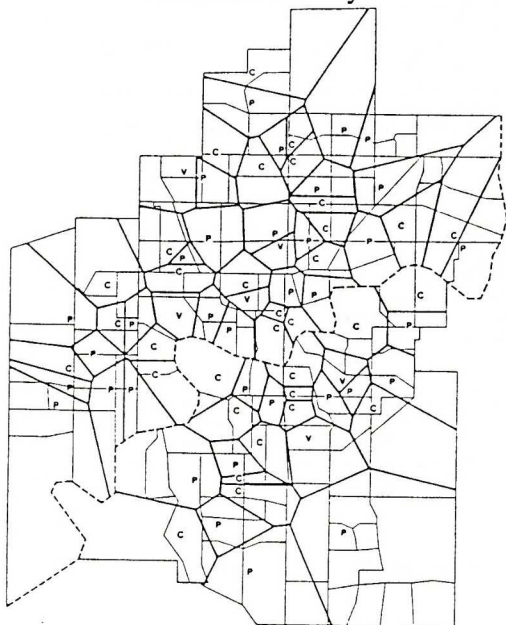
computer terminals and research work space, while the latter acquires and maintains original data files used in social science research. All departmental research efforts are supported by a skilled staff of consultants and research officers, by the serial and other specialized library holdings of the Stanley Taylor Sociology Reading Room, by the holdings of the main university libraries, and by computing facilities which include an Amdahl 580/5870 mainframe with terminals and other peripherals at several campus locations plus substantial microcomputing resources.

Members of the Department of Sociology typically conduct research in the context of one or another sub-specialty area. The reader is cautioned to remember that many of the following research contributions cut across two or more areas. Most members of the academic staff identify with at least several areas.

Euclidean market areas, dummy point boundary

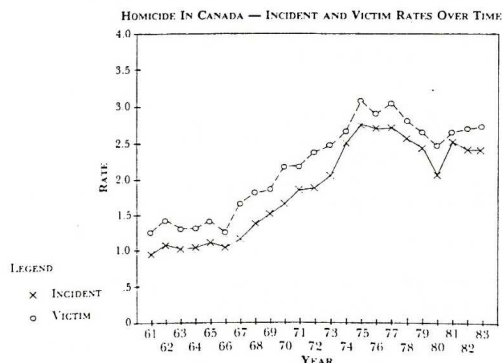
Research and Creative Work

Canadian Society



Euclidean market areas, census tracts,
non-convex city boundary (Edmonton 1982)

Criminology and Deviance



Books and Monographs

Gordon Laxer. *Open for Business: The Roots of Foreign Ownership in Canada*. Toronto: Lorimer, forthcoming.

Contributions to Books

Gordon Laxer. "The Political Economy of Aborted Development: The Canadian Case." In *The Structure of the Canadian Capitalist Class*, edited by Robert J. Brym, pp.67-102. Toronto: Garamond Press, 1985.

Alexander J. Matejko. "Polish Canadians in the 1980's: Issues and Problems." In *Central and East European Ethnicity in Canada: Adaptation and Presentation*, edited by T. Yedlin, pp. 87-98. Edmonton: Central and East European Studies Association of Alberta, 1985.

Articles

Heather Hammer and John W. Gartrell. "American Penetration and Canadian Development: A Case Study of Mature Dependency." *American Sociological Review* 51(1986):201-13.

Gordon Laxer. "Foreign Ownership and Myths about Canadian Development." *Canadian Review of Sociology and Anthropology* 22(1985):311-45.

Gordon Laxer. "Class, Nationality and the Roots of the Branch Plant Economy." *Studies in Political Economy* 21(1986):7-56.

Alexander J. Matejko. "Le changement d'identite ethnique: l'impact des nouveaux arrivants sur Les Canadiens-Polonais." ["Changing Ethnic Identity: The Impact of New Immigrants on Polish-Canadians."] *Recherches Sociologiques* 15(1984):241-66.

Work in Progress

Michael Gillespie is a collaborator in several studies of class voting in Canada. Gordon Laxer is completing papers on comparative political economy and divergence in the development of Canada and Sweden. Timothy Hartnagel, Harvey Krahn, Graham Lowe and collaborators are continuing to report findings from their SSHRC-funded research on youth employment, underemployment and unemployment in selected Canadian cities. Alexander Matejko is continuing his research on Canada as a post-industrial society (see *Studies in Social Organization and Work*).

Books and Monographs

Thomas Fleming, ed. *The New Criminologies in Canada: Crime, State, and Control*. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1985.

Timothy F. Hartnagel and Robert A. Silverman, eds. *Critique and Explanation: Essays in Honor of Gwynne Nettler*. New Brunswick: Transaction Books, 1986.

Robert A. Silverman and James J. Teevan, eds. *Crime in Canadian Society*. Third edition. Toronto: Butterworths, 1986.

Contributions to Books

James C. Hackler. "Juvenile Justice in Canada: Comparisons with Other Systems." In *European and North-American Juvenile Justice Systems: Aspects and Tendencies*, edited by Hans-Jurgen Kerner, Burt Galaway and Helmut Janssen, pp. 503-25. Munchen: Schriftenreihe der Deutschen Vereinigung fur Jugendgerichte und Jugendgerichtshilfen, 1986.

James C. Hackler. "Evaluation: How Does It Work?" In *Handbook of Crime and Delinquency Prevention*, edited by Elmer H. Johnson, pp. 321-45. New York: Greenwood Press, 1987.

James C. Hackler. "Strain Theories: Responding to the Demands of and Opportunities in a Society." In *Criminology: A Canadian Perspective*, edited by Rick Linden, pp. 155-76. Toronto: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1987.

Timothy F. Hartnagel. "Correlates of Criminal Behaviour." In *Criminology: A Canadian Perspective*, edited by Rick Linden, pp. 74-101. Toronto: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1987.

Joyce Horton and Leslie Kennedy. "Coping with the Fear of Crime." In *Women Isolation and Bonding: Readings in the Ecology of Gender*, edited by K. Storrie. Toronto: Methuen, forthcoming.

Leslie W. Kennedy. "Crime, Conflict, and Alternative Dispute Resolution: The Changing Role of Communities." In *Contemporary Community*, edited by D. Chekki. New York: Garland, forthcoming.

Articles

James C. Hackler and C. Janssen. "Police Killings." *Canadian Journal of Criminology* 27(1985):227-32.

James C. Hackler, Antoine Garapon, Chuck Frigon and Ken Knight. "Locking Up Juveniles in Canada: Some Comparisons with France." *Canadian Public Policy*, in press.

James C. Hackler. "Practicing in France What Americans Have Preached: The Response of French Judges to Juveniles." *Crime and Delinquency*, in press.

- Timothy F. Hartnagel, James J. Creechan and Robert A. Silverman. "Public Opinion and the Legalization of Abortion." *Canadian Review of Sociology and Anthropology* 22(1985):411-30.
- Timothy F. Hartnagel and Muhammad Mizanuddin. "Modernization, Gender Role Convergence and Female Crime: A Further Test." *International Journal of Comparative Sociology* 27(1986):1-14.
- Leslie W. Kennedy and Harvey Krahn. "Rural-Urban Origin and Fear of Crime: The Case for 'Rural Baggage.'" *Rural Sociology* 49(1984):247-60.
- Leslie W. Kennedy and Robert A. Silverman. "Perception of Social Diversity and Fear of Crime." *Environment and Behavior* 17(1985):275-95.
- Leslie W. Kennedy and Harvey Krahn. "Producing Personal Safety: The Effects of Crime Rates, Police Force Size, and Fear of Crime." *Criminology* 23(1985):697-710.
- Leslie W. Kennedy. "Going It Alone: Unreported Crime and Individual Self-Help." *Journal of Criminal Justice*, in press.
- Harvey Krahn, Timothy F. Hartnagel and John W. Gartrell. "Income Inequality and Homicide Rates: Cross-National Data and Criminological Theories." *Criminology* 24(1986):269-95.
- Parameswara Krishnan and Shirley Loh. "A Stochastic Model of Criminological Transition." *Criminologica* 1(1985):35-48.
- Robert A. Silverman and S. K. Mukherjee. "Intimate Homicide: An Analysis of Violent Social Relationships." *Behavioral Sciences and the Law* 5(1987):37-47.
- Robert A. Silverman and Leslie W. Kennedy. "Relational Distance and Homicide: The Role of the Stranger." *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*, in press.

Work in Progress

James Hackler is continuing with his research on comparative studies in juvenile justice. Timothy Hartnagel is completing papers on urban crime in Canada, and school dropouts and delinquency. Leslie Kennedy is completing research on wife assault in Alberta plus a book-length work on conflict management and criminology. Robert Silverman is continuing with his research on homicide.

Demography

Books and Monographs

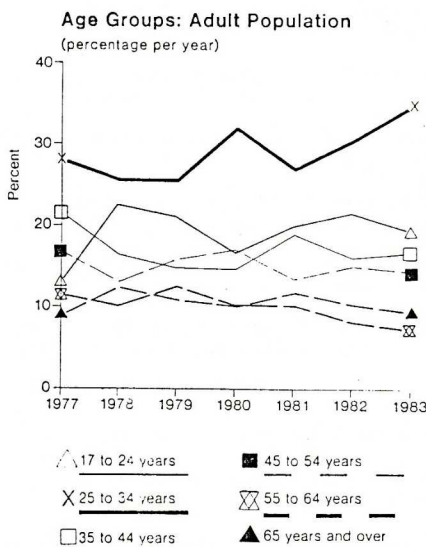
Herbert C. Northcott. *Changing Residence: The Geographic Mobility of Elderly Canadians*. Toronto: Butterworths, forthcoming.

Contributions to Books

- John W. Gartrell, Harvey Krahn and Tim Trytten. "Boom-Towns: The Social Consequences of Rapid Growth." In *Resource Communities: A Decade of Disruption*, edited by D. D. Detomasi and J. W. Gartrell, pp. 85-100. Boulder: Westview Press, 1984.
- R. G. Ironside and Wayne W. McVey. "Migration and Preferred Places in Alberta." In *New Approaches to the Development of Marginal Regions*, edited by M. Cawley, pp. 36-65. Galway: University College, 1986.
- Leslie W. Kennedy. "Urban Sociology." In *Introduction to Sociology*, edited by J. Teevan. Toronto: Prentice-Hall, forthcoming.
- Parameswara Krishnan. "Some Demographic Applications of the Univariate and the Bivariate Forms of the Pareto Distribution." In *Proceedings of the International Statistical Institute*, pp. 267-68. Amsterdam: International Statistical Institute, 1985.
- Wayne W. McVey. "The Study of Population." In *An Introduction to Sociology*, edited by M. Michael Rosenberg et al., pp. 479-534. Toronto: Methuen, 1986.

Articles

- Rita Chow, Parameswara Krishnan and Nirannanilat Lalu. "Female Working Life Expectancy, Canada 1921-1971: Results from an Application of Model Working Life Tables." *Canadian Studies in Population* 13(1986):181-92.
- George Jarvis and J. Jayachandran. "Socio-Economic Development, Medical Care and Nutrition as Determinants of Infant Mortality in Less-Developed Countries." *Social Biology*, in press.
- George Jarvis and Herbert C. Northcott. "Religion and Differences in Mortality." *Social Science and Medicine*, in press.
- Leslie W. Kennedy and N. Mehra. "Effects of Social Change on Well-Being: Boom and Bust in a Western Canadian City." *Social Indicators Research* 17(1985):101-13.
- Parameswara Krishnan. "A Diffusion Process Approximation of Human Fertility Transition." *Socio-Economic Planning Sciences* 18(1984):69-70.
- Parameswara Krishnan and Dave Odynek. "A Generalization of Petersen's Typology of Migration." *International Migration*, in press.
- Karol Krotki, T. R. Balakrishnan and Evelyne Lapierre-Adamcyk. "Contraceptive Use in Canada 1984." *Family Planning Perspectives* 17(1985):209-15.
- Karol Krotki. "Reported Masculinity Ratio in Pakistan: A Triumph of Anthropology and Economics over Biology." *Pakistan Development Review* 24(1985):267-97.
- J. R. Oppong, R. G. Ironside and L. W. Kennedy. "Perceived Quality of Life in a Centre-Periphery Framework." *Social Indicators Research*, in press.
- Frank Trovato. "A Time Series Analysis of International Immigration and Suicide Mortality in Canada." *International Journal of Social Psychiatry* 32(1986):38-46.
- Frank Trovato and Carl F. Grindstaff. "Economic Status: A Census Analysis of Thirty-Year-Old Immigrant Women in Canada." *Canadian Review of Sociology and Anthropology* 23(1986):569-87.



- Frank Trovato and George K. Jarvis. "Immigrant Suicide in Canada: 1971 and 1981." *Social Forces* 65(1986):433-57.
- Frank Trovato. "A Macrosociological Analysis of Native Indian Fertility in Canada: 1961, 1971, and 1981." *Social Forces*, in press.
- Frank Trovato. "Mortality Differentials in Canada: French, British and Native Indians." *Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry*, in press.
- Frank Trovato. "Suicide in Canada: A Further Look at the Effects of Age, Period and Cohort." *Canadian Journal of Public Health*, in press.
- Frank Trovato. "Rural-Urban Migration and Fertility in Costa Rica." *International Review of Modern Sociology*, in press.

Work in Progress

Wayne McVey is preparing a new text on Canadian population. George Jarvis is completing papers on Indian suicide, Canadian urban differentiation, demographic features of the Mormon family in Canada, plus a book-length work on the religious demography of Canada. Parameswara Krishnan's ongoing projects include an historical demography of the Buddhists in India, a model of the age pattern of mortality from cardiovascular diseases, demographic models in criminology, plus several technical papers in statistics and mathematical sociology. Karol Krotki is completing research on oral contraceptive use in Canada, the socio-economic consequences of the divergence between the age pyramid and the opportunity pyramid, and the socio-economic consequences of low fertility. Frank Trovato is completing papers on topics such as native Indian fertility in Canada, mortality among immigrants to Canada, mortality among middle-aged and elderly Albertans, change in the marriage rate among Canadian women, a cross-national study of adolescent suicide, and the seasonality of vital events; he also is at work on a monograph on the interurban mobility of the foreign born in Canada.

Family Sociology

Contributions to Books

- Charles W. Hobart. "Premarital Sexuality." In *Courtship, Marriage and Family in Canada*, edited by G. Ramu. Toronto: Prentice-Hall, forthcoming.
- Lyle Larson. "Marital Breakdown in Canada: A Sociological Analysis." In *Christian Marriage Today: Growth or Breakdown?* edited by Joseph A. Buijs, pp.35-69. Toronto: Edwin Mellen Press, in press.
- R. A. Sydie. "Sociology and Gender." In *An Introduction to Sociology*, edited by M. Michael Rosenberg et al., pp.315-63. Toronto: Methuen, 1986.

Articles

- David Brown and Charles W. Hobart. "Effects of Prior Marriage Children on Adjustment in Remarriage." *Journal of Comparative Family Studies*, in press.
- Charles W. Hobart. "Parent-Child Relations in Remarried Families." *Journal of Family Issues*, in press.
- Charles W. Hobart. "Relationships in Remarried Families." *Canadian Journal of Sociology*, in press.
- Parameswara Krishnan. "Family and Household Structure among the Nineteenth Century Christians of Kerala, India." *Annales de Demographie Historique* (1986):215-25.
- Lyle Larson and Brenda Munro. "Religious Inter-marriage in Canada, 1974-1982." *International Journal of Sociology of the Family*, in press.
- Herbert C. Northcott. "Widowhood and Remarriage Trends in Canada, 1956 to 1981." *Canadian Journal on Aging* 3(1984):63-78.
- Frank Trovato. "A Longitudinal Analysis of Divorce and Suicide in Canada." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 49(1986):193-203.
- Frank Trovato. "A Macrosociological Analysis of Change in the Marriage Rate: Canadian Women, 1921-25 to 1981-85." *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, in press.

Work in Progress

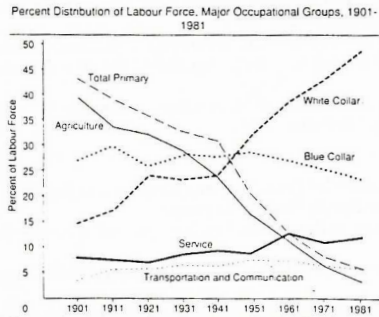
Sharon Abu-Laban is participating in a major work on the Muslim family in North America. Charles Hobart is completing research on remarried families and has received an SSHRC research grant to study changes in courtship and marriage in Canada. Lyle Larson is working on several major works including a book on interpersonal perception in families, and, with George Jarvis, a book on Canada's families (see Studies in Demography).

Medical Sociology

Contributions to Books

- Robert W. Hetherington. "The Utilization of Social Science Research in Mental Health Policy: A Canadian Survey." In *Sociology of Health and Health Care in Canada*, edited by B. Singh Bolaria and Harley D. Dickinson. Toronto: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, forthcoming.
- Herbert C. Northcott. "The Financing, Allocation, and Utilization of Health Care Resources with a Focus on the Issue of Extra Billing." In *Sociology of Health and Health Care in Canada*, edited by B. Singh Bolaria and Harley D. Dickinson. Toronto: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, forthcoming.
- T. Rundall and Robert W. Hetherington. "The Social Structure of Work Groups." In *Health Care Management: A Text in Organization Theory and Behavior*, edited by S. Shortell and A. Kaluzny. New York: John Wiley, forthcoming.

Social Organization and Work



Articles

- Robert W. Hetherington and Gerald E. Calderone. "Prevention and Health Policy: A View from the Social Sciences." *Public Health Reports* 100(1985):507-14.
- Frank Trovato. "Suicide and Ethnic Factors in Canada." *International Journal of Social Psychiatry* 32(1986):55-64.

Work in Progress

- Robert Hetherington is completing several works on organizational structure and effectiveness in hospitals. George Jarvis is completing research on medical examiners and manner of death, and drinking patterns and self-injury (see *Studies in Demography, Family, Social Organization and Work*).

Books and Monographs

- J.B. Cunningham and T.H. White, editors. *Quality of Working Life: Contemporary Cases*. Ottawa: Labour Canada, 1984.
- Harvey Krahn and Graham S. Lowe. *Work, Industry and Canadian Society*. Toronto: Nelson, Canada, forthcoming.
- Graham S. Lowe and Harvey J. Krahn, eds. *Working Canadians: Readings in the Sociology of Work and Industry*. Toronto: Methuen, 1984.
- Graham S. Lowe and Herbert C. Northcott. *Under Pressure: A Study of Job Stress*. Toronto: Garamond Press, 1986.
- Graham S. Lowe. *Women in the Administrative Revolution: The Feminization of Clerical Work*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press; Cambridge: Policy Press, 1987.
- Alexander J. Matejko. *Comparative Work Systems: Ideologies and Reality in Eastern Europe*. New York: Praeger, 1986.
- Alexander J. Matejko. *In Search of New Organizational Paradigms*. New York: Praeger, 1986.
- Alexander J. Matejko. *The Self-Defeating Organization: A Critique of Bureaucracy*. New York: Praeger, 1986.

Contributions to Books

- Graham S. Lowe. "Mechanization, Feminization and Managerial Control in the Early 20th Century Canadian Office." In *On the Job: the Labour Process in Canada*, edited by Craig Heron and Robert Storey, pp. 177-209. Toronto: McGill-Queen's University Press, 1986.
- Alexander J. Matejko. "A Paradigm of Managerial Dilemmas: Its Application to the Problem of Employees' Activism." In *Arbeitsperspektiven angewandter Sozialwissenschaft*, edited by Helmut Klages, pp. 188-244. Opladen: Westdeutscher Verlag, 1985.
- Alexander J. Matejko. "The Blue Collar Workers in Eastern Europe." In *The Soviet Union and the Challenge of the Future*, edited by A. Shtromas and M. A. Kaplan. New York: Paragon House, forthcoming.
- Terrence H. White. "Future Shock: Critical Issues in the Coming Years." In *Human Resource Management: Contemporary Perspectives in Canada*, edited by K.M. Srinivas, pp. 566-89. Toronto: McGraw-Hill Ryerson, 1984.
- Terrence H. White. "Occupational Adaptation to Environmental Complexities: The Case of Oil Scouts." In *The Sociology of Work: Papers in Honour of Oswald Hall*, edited by A. Wipperfurth, pp. 403-21. Toronto: Macmillan, 1984.
- Terrence H. White. "Industrial and Organizational Sociology in Canada: A Critical Assessment." In *Models and Myths in Canadian Sociology*, edited by S.D. Berkowitz, pp. 175-210. Toronto: Butterworths, 1984.
- Terrence H. White. "Formal Organizations." In *Sociology*, revised third edition, edited by R. Hagedorn, pp. 305-38. Toronto: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1985.

Articles

- Harvey Krahn and Graham S. Lowe. "Public Attitudes Towards Unions: Some Canadian Evidence." *Journal of Labor Research* 5(1984):149-64.
- Harvey Krahn, Graham S. Lowe and Julian Tanner. "The Social-Psychological Impact of Unemployment in Edmonton." *Canadian Journal of Public Health* 76(1985):88-92.
- Parameswara Krishnan. "Unemployment Tables and Unemployment-Free Working Life: Sri Lanka." *Marga* 8(1986):67-76.
- Graham S. Lowe. "'The Enormous File': The Evolution of the Modern Office in Early Twentieth-Century Canada." *Archivaria* 19(1985):137-51.
- Graham S. Lowe and Harvey Krahn. "Where Wives Work: The Relative Effects of Situational and Attitudinal Factors." *Canadian Journal of Sociology* 10(1985):1-22.
- Graham S. Lowe, Harvey Krahn and Julian Tanner. "Young People's Explanations of Unemployment." *Youth and Society*, in press.
- Graham S. Lowe and Herbert C. Northcott. "The Impact of Working Conditions, Social Roles and Personal Characteristics on Gender Differences in Distress." *Work and Occupations*, in press.
- Alexander J. Matejko. "Social Effectiveness of Organizational Structures: The Case of a Governmental Agency in Canada." *Guru Nanak Journal of Sociology* 6(1985):33-58.
- Herbert C. Northcott and Graham S. Lowe. "The Influence of Working Conditions on Psychological Distress in the Post Office." *Canada's Mental Health* 32(1984):25-27, 32.
- Herbert C. Northcott and Graham S. Lowe. "Job and Gender Influences in the Subjective Experience of Work." *Canadian Review of Sociology and Anthropology* 24(1987):117-31.
- Terrence H. White. "Productivity and the Nature of Work." *Journal of Business Ethics* 3(1984):55-61.

Work in Progress

Timothy Hartnagel, Harvey Krahn, Graham Lowe and collaborators are continuing to report findings from their SSHRC-funded longitudinal study of the transition from school to work in three Canadian cities, including the preparation of a research monograph on the labour market experiences of high-school dropouts in Canada. Graham Lowe and Herbert Northcott are completing papers on attitudes toward unions and gender differentials in routinized work, psychological distress and social support. Alexander Matejko is completing several works on comparative societies, sociotechnics, sociology of work, organizational culture, and studies of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

Social Psychology

Contributions to Books

Dorothy Entwisle and Leslie Hayduk. "Schooling and Young Children." In *Handbook of Longitudinal Research*, edited by S.A. Mednick, M. Harvey and K.M. Finello, pp. 364-80. New York: Praeger, 1984.

Articles

- W. Frank Epling and W. David Pierce. "Activity-Based Anorexia in Rats as a Function of Opportunity to Run on an Activity Wheel." *Nutrition and Behavior* 2(1984):37-49.
- W. Frank Epling and W. David Pierce. "The Basic Importance of Applied Behavior Analysis." *The Behavior Analyst* 9(1986):89-99.
- W. Frank Epling and W. David Pierce. "Activity-Based Anorexia: A Biobehavioral Perspective." *International Journal of Eating Disorders*, in press.
- Andrew Harrell. "Do Liberated Women Drive their Husbands to Drink? The Impact of Masculine Orientation, Status Inconsistency, and Family Life Satisfaction on Male Liquor Consumption." *International Journal of the Addictions*, in press.
- Andrew Harrell. "Masculine Orientation, Wife's Power, and Marital Conflict." *Social Behavior and Personality*, in press.
- Andrew Harrell. "Masculinity and Farming-Related Accidents." *Sex Roles: A Journal of Research*, in press.
- Andrew Harrell. "Perceived Risk of Occupational Injury: The Impact of Occupational Hazardousness, Repetitious Work, and Occupational Accidents." *Journal of Occupational Behavior*, in press.
- W. David Pierce and W. Frank Epling. "On the Persistence of Cognitive Explanation: Implications for Behavior Analysis." *Behaviorism* 12(1984):15-27.
- W. David Pierce, W. Frank Epling and Douglas P. Boer. "Deprivation and Satiation: The Interrelations between Food and Wheel Running." *Journal of Experimental Analysis of Behavior* 46(1986):199-210.
- W. David Pierce. "Which Coke Is It? Social Influence in the Marketplace." *Psychological Reports* 60(1987):279-86.
- W. David Pierce and Terry W. Belke. "Stimulus Control of Opinion by Brand Names: A Social Conditioning Analysis." *Psychological Record*, in press.
- James C. Russell, W. Frank Epling, W. David Pierce, Roger M. Amy and Douglas P. Boer. "Induction of Voluntary Prolonged Running by Rats." *Journal of Applied Physiology*, in press.

Work in Progress

In addition to ongoing research on anorexia being conducted by David Pierce and Frank Epling, the Center for Experimental Sociology has research underway on the social control of pain and complex choice situations. Andrew Harrell is completing several projects on accident analysis and prevention, and pedestrian safety. Leslie Hayduk continues research on topics in education and personal space.

Statistics and Methods

Books and Monographs

Leslie Hayduk. *Structural Equation Modeling with LISREL: An Introduction*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1987.

Contributions to Books

Shirley Loh and Parameswara Krishnan. "Pearson Type I Approximation of Human Mortality Curve." In *Proceedings of the American Statistical Association*, pp. 429-32. Washington: American Statistical Association, 1985.

Articles

- Michael Gillespie, Elisabeth M. TenVergert and Johannes Kingma. "Using Mokken Methods to Develop Robust Cross-National Scales: American and West German Attitudes Toward Abortion." *Social Indicators Research*, in press.
- Michael Gillespie, Elisabeth M. TenVergert and Johannes Kingma. "Using Mokken Scale Analysis to Develop Unidimensional Scales: Do the Six Abortion Items in the NORC GSS Form One or Two Scales?" *Quality & Quantity*, in press.
- Parameswara Krishnan, S. Islam and E. Ng. "On Generalized Gompertz Curves." In *Proceedings of the American Statistical Association*, pp. 165-68. Washington: American Statistical Association, 1986.

Work in Progress

Michael Gillespie continues to study the psychometric structure of attitude scales and related topics. Leslie Hayduk's text on LISREL is being applied to selected research problems. Parameswara Krishnan continues to develop statistical tests with applications in demography and criminology (see *Studies in Demography*).

Sociological Theory

Books and Monographs

- Germot Boehme and Nico Stehr, eds. *Knowledge Society*. Dordrecht: D. Reidel, 1986.
- A. Jain and Alexander J. Matejko, eds. *A Critique of Marxist and Non-Marxist Thought*. New York: Praeger, 1986.
- David Kettler, Volker Meja and Nico Stehr. *Karl Mannheim*. London: Tavistock, 1984.
- David Kettler, Volker Meja and Nico Stehr, eds. *Karl Mannheim: Conservatism*. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1986.
- Volker Meja and Nico Stehr. *Knowledge and Society: Contemporary Perspectives on the Sociology of Knowledge*. New Brunswick: Transaction Books, 1984.
- Volker Meja, Dieter Misgeld and Nico Stehr, eds. *Modern German Sociology*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1987.
- Derek Sayer. *The Violence of Abstraction: The Analytic Foundations of Historical Materialism*. Oxford: Basil Blackwell, 1987.
- Nico Stehr, ed. *Robert K. Merton: Wissenschaft und Gesellschaft*. Frankfurt am Main: Suhrkamp, 1985.
- R. A. Sydie. *Natural Women, Cultured Men: A Feminist Perspective on Sociological Theory*. Toronto: Methuen, 1987.

Contributions to Books

- Richard Jung. "The Structure of Social Action: In Memory of Talcott Parsons." In *Problems of Actors and Actions*, edited by A. Pedretti, pp. 207-22. London: Princelet Editions, 1984.
- Richard Jung. "A Quaternion of Metaphors for the Hermeneutics of Life." In *Proceedings of the International Conference of the Society for General Systems Research*, edited by B. H. Banathy, pp. 169-75. Seaside, Calif.: Intersystems Publications, 1985.
- Volker Meja and Nico Stehr. "The Design of Modern Sociology: Robert K. Merton's Structural Analysis." In *Robert K. Merton*, edited by Carlo Mongardini. Milano: Il Mulino, forthcoming.
- Volker Meja and Nico Stehr. "The Sociology of Knowledge and the Ethos of Science." In *Gedenkschrift for Werner Stark*, edited by Hermann Strasser et al. New York: Fordham University Press, forthcoming.
- Nico Stehr. "Sociological Theory and Practical Reason: The Restriction of the Scope of Sociological Theory." In *Sociological Theory in Transition*, edited by Mark Wardell and Stephen Turner. London: Allen and Unwin, forthcoming.
- Nico Stehr. "Robert K. Merton's Sociology of Science." In *Masters of Sociology: Robert K. Merton*, edited by Jon Clark et al. London: Falmer, forthcoming.

Articles

- Raymond A. Morrow. "Critical Theory and Critical Sociology." *Canadian Review of Sociology and Anthropology* 22(1985):710-47.
- Derek Sayer. "The Critique of Politics and Political Economy: Capitalism, Communism and the State in Marx's Writings of the Mid-1840s." *Sociological Review* 33(1985):221-53.
- R. A. Sydie. "The Value of Reproduction: A Partial Re-Examination of Tonnies Gemeinschaft and Gesellschaft." *Atlantis*, in press.

Work in Progress

Richard Jung continues his research on systems theory and related topics. Paulusaramage Saram continues with research on the sociology of Max Weber. Derek Sayer is completing a major Marx anthology, a book on capitalism, and research on state formation, social structure, and moral regulation in England 1538-1836. Nico Stehr is working on the sociology of Robert Merton and a project on the knowledge society.

Other Sociological Studies

Books and Monographs

- Baha Abu-Laban and Sharon Abu-Laban, editors. *The Arab World: Dynamics of Development*. Leiden: E. J. Brill, 1986.
- Baha Abu-Laban and Brendan Rule, eds. *The Human Sciences: Contribution to Society and Future Research Needs*. Edmonton: University of Alberta Press, forthcoming.
- Philip Corrigan and Derek Sayer. *The Great Arch: English State Formation as Cultural Revolution*. Oxford: Basil Blackwell, 1985.
- D. D. Detomasi and J. W. Gartrell, editors. *Resource Communities: A Decade of Disruption*. Boulder: Westview Press, 1984.
- David Frisby and Derek Sayer. *Society*. London: Tavistock, 1986.

Contributions to Books

- Derek Sayer. "This Scepter'd Isle: The 'Peculiarities of the English' Reconsidered." In *Interdisciplinarné štúdia nad Geneza Kapitalizmu*, edited by A. Czarnota. Turun: Copernicus University Press, forthcoming.
- John Young. "Prejudice and Discrimination: Can Schools Make A Difference?" In *Contemporary Educational Issues: A Canadian Mosaic*, edited by L. Stewin et al., pp. 370-80. Toronto: Copp Clark, 1987.

John Young. "Population Shifts, Demands and Education." In *Social Change and Education in Canada*, edited by B. Ghosh and D. Ray, pp.57-65. Toronto: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1987.

Articles

- Baha Abu-Laban. "Arab-Canadians and the Arab-Israeli Conflict." *Arab Studies Quarterly*, in press.
- Philip Corrigan and Derek Sayer. "Revolution Against the State: The Context and Significance of Marx's Later Writings." *Dialectical Anthropology*, in press.
- Anne Marie Decore and Raj S. Pannu. "Educational Financing in Canada 1970-71 to 1984-85: Who Calls the Tune, Who Pays the Piper?" *Canadian Journal of Higher Education* 16(1986):27-49.
- John W. Gartrell and David Gartrell. "Social Status and Agricultural Innovation: A Meta-Analysis." *Rural Sociology* 50(1985):38-50.
- Charles W. Hobart. "Native-White Relations in a Northern Oil Town." *Canadian Journal of Native Studies*, in press.
- Stephen Kent. "Weber, Goethe, and William Penn: Themes of Marital Love." *Sociological Analysis* 46(1985):315-20.
- Stephen Kent. "Psychological and Mystical Interpretations of Early Quakerism: William James and Rufus Jones." *Religion*, in press.
- Stephen Kent. "Puritan Radicalism and Contemporary Religious Sects." *Comparative Social Research*, in press.
- Stephen Kent. "Slogan Chanters to Mantra Chanters: A Mertonian Deviance Analysis of Conversion to the Religious Organizations of the Early 1970s." *Sociological Analysis*, in press.
- Harvey Krahn and John W. Gartrell. "Effects of Foreign Trade, Government Spending, and World System Status on Income Distribution." *Rural Sociology* 50(1985):181-92.
- Alexander J. Matejko. "Is the West in Real Trouble?" *Guru Nanak Journal of Sociology* 5(1984):130-63.

Work in Progress

John Gartrell is principal co-investigator in a major National Institute of Mental Health (USA) funded project on victims of rape. George Jarvis and Herbert Northcott are among the interdisciplinary co-editors of a book-length work tentatively entitled *The Mormon Presence in Canada, 1887-1987*. Raymond Morrow is preparing a book on theories of social and cultural reproduction in education. Rosalind Sydie is working on a project regarding women artists and the concept of genius.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

1. OVERVIEW OF THE DEPARTMENT

History

The first full-time sociologist appointed to the faculty of the University of Alberta was Robert L. James in 1956. His position was located in the Department of Philosophy and Psychology. A second appointment followed in 1958 when Samuel Strong joined the department. By 1960 there were six full-time sociologists teaching in the newly-named Department of Philosophy and Sociology.

One year later there were ten sociologists, and the separate Department of Sociology was created, with Dr. Robert James as Head. The department's first Master's Degree was awarded at the end of that year.

In 1963 the department's name was changed to Sociology and Anthropology, reflecting the fact that there were three anthropologists within the department's faculty. In 1966 the separate Department of Anthropology was established, and the Department of Sociology found its new home in the H.M. Tory building.

In 1963 Robert James accepted a visiting professor invitation to the University of Toronto, and Gordon Hirabayashi became Acting Head. Upon Dr. James' resignation in 1964 Dr. Hirabayashi was appointed Head, a position he held until 1970. Dr. Hirabayashi's tenure as Head was characterized by rapid staff expansion, a great deal of staff turn-over and numerous program developments. Faculty recruitment was a full-time activity during that period. Four professors were hired in 1961, five in 1962, three each in 1963 and 1964, six in 1965, four in 1966, nine in 1967, seven in 1968, six in 1969, and three in 1970. By that time the Department of Sociology had 36 full-time faculty members and an additional 12 FTE teaching staff.

The Ph.D. program in Sociology was initiated in 1965 and by the early 1970's had become the most productive in Canada. With the move into the Tory building in 1966, the department established a Small Groups Laboratory (subsequently renamed Centre for Experimental Sociology), the Population Research Laboratory and the specialized Honours and Graduate student Library (Stanley Taylor Memorial Library).

In 1970 the late John Forster succeeded Dr. Hirabayashi as Chair of the Department. When Dr. Forster resigned in December of 1971 Baha Abu-Laban was appointed Acting Chair. Charles Hobart served as Chair from 1972 to 1975; Terrence White from 1975 to 1980; Robert Silverman from 1980 to 1985; Gordon Fearn from 1985 to 1988. Robert Silverman was re-appointed in 1988 for a five year term. Baha Abu-Laban begins a three year term in July 1993.

Staff

Currently the Department of Sociology has a faculty of 36.5 FTE, 1 APO, 2 FSO's, and 14 support staff. We served 8500 undergraduate students' registrations during the 1992-93 academic year, and have 65 graduate students. Within the past five years, the department has lost 4 faculty positions.

Facilities

The Centre for Experimental Research is a very busy and productive arm of the department. It generates a great deal of research and publications with the involvement of a significant number of graduate students.

The Population Research Laboratory has become the most important centre for Social Science Research in the Province. The research conducted through the PRL transcends the parameters that might be anticipated by its name, and serves the research needs of the department, the university, and the larger community. If staff and space were available, the PRL could very well become the pre-eminent research facility in the country.

The Stanley Taylor Memorial Library is an extremely important facility for faculty, graduate students and undergraduate students alike. It serves as an important adjunct to the Population Research Laboratory and it is common practice for non-university researchers and other interested parties to use this library as their primary source for the most up-to-date social science research.

The Centre for Criminological Research reflects the fact that the Department of Sociology offers one of the best criminology specialties for graduate and undergraduate students in Canada. The criminologists within the department are recognized internationally and their production of articles in major journals and of books is exceptional.

2. TEACHING AND RESEARCH

Although the department has always recognized the equal importance of teaching and research, it is in recent years that steps have been taken to institute specific inter-connections between these two kinds of activities.

At the undergraduate level, a teaching-research relation has been established through the production of an introductory textbook. Faculty members have contributed chapters to this text on the basis of their own expertise and with ample reference to actual research conducted in Alberta by department members. Second, the Population Research Laboratory library and display area contain information on research undertaken by department members. This information is easily accessible to all our students.

At the graduate level, the department offers a semester-long mandatory seminar on research and related professional issues and at the undergraduate level there is a mandatory research seminar for honours students. The experiences of diverse researchers in the department enrich the structuring of these seminars. Second, the department sponsors an 'annual research day' where graduate students and faculty contribute to a shared learning experience via oral presentation and visual display of current research efforts.

A future aim of the department is to further integrate teaching and research rather than promoting them as mere parallel developments.

3. CURRENT RESEARCH WORK IN PROGRESS AND COMMUNITY BENEFITS

Research is a central activity in the life of the Department of Sociology. Current research projects cover a broad range of topics and issues relating to the social world. Many of these projects have important implications for policy development and professional practice.

For example, a number of projects are underway in criminology. These include Professor Helen Boritch's work focusing on women, both as criminals and as victims, and their treatment in the criminal justice system. Three other projects relate to juvenile crime. Professor Jim Creechan has an ongoing study examining delinquency and its relation to learning disabilities; Professor James Hackler continues his work comparing the effectiveness of the juvenile justice system in different countries including Canada; and Professor Tim Hartnagel's research on crime and substance abuse focuses on both street youth and young people involved in the transition from school to work. The findings from these various studies will be of interest to parents, teachers, counsellors and those working in the criminal justice system. Bob Silverman and Les Kennedy continue their work on violent crime which also has policy implications.

Other studies focus on the social organization of work. Professor Graham Lowe is examining computer literacy and its relation to jobs, retirement plans and behaviour. Professors Lowe and Harvey Krahn continue their research on young people and their movement in and out of educational institutions and labour markets; Professors Tim Hartnagel and Harvey Krahn are researching youth employment and high school dropouts. In addition, Professor Krahn is collaborating with a professor in Physical Education on a study of alcohol and drug use in Alberta. These projects should provide new insights into crime and substance abuse that will be of value to social agencies, educators, guidance counsellors, students and parents.

In the area of the family and aging, Professor Wayne W. McVey is analyzing marital dissolution, separation and divorce over the past 25 years as a way of providing a more realistic perspective on the process of marital breakdown. In addition, Professor McVey is completing a text on Canadian population with a University of Toronto professor. Professor Baha Abu-Laban's research focuses on youth in his study of the integration of Canadians

of Arab heritage into Alberta society. This work will contribute to intergroup understanding and assist school counsellors and other professionals who work with young people of Arab descent. Professor Herb Northcott has recently completed a monograph on aging in Alberta and is conducting collaborative research with a professor of Nursing at the University of Victoria on physicians' attitudes toward organ transplantation issues. Professor Susan A. McDaniel's current research focuses on the aging workforce, family and the retirement plans of men and women. In addition, Professor McDaniel is researching Alberta families at mid-life (age 45+) and the balancing of work and family life. Her work focuses, particularly, on single parent families. Professor Sharon McIrvin Abu-Laban is studying issues relating to tensions in the distribution of programs and services in an aging society and practices of elder caregiving among new Canadians with distant aged relatives.

Several research projects relate to issues of health and the environment. There has been an explosion in the number of eating disorders in Alberta and other cities of North America. Professor W. David Pierce continues his ongoing collaborative (Psychology and Medicine/Surgery) research on the eating disorder of anorexia in the hope of finding a practical treatment for a sub-type disorder 1 activity anorexia. In addition Professor Pierce is studying pain and the role of the social environment on peoples' response to pain. This research has long-term benefits involving both quality of life and a decrease in the social and economic cost of pain to society (e.g., through absence from work). Professors George Jarvis and John Gartrell are examining the health status of aboriginal adolescents. This project relates to planning, service delivery and health promotion regarding AIDS. Professor Judith Golec is examining social factors that explain why the original 1932 schema for Medicare in Alberta failed. This information should contribute to a better understanding of the health care system.

Professor Robert Hetherington is working with Glenrose Rehabilitation Hospital, Mount Royal and Health Services Administration on the organization of multihospital systems and ambulatory health care systems. These projects aim to improve decision-making and hence organizational functioning in the health care area. Dr. Alex Matejko's project researching management in Poland, will address our knowledge about organizations in general as well as having practical implications for Polish-Canadian trade relations.

Some projects focus on the environment. Professor Earle Snider continues his research in environmental sociology and behavioral toxicology. These have significance to community health issues, while Professor John Gartrell is doing collaborative research with a colleague at the University of California (San Diego), on the social context of recycling.

Two researchers are studying causes of death. Professor Frank Trovato's research examines differentials in cause of death for immigrants in Canada between 1971-1986. Professor P. Krishnan is studying new approaches to the study of human mortality. Part of his work is collaborative with a colleague in Statistics Canada in Ottawa. These projects on mortality differentials will aid in developing preventative remedies.

In addition to the ones cited earlier, several other collaborative projects are underway. Professor William Johnston is doing collaborative research with other sociologists from the University of Western Ontario on political issues relating to Canadian society. Professor Judith Golec is collaborating with a professor in the Faculty of Extension to assess a special educational initiative to make the University more accessible to Aboriginal peoples. Professor Pierce is working with a psychologist on the conditions that affect selecting one course of action over another, such as choosing to save or to spend extra income; choosing to attend or skip class. Professor P. Saram is working with an Athabasca University professor on the teaching of social theory to Canadian undergraduates. In addition to her research on gender, art, culture and theory, Professor R. A. Sydnie is working in collaboration with a professor at Laurentian University on nineteenth century women sociologists. This work will benefit the general community in alerting them to the strong tradition of women's scholarship that has often been obscured.

4. GRADUATES OF DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY PROGRAMS

Undergraduate Students

It is difficult to say with precision what happens to the thousands of students who go through Sociology courses. However, it is clear that a fair proportion of our majors go on to either graduate school or professional school. Criminology graduates have been very successful in securing positions with the Police Department, Probation, Parole, and Correctional Institutions. Further, some of the criminology graduates go on to Law School.

It is fair to say that graduates with a B.A. from the Sociology program have as much or more success in securing positions as do graduates from other bachelor's programs.

Graduate Students

Graduates of our Master's and Ph.D. programs have had a great deal of success in securing appropriate positions after graduation. For instance, graduates from the Master's program since 1988 have gone on to be probation officers (Caroline Dorby, Michelle Kawulka), work for the Edmonton Police Service (Ed McFarlane) work for the Edmonton Public School Board (Lynn Hickey) and the Addiction Research Foundation of Alberta (Joseph Jackson). As well, many of our Master's students go on to Ph.D. programs.

During the history of this department, our Ph.D. graduates have been notably successful in securing employment at universities and government departments across the country. The Director of the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, is a University of Alberta Ph.D. graduate (Sange De Silva). Joel Christie is Research Officer in the province of Alberta as is Dennis Stokes. Many recent graduates are serving as Assistant or Associate Professors in universities across Canada. For instance, University of Alberta (Lynn Skillen, Linda Reutter), University of Calgary (Caterina Pizantias), University of Manitoba (David Forde), Athabasca University (Lindsay Redpath), University of Dhaka

(A. K. M. Nurun Nabi), Concordia College (J. Jayachandran), University of Lethbridge (David Brown), Trent University (Barbara Marshall), University Hospital, University of Gronigen, The Netherlands (Elizabeth Ten Vergert), University of Saskatchewan (Leslie Samuelson). Others are working in various capacities for the Alberta Government (Vijaya Krishnan, Loretta Hallgren). Two of our most recent graduates have secured positions at U.S. Universities (Marianne Nielsen and Frank Avakame).

Earlier graduates from the University of Alberta, Department of Sociology program are members of the Canadian professorate from coast to coast.

The following is the Department of Sociology Handbook 1993-94

FOREWORD

I am pleased to distribute this Handbook to all members of the Department of Sociology — support staff, students, sessional instructors, visiting scholars and faculty. This publication is the outcome of a truly collaborative effort among the department's constituencies in their quest for a more hospitable climate that enhances mutual respect and acceptance of diversity.

The Department of Sociology is genuinely committed to the Faculty of Arts' equity policy which was approved in the spring of 1992. While discussion of climate issues within the department began before the Faculty's adoption of an equity policy, it is this policy that has given further impetus to our local efforts to discuss important issues and work together to resolve them. The department's different constituencies met jointly and separately on several occasions during the past eighteen months to discuss ways by which we could improve on what we have. At one of the open meetings during this past academic year, it was suggested that the production of a handbook such as this one would be of value to all of us.

As a first effort, this Handbook may not answer all of the questions that we as individuals may have. But is a splendid document that will improve the flow of communication to students, staff and faculty. And just as we are determined to continue to improve our climate, so too, we want to enhance the value of future editions of this document. To this end, sometime in the spring of 1994, I will invite all members of the department to make substantive and editorial suggestions for incorporation in the next edition.

The departmental equity/climate committee for 1992-93, which assumed responsibility for this publication, consisted of Sharon Abu-Laban, Barbara Heather, Graham Lowe and Fran Russell. The committee was originally established and supported by my predecessor, Bob Silverman. I am sure I speak for him as well as for myself and the entire department when I say to the committee: thanks for a job well done.

Baha Abu-Laban
Chair
Department of Sociology

Sociology Department Handbook 1993-1994

The Sociology Department has been addressing climate issues since the Spring of 1992, just prior to the Faculty adopting the Report and Recommendations of the Dean's Advisory Task Force on Employment Equity. Following the general thrust of section 7.4 of the Arts Faculty Equity Report, the department has successfully generated increased discussion and awareness of how climate issues may in subtle ways inhibit the kind of open and welcoming environment we hope to create.

This handbook results from that discussion and is intended to improve communications in the department, introduce its members and resources and generally help people to feel at home here. It is seen as an evolving document which will be revised periodically. You are encouraged to submit suggestions for the next edition. New members of the department should make a note of unanswered questions which might appropriately be addressed, and longer standing members might want to check that resources or procedures of particular concern to them are included.

The handbook is the work of the Equity/Climate Committee, whose members are:

Sharon Abu-Laban
Barbara Heather
Graham Lowe
Fran Russell

The assistance of Laura Hargrave and Liz Poirier are gratefully acknowledged. Information and comments came from many members of the Sociology Department and from the University community. Their willingness to assist and their ideas and information are acknowledged with great appreciation.

Reflections on a Mission Statement

Department of Sociology

At one of the departmental meetings arising out of the equity and climate discussions, it was agreed that the department should have a mission statement. The comments and suggestions of those present were recorded and used as the basis of the following tentative Mission Statement:

Members of the Department of Sociology are committed to the pursuit of excellence in research, in teaching and in service to the department's communities. Faculty, staff and students work together in the pursuit of this goal, recognizing their interdependence in this quest. A spirit of mutual respect, support, and acceptance of diversity in values and roles is fostered.

Research: Members accept and encourage a diversity of perspectives, recognising the value of research not only within the profession but also to the wider community. Faculty expect graduate students to have a grasp of the full range of sociological theories and methods. They promote thorough and creative approaches to research topics, research design, and analysis, and offer the expertise of faculty to the department, the university, and wider communities. They share a commitment to developing facilities and resources in the furtherance of these activities.

Teaching: Members seek to encourage a focus on learning which encompasses free criticism and critical inquiry, the diversity of knowledge, its interrelationships and a respect for individuals. The interdependence of research and teaching is recognised, each being enriched by the other. Good teaching skills in faculty and students are promoted, in co-operation with other university departments, through seminars and workshops. Senior graduate students are encouraged to take on teaching assignments in undergraduate courses. Faculty are encouraged to regard the students they supervise as apprentices both in teaching and research. Assistance is given to graduating students in finding employment relevant to their training.

Services: Members seek to offer to their many constituencies — university, provincial, national and international, professional and lay persons — their understanding of human social behaviour, based on sound research and practice, and on their experience and skills as faculty, staff and students in the department. This service includes sharing of knowledge and research, evaluation and teaching.

Equity

The Department accepts the University of Alberta's Equity hiring plan as laid out in *Opening Doors: A Plan for Employment Equity at the University of Alberta, 1993*.

The goal of the President's Employment Equity Implementation Committee (PEEIC) as outlined in *Opening Doors* is to develop a plan for implementing the President's commitment to:

1. Increasing the pool of employment candidates with appropriate educational qualifications;
2. Aggressively recruiting candidates when jobs are available and removing artificial barriers to employment;
3. Creating a campus community in which all individuals are treated with equality and respect and all can reach their full potential.

"The University of Alberta is fiercely committed to employment equity, to creating an environment which encourages members of the four designated groups [aboriginal peoples, persons with disabilities, members of visible minorities and women] to seek employment on campus and welcomes them into our community of employees. In no way, however, does this mean that the University will abandon its commitment to hiring on merit. An important principle of the University's employment equity policy, as approved by GFC, begins: 'Employment decisions shall be made on the basis of merit.' This commitment will not be abandoned" (p.viii).

Sociology Department Administration

Chair
Associate Chair for Graduate Studies
Associate Chair for Undergraduate Studies
Director, Population Research Laboratory
Director, Criminology Program

Baha Abu-Laban
Gordon Laxer
Bill Meloff
Frank Trovato
Helen Boritch

History of the Sociology Department

In 1956, the then Faculty of Arts and Science hired its first full-time sociologist. Robert L. James' position was in the Department of Philosophy and Psychology. A second sociologist, Samuel Strong, was appointed in 1958. By 1960 there were six full-time sociologists teaching in the newly-named Department of Philosophy and Sociology. One year later there were ten sociologists, and a separate Department of Sociology was created, with Robert James as Chair. The department's first Master's Degree was awarded at the end of that year.

By 1963 the department's name had changed to Sociology and Anthropology, reflecting the fact that there were three anthropologists on staff. In 1966 the separate Department of Anthropology was established, and the Department of Sociology found its new home in the H.M. Tory building. Gordon Hirabayashi became acting Chair in 1963 and was appointed Chair in 1964, a position which he held until 1970. His tenure was characterized by rapid staff expansion, a great deal of staff turn-over and numerous program developments. Faculty recruitment was a full-time activity during this time. A total of fifty professors were hired between 1961 and 1970, by which time the Department of Sociology had 36 full-time faculty members.

The PhD program in Sociology was initiated in 1965 and by the early 1970's had become the most productive in Canada. With the move into the newly constructed Tory building in 1966, the department established a Small Groups Laboratory (subsequently renamed Centre for Experimental Sociology), the Population Research Laboratory and a specialized honours and graduate student Library (Stanley Taylor Sociology Reading Room).

Since 1970, the Department has been chaired by:

John Forster (1970-1971)
Baha Abu-Laban , Acting Chair (1971-1972)
Charles Hobart (1972 - 1975)
Terrence White (1975 - 1980)
Robert Silverman (1980 - 1985)
Gordon Fearn (1985 - 1988)
Robert Silverman (1988 - 1993)
Baha Abu-Laban (July 1993 -)

Currently the Department of Sociology has 36.5 faculty positions, 2 Faculty Service Officers, 1 Administrative Professional Officer and 14 support staff. It served 8,500 undergraduate students' registrations during the 1992-1993 academic year and had 65 graduate students. Within the last five years, the department has lost 4 faculty positions.

Sociology Department Members

FACULTY (for faculty publications, refer to the Stanley Taylor Reading Room, which is compiling a collection):

University Professor Emeritus:

Krótki, Karol (PhD Princeton) demography,
socioeconomic planning methods and statistics,
ethnic studies

Professors Emeriti:

Davis, Arthur (PhD Harvard) minorities, social
change, poverty
Hirabayashi, Gordon (PhD Washington) social
psychology, social change and development
Hobart, Chuck (PhD Indiana) family, minorities,
social psychology, religion
Jung, R. (PhD Harvard) systems analysis, theory,
social psychology
Matejko, Alex (PhD Warsaw) complex organizations,
comparative studies, work and industry,
sociotechnics
Nettler, Gwynne (PhD Stanford) social psychology,
criminology, theory

Professors:

Abu-Laban, Baha (PhD Washington) stratification,
development, minorities, religion
Abu-Laban, Sharon McLrvin (PhD Alberta) family,
gender, aging, medical, comparative
Gartrell, John (PhD Wisconsin) comparative,
communities, medical, methods and statistics
Hackler, Jim (PhD Washington) deviance, social
control, criminology, delinquency
Harrell, Andy (PhD Washington) experimental social
psychology, accident analysis and prevention,
human factors
Hartnagel, Tim (PhD Indiana) criminology
Hayduk, Les (PhD Johns Hopkins) methods and
statistics, social psychology
Hetherington, Bob (PhD Yale) medical, complex
organizations, theory, program evaluation,
information systems, knowledge transfer
Higgs, Eric (PhD Waterloo) joint appointment with
Dept. of Anthropology
Jarvis, George (PhD Michigan) human ecology,
social epidemiology, demography
Kennedy, Les (PhD Toronto) criminology, social
control
Krahn, Harvey (PhD Alberta) work and industry,
social change, research methods
Krishnan, P. (PhD Cornell) demography, mathemati-
cal
Larson, Lyle (PhD Oregon) marital and family
interaction, social psychology
Lowe, Graham (PhD Toronto) work and industry,
labour unions, stratification
McDaniel, Susan (PhD Alberta) demography, family,
sociology of women, gender, aging
McVey, Wayne (PhD Alberta) social demography,
demography of marriage and family, aging,
family

Northcott, Herb (PhD Minnesota) aging, medical
Pannu, R. (PhD Alberta) joint appointment with
Dept. of Educational Foundations

Pierce, Dave (PhD York) experimental social
psychology, social learning, behavioural
psychology, behaviour analysis,
behaviourism

Saram, P. (PhD Alberta) theory, social change,
deviance

Sayer, Derek (PhD Durham) comparative social
development, sociological theory and
methodology, historical sociology

Silverman, Bob (PhD Pennsylvania) criminol-
ogy, social control, deviance

Snider, Earle (PhD Michigan State) environmen-
tal, aging, clinical ecology

Stehr, Nico (PhD Oregon) theory, knowledge
and science, philosophy of the social
sciences, social inequality

Sydie, Ros (PhD Alberta) art, theory, gender
studies, comparative historical studies

Trovato, Frank (PhD Western Ontario) social
demography, family, methodology, social
epidemiology

Associate Professors:

Boritch, Helen (PhD Toronto) criminology,
social control, deviance, sociology of law

Gillespie, Mike (PhD Minnesota) research
methods and statistics, social psychology,
political sociology

Johnston, Bill (PhD York) stratification, political
sociology, social movements

Kent, Steve (PhD McMaster) religion, Weberian
theory, collective behaviour, deviance,
historical and comparative sociology

Laxer, Gord (PhD Toronto) Canadian society,
comparative development, political
economy

Meloff, Bill (PhD Colorado) social psychology,
deviance, mass communication, collective
behaviour

Morrow, Ray (PhD York) critical theory,
communications and cultural studies, critical
and interpretive social psychology

Young, John (MEd Alberta) joint appointment
with Department of Educational Founda-
tions

Assistant Professors:

Creechan, Jim (PhD Arizona) deviance, crimi-
nology and delinquency, methods and
statistics, sociology of law, sociology of
learning disabilities

Golec, Judith (PhD Ohio) medical, deviance,
qualitative methods

Faculty Service Officers:

Lalu, N. (PhD North Carolina) Population
 Research Laboratory
 Spencer, Keith (MA Alberta)
 BA Criminology Program

Administrative Professional Officer (APO):

Rick Mikalonis

Sessional and Part-time Instructors:

Grigel, Frank
 Ugbor, Kez
 Hus, Christel
 Harrison, Trevor
 Oncu, Ahmet
 Cartwright, Rob
 Van Brunschot, Erin

Staff:	Position	Room
Bohachyk, Louise	Word Processing, Graphics	5-13
Burgess, Dorothy	Secretary to the Chair	5-19A
Calvert, Kerri	Librarian, Stanley Taylor Library	1-68
Cook, Dawn	Receptionist, Sociology Office	5-21
Hargrave, Laura	Publications Assistant, Computer Consultant	5-25
Kinzel, Cliff	Research Technologist, Population Research Laboratory	1-62
Kozak, Joe	Audio Visual Technician	1-56C
Luck, Sheila	Receptionist, Population Research Laboratory	1-62
Marshall, Charlene	Coordinator, Undergraduate Student Office	5-27
McGuirk, Kelly	Secretary, Population Research Laboratory	1-62
Needham, Flora	Bookkeeper, Resource Person, Sociology Office,	5-21
Russell, Fran	Administrator, Population Research Laboratory	1-62
Stawnychy, Shirley	Word Processing	5-13
Van Reede, Lynn	Coordinator, Graduate Student Office	5-7

Graduate Students:**A special welcome to our first year M.A. students!:**

Student	Former University	Interest Area
Year 1 of program:		
Battig, Arlie	Alberta	Deviance, conformity
Chu, Alberta	Alberta	Cultural studies
Coulas, Tom	Alberta	Corrections (administration)
David-Evans, Maria	Alberta	Criminology
Hall, Deana	Alberta	Religion
Hutton, Susan	Alberta	Gender
Maurier, Wendy	Alberta	Gerontology, medical
McInnes, Sheryl	Lethbridge	Knowledge, historical
Mowat, Sally-Ann	Alberta	Family, public policy
Yoo, Zenda	Alberta	Cultural studies

Year 2 of program:

Bell, Jennifer	Lethbridge	qualitative methods, micro theory
Grekul, Jana	Alberta	criminology, juvenile delinquency
Herbert, Tania	Ottawa	family and work, teleworking
Lagrange, Teresa	Alberta	criminology
Lamba, Jo	Alberta	criminology
Minas, Christine	Toronto	gender, education, work
O'Brien, Barbara	Alberta	medical

Year 3 of program:

Allen, Barbara	Augustina	criminology, drinking and driving
Balicki, David	Alberta	corrections (administration)
Clelland, Steven	Alberta	corrections (administration)
Hearn, Valerie	Alberta	criminology
Kempen, Karen	Winnipeg	environmental, medical
Oss, Jeffrey	Alberta	social psychology
Park, Sabrina	Alberta	criminology
Prostebby-Lock, Tracy	Alberta	methods, social psychology

Year 4 (or more) of program:

Carlson, Marla	Alberta	social psychology
Dolgoy, Reevan	Alberta	social organization, theory, seasonal affective disorder
Gibbs, Dwayne	Alberta	corrections (administration)
Hobson, Frank	Calgary	criminology
Mah, Joanne	Alberta	criminology, family
Martin, Karen	Alberta	family
Peters, Marla	Alberta	religion
Peters, Sherry	Alberta	family
Zhang, Yingchun	Beijing College (PRC)	demography

Congratulations to the following students who recently completed their MA:

Krull, Cathie	Alberta	family, gender, demography
Skorjanc, Tony	Winnipeg	criminology, social psychology
Symboluk, Diane	Alberta	social psychology

A special welcome to our first year PhD students!:

Student	Former University	Area of Interest
Year 1 of program:		
Bensalah, Khei	Alberta	Social psychology
Bowlby, Jeffrey	Guelph	Social Psychology
Chiasson, Beth	Alberta	Medical
Davidson, Janet	Alberta	Medical
Djokoto, Edna	Queen's and Ghana	Medical
Don, Kim	Alberta	Criminology
Goebel, Allison	St. Mary's	Women, work
Martin, Karen	Alberta	Qualitative methods, medical
Sosteric, Mike	Regina	Organizations
Symboluk, Diane	Alberta	Social psychology
Voyageur, Cora	Alberta	Statistics, criminology
Weinrath, Michael	Alberta	Criminology

Year 2 of program:

Bereska, Tami	Alberta	gender, popular culture
Hanson, Lorelei	York	environmental, cultural studies
Krull, Cathie	Alberta	family, gender, demography
Puplampu, Peter	Queen's and Ghana	social change, economic development
Reid, Colin	Alberta	demography
Scott, Hannah	Guelph	deviance, criminology, serial murder
Sorensen, Marianne	Western	stratification, immigrant women
Tang, Zongli	Regina and PRC	demography
Van Brunschot, Erin	Calgary	deviance, criminology, prostitution

Year 3 of program:

Addai, Isaac	Queen's and Ghana	demography
Germain, Guy	Alberta	theory, cultural studies
Heather, Barbara	Vermont College (Norwich Univ.)	gender, social impacts of economic development
*Shaw, Susan	Alberta	gerontology
Sveinson, Bill	*also employed in the Office of Human Rights	
Werner-Leonard, Andrea	Alberta	social organization, education
	Alberta	medical

Year 4 of program:

Bray, Dennis	Alberta	theory
Cartwright, Rob	Alberta	religion, family
Milliken, Jane	Alberta	medical
Morrill, Michael	Calgary	methods, medical
Neale, Deborah	Carleton	women and work
Oncu, Ahmet	Alberta and Turkey	industrial, social change
Ranson, Gillian	Calgary	gender, work, family
Solberg, Shirley	Memorial	medical, gender, work, aging
Usher, Deborah	Alberta	work, organizations

Year 5 of program:

Agrios, Jean	Alberta	cultural studies, media
Baron, Steve	Victoria	criminology, street youth
Grigel, Frank	Calgary	social psychology, sociology of sport
Lewis, Rob	Memorial	medical, gender, aging
Magat, Ilan	Alberta and Israel	microsociology
Langford, Nanci	Alberta	historical sociology, gender, prairie women
Largaespada, Carmen	Iberoamericana U. (Mexico)	demography, women and development
McKinnon, Allison	Alberta	medical, work

Year 6 or more of program:

Cunningham, Dale	Alberta	social organization, unions
Fincham, Shirley	Alberta	demography
King, Margaret	Alberta	health services
*Odynak, Dave	Western Washington	population
	*also employed in Population Research Laboratory	
Stout, Cameron	Alberta	demography

Congratulations to the following students who completed their Doctorate recently:

Avakame, Frank	Alberta & Ghana	criminology, family violence
Harrison, Trevor	Calgary	political sociology
Law, Alan	Alberta and Australia	unemployment
Nielsen, Marianne	Alberta	criminology, native criminal justice
Penning, Margaret	Manitoba	aging
Skillen, Lynn	Alberta	nursing
Van Roosmalen, Erica	Waterloo	medical, gender

Centres and Programs Within Sociology

Population Research Laboratory (PRL) (Tory 1-62)

Director	Frank Trovato
Administrator	Fran Russell
Faculty Service Officer	N. Lalu
Research Technologist	Cliff Kinzel
Research Analyst	Dave Odynak
Librarian	Kerri Calvert
Secretary	Kelly McGuirk
Receptionist	Sheila Luck

The Population Research Laboratory was opened in 1966 as a research centre in demography. It is the largest and longest-running demographic and social survey unit in Western Canada. By the late 1970s, its operations had expanded to include survey research and it is now widely known for its Edmonton Area Study begun in 1977 and expanded to cover all Alberta in 1987.

The PRL has four major functions:

1. Undertaking original research in demography and a variety of areas within sociology: Research projects carried out by PRL staff and research associates cover a wide range of areas including population studies on fertility, mortality, migration; population projections; analyses of demographic methods; and social surveys in the areas of quality of life, criminology, labour market dynamics, family processes, housing, and public opinion. The All Alberta Survey (AAS) is conducted annually. All data are made publicly available six months after its completion. The study is used extensively by students and faculty within the university, by other universities and by Canadian government agencies.

2. Serving the research and information needs of the Sociology department as well as providing similar assistance to other university departments and community groups: Researchers are able to purchase space for their own questions on the All Alberta Survey. On a daily basis, PRL staff members provide assistance to students and faculty in the Department of Sociology with questionnaire design, computing problems, data collection, preparation of charts, statistical analyses, publication distribution, and other research activities. In addition, the PRL prepares posters for various visiting speakers and "brown bag" seminars. The PRL also maintains a large display case just outside its facility which regularly features the research activities and publications of the PRL and other members of the Sociology Department, together with new materials from the Stanley Taylor Sociology Reading Room.

3. Teaching and training students within the Sociology programs: Every year a number of Sociology graduate students work in the PRL as research assistants and gain valuable training. In 1992-1993 a total of six research assistants worked in various PRL projects at different points during the year. The PRL offers an annual Summer Institute in co-operation with the University Data Library. The Summer Institute on Quantitative Analysis of Social Data introduces participants to quantitative techniques and recent developments in data analysis and trains them in statistical computing applications. Participants in the Summer Institute come from within the Department, from other faculties, and from across Canada. The PRL will also offer an annual Summer Institute for Demographic Analysis commencing in 1994, which introduces participants to both basic and advanced techniques of population analysis.

4. Sponsoring publications and conferences: The PRL publishes *In Summary*, *Research Discussion Series*, *Survey Highlights*, *The Edmonton Area Series* and a series of major Research Reports. In co-operation with the Canadian Population Society, the PRL publishes *Canadian Studies in Population*, edited by Herb Northcott.

Stanley Taylor Sociology Reading Room (Tory 1-68)

The Stanley Taylor Sociology Reading Room was established in 1966 to serve the research and teaching needs of the Population Research Laboratory, and the faculty and graduate students in the Department of Sociology. Undergraduates are also welcome to use the collection, but due to the size of the facility and the number of its staff, large classes should not be referred there. The Reading Room is staffed by a full-time librarian and a part-time library assistant. Materials include Sociology Department theses of Honours, MA and PhD graduates, a collection of faculty publications, an extensive collection of government publications, and a selection of journals and books.

Services from the Reading Room include:

- Reserves: Faculty teaching 400 level courses and above are encouraged to place their course readings on reserve in the Reading Room.
- Notification of new acquisitions: A list of new acquisitions is circulated to faculty and graduate students on a regular basis. Research articles of interest to individual faculty and graduate students are brought to their attention once they make their research interests known to the librarian.
- Transparencies: A collection of overhead transparencies produced by the PRL is available for teaching purposes. These transparencies cover the subject areas of demography, labour force, health, religion, criminology, and education.
- Class orientations: Faculty and graduate students who wish their students to use the Reading Room are encouraged to bring them for instruction on its use.
- Pathfinders: Pathfinders are brief summaries of a topic listing appropriate subject headings, periodical indexes, key books, and articles. The librarian will prepare them as requested by instructors.
- Bibliographies: Bibliographies of research articles on specific topics from journals available in the Reading Room will be produced as requested by faculty and graduate students.
- Access to the University On-Line Catalogue: Faculty and graduate students can access the main library's on-line catalogue through a terminal in the Reading Room. It is also possible to print the results of searches.
- Liaison with the University of Alberta's Main Libraries: Requests for new books and journals to be ordered through the main library can be sent to the Reading Room.
- Borrowing privileges: Faculty and graduate students can borrow books for 6 weeks and undergraduates 2 weeks. All journal loans are one week only, and reserve materials (upper level courses) are available usually overnight or for a two day period. Government publications are for in-library use only.

Centre for Criminological Research and the Criminology Program (Tory 1-81)

The Criminology Program and the Centre for Criminological Research function as a unit. The current director is Helen Boritch. As well, the Department offers a BA (Criminology) Program for which the director is Helen Boritch, the Undergraduate Coordinator is Charlene Marshall, and the Faculty Service Officer is Keith R. Spencer. The BA Criminology is a four-year (twenty-course) program which coordinates several disciplines.

Sociology is the principal subject of concentration. A graduate program in Corrections, leading to a Master's Degree, is also offered. The Centre was established in 1978, and offers research training for graduate students, conducts research in crime and delinquency, and provides an exchange of information through community seminars. Information from research findings is disseminated through presentations at scholarly conferences, publications in journals, and in discussion papers. The Centre does not provide large research grants, but does have seed money for research exploration. Work in the Centre is not confined to criminologists, but often involves faculty members from other areas. As well, the Centre supports innovative work through seminars and workshops. Research covers such diverse areas as police work, terrorism, deviance, and perceptions of crime.

Experimental Centre in Social Psychology (Tory 1-48)

The Centre maintains substantial laboratory facilities for experimentation in social psychology. Recent research includes a major project on anorexia. The Centre is also used by students from other departments. The director of the Centre is Dave Pierce.

Demography Program

Demography is the scientific study of population dynamics primarily from the point of view of the interplay of fertility, mortality, and migration. Population dynamics can include size, territorial distribution, and composition of population over time. The department offers courses in both substantive and technical demography. Substantive demography explores the sociological causes and consequences of population dynamics, while technical demography examines statistical relationships such as the impact of fertility trends on the age structure of a population in ten years. Technical demography also deals with the mathematical methods used for demographic analysis. The Population Research Laboratory is an essential part of the demography program. PRL staff organize a series of population seminars in collaboration with the Department of Sociology and other institutions at the University of Alberta. In the fall of 1993, the program will also offer the first in a planned series of annual lectures honouring a distinguished Canadian demographer.

Sociology Department Publications and Events

Publications

Canadian Journal of Sociology (Tory 1-80)

Founded at the University of Alberta about eighteen years ago, CJS aims to publish new and significant research and theoretical discussions within the field of sociology and in related disciplines. As well, CJS attempts to bring to its readers information on new developments in sociology from abroad. CJS includes Notes on Society, Notes on the Discipline, and a section of book reviews. The editor of the journal is Nico Stehr. Richard Ericson is co-editor and Rosalind Sydie is the book review editor. For subscription rates and other information, see Joanne Milson, editorial assistant.

Canadian Studies in Population (Tory 1-62)

Founded in 1974, CSP was the first Canadian journal to be published in the area of population studies. Produced jointly by the Population Research Laboratory and the Canadian Population Society, it is international in scope and includes articles of quality on any area of population — methodological or substantive — which contribute to the growth of the discipline. In addition to major articles, the journal presents Research Notes, a Forum Section and News and Notes on population activities, as well as a Book Review Section. The editor of the journal is Herb Northcott, and the editorial assistants are Fran Russell and Kelly McGuirk. For subscription rates and other information, see either Fran or Kelly.

Journal of Historical Sociology

The Journal of Historical Sociology is based on the premise that history and sociology are the same in that they study human agency in terms of the process of social structuring (Philip Abrams). The journal, published quarterly, is interdisciplinary and international in coverage. It encourages innovative work and includes articles, reviews and research reports in historical sociology. The managing editors are Derek Sayer, with Gavin Williams (St. Peter's College, Oxford, England), Philip Corrigan (Exeter, England), Daniel Nugent (University of Arizona), and Jane Schneider (City University, New York).

Introduction to Sociology

This is a first and second year text, edited by Bill Meloff and David Pierce, and produced within the department. The first edition is published by the Edmonton Sociological Society, and each chapter covers an area of faculty expertise. This gives the reader research examples which are close to home. The text is presently going into a second edition, with a third edition to be published commercially in the Spring of 1994.

In Summary

Published by the PRL and produced by Fran Russell, this newsletter provides information on the research activities and publications of the PRL. In Summary has a mailing list of over 500.

Survey Highlights

This series is produced by Dave Odynak. Some recent issues include #11 "The Gambling Attitudes and Behaviour of Albertans" (1992 Alberta Survey), #12 "Women and Work: Changing Gender Role Attitudes in Alberta", and #13 "1993 Alberta Survey".

Edmonton Area Series Reports

Published by the PRL and produced by Sheila Luck, some recent issues include: "Concurrent Utilization of Chiropractic, Prescription Medicines, Non-prescription Medicines, and Alternative Health Care," April 1992, by Herbert Northcott and John Bachynsky and "Populism and the Rise of the Reform Party in Alberta," May 1992, by Trevor Harrison and Harvey Krahn.

Research Discussion Series

Published by the PRL, and produced by Sheila Luck, some recent issues include: "Predicting Old Age Mortality in Canada" by P. Krishnan and "Non-Standard Work in Canada and the United Kingdom" by Francis Green, Harvey Krahn, and Johnny Sung.

Research Reports

Published by the PRL, some recent issues include: "A Survey of Unwanted Sexual Experiences Among University of Alberta Students" prepared for the Council of Student Life, University of Alberta; and "Elder Care and Labour Market Activity in Alberta: Results of the 1992 Alberta Survey" by Allison McKinnon for the Seniors Advisory Council for Alberta.

Sociophile

Produced by Dave Odynak, this is an occasional newsletter from the Sociology Graduate Students' Association and is distributed to all graduate students in the department. Submissions are welcomed.

Weekside

The Department's own newsletter, edited by Dorothy Burgess, appears weekly. It is an excellent source of information on events, department news and deadlines. Weekside will list papers presented or published by students and staff, areas of interest, research notes, etc. Please leave material for Dorothy, and help keep this newsletter interesting.

Events

Distinguished Canadian Demographer Annual Lecture Series

This is an annual lecture co-sponsored by the PRL and the Sociology Department to honour a distinguished Canadian demographer. The lecture is given in the fall term by a prominent Canadian demographer.

Gwynne Nettler Symposium

This symposium is held annually in honour of Professor Emeritus Gwynne Nettler. Organized by the Centre for Criminological Research, the symposium invites an outstanding criminologist to lecture, using funds from the Solicitor General's Contribution Grant. The seminar is run in collaboration with government and other agencies such as the Department of Justice, the Solicitor General's Department, the John Howard Society, and other University departments.

Research Day

Research day is an annual fall event sponsored by the department and academic staff members. Both students and faculty present papers, and the department provides refreshments. Research Day presents the opportunity to find out what students and faculty are doing, to debate and to get to know each other a little better.

Warren Kalbach Conference

This conference honours Warren Kalbach, founder of the demography program and of the Population Research Laboratory, and currently Professor Emeritus at the University of Toronto. It is an interdisciplinary, annual conference generally held at the beginning of March.

Sociology Department Facilities and Resources

This section attempts to guide you through the where and how of working in the Department of Sociology.

Department of Sociology General Office

Welcome to the Department of Sociology's General Office! The friendly atmosphere in the office encourages its use as a gathering place for department members. People come in to collect mail, duplicate or do other tasks, and stop to talk or do business. If your conversation is more than a few words, do move into the coffee room which has a couch, table and chairs. People talking or working at the counter confuse students coming to the desk and create a distracting environment for everyone. If the mail comes in while you are checking your box, please move away while it is distributed.

Office Hours

The Sociology general office is open 8:30-4:30 p.m. September-April and 8:00-4:00 p.m. May-August. It is closed over the lunch hour. Keys to the general office are issued to faculty and to sessional or evening instructors only. For faculty office hours, see their office doors.

Building Entry

On weekends and public holidays only certain entry doors to university buildings are left open. They are marked with a square yellow sign. Tory can be entered with your key (obtainable from Rick Mikalonis) from the Saskatchewan Drive entrance. If you exit Tory to go to Hub via the covered walkway, be aware that on weekends you may not be able to re-enter that way, and will have to go outside. Take a jacket in winter!



An old departmental sign (above)

The following pages detail staff positions in the department circa 1995

Department of Sociology

Support Staff - Position Descriptions

Programable Typewriter Operator - Word Processing - Louise Bohachyk/Shirley Stawnychy

- operation of IBM PC to perform secretarial assignments for faculty, administrative staff and sessionals, establishing own work priorities.
- preparation and proof/editing of exams, course outlines, manuscripts, reports, correspondence, etc.
- performs related duties as required, such as helping out in the General office with reception work.
- assists staff with word processing techniques and use of word processing software where possible and appropriate.
- other software skills such as use of graphics packages or draw packages are an asset and development of those skills is encouraged.

Receptionist/Steno - Vacant

- performs receptionist duties for the Department of Sociology
- general resource person to faculty, staff and students.
- prepares outgoing mail and shipping/courier items. Distributes incoming mail.
- photocopies various materials for Faculty and Staff and provides assistance in the operation of the photocopiers.
- Transmits, receives and distributes FAX messages, provides assistance to FAX users, and maintains an inventory of FAX messages received.
- maintains bulletin boards.
- provides general assistance to the Departmental APO including some word processing, preparation of documents relating to timetabling and meetings, and distribution of memos and other materials to staff and students.
- provide backup to the Departmental Administrative Clerk in her absence and assist her as required.

Departmental Executive Secretary - Dorothy Burgess

- exercises primary responsibility for the annual gathering and computerization of all the complex and highly confidential information regarding salaries and promotions.
- primary responsibility for preparing recruitment correspondence and maintaining staff selection files.
- responsible for complex and confidential correspondence of the Department Chairman and APO.
- produces weekly Department publication called WEEKSIDE which is a major source of Departmental communication.
- maintains Department timelines and keeps department members aware of deadlines for various applications and commitments.

Department Administrative Clerk - Flora Needham

- supervision and training of the Department Receptionist and other individuals that work in the general office from time to time.
- maintains Departmental accounting records and files in a computerized environment. Also responsible for the maintenance of document files relating to expenditures for each budget level.
- coordinates sales and billings of xeroxing, longdistance telephone and FAX.
- maintains and orders office supplies.
- coordinates photocopying and maintains photocopiers.
- maintains files of deferred exam applications and results and is responsible for submitting deferred exam returns.
- assists the Undergraduate Chair in processing examination returns.
- shares receptionist duties as a backup to primary receptionist.

Library Assistant IV - Kerri Calvert

- provision of reference service.
- responsible for the selection, acquisition, and cataloguing of all material.
- supervises temporary and part-time staff as required.
- administers library's annual budget.
- establishes, maintains, and updates all library policies and procedures.
- supervises the creation and maintenance of automated databases.

Public Relations/Publications Assistant - Laura Hargrave

- assist departmental faculty with the development of skills with microcomputers and the mainframe.
- provide editorial assistance to faculty members in the preparation of manuscripts for publication, reports, and grant applications.
- assist in editing, formatting and type setting of the introductory textbook produced within the Department of Sociology and production of future editions.
- provide assistance with file transfers between IBM and Macintosh formats.
- maintain MTS computer accounts, manage and allocate computing soft fund budget.
- processing of optical scanning sheets for instructor evaluations.

Technologist IV - Cliff Kinzel

- Survey Research Projects (design and management)
- contract negotiations and survey research consulting
- micro-computing consultation and teaching support
- data analysis and data management

Audio and Video Technician - Joe Kozak

- Responsible for audio visual needs of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology and provides monthly reports to Technical Services Division and the APO in Sociology.
- Requisitions, processes, and shows A/V materials for instructional purposes.
- tapes educational programs
- advises instructors on A/V resources available and maintains catalogues and bookings.
- maintains and updates all A/V equipment for the Department of Sociology.
- maintains inventory records and updates records of location of equipment.

Clerk Typist II - Sheila Luck

PRL

- receptionist duties/library backup
- organization, assembly, and distribution of two PRL publications
- Organization and planning of PRL displays
- mail collection and distribution
- responds to publication and general information requests
- maintains office supplies.

Library

- circulation of books, journals and reserve material
- processing of library materials (mail, recording of journals and government documents received, missing issues and new publications)
- patron directional assistance/phone queries.
- Maintaining publication lists
- technical services
- typing of correspondence.

Secretary - Charlene Marshall

- advisor and resource person to undergraduate Sociology majors including BA Honors and BA Criminology and students wishing to enter these programs.
- Main contact person for all students taking undergraduate courses in Sociology.
- prepare fully or assist in preparation of various administrative reports pertaining to enrollments, pre and co-requisites, registration, and various historical/statistical reports.
- responsible for production of recruitment materials for Sociology and BA Criminology programs and co-ordinate arrangements for special events (such as University Orientation Days)
- create and maintain confidential student and administrative files pertaining to all Sociology undergraduate programs and undergraduate administrative programs.
- Exercise power of approval for selected undergrad program forms.
- Liase with Faculty of Arts Students Programs Office, Registrars Office and student program personnel in other Departments as required.

Clerk Steno III - Kelly McGuirk

- responsible for inputting manuscripts to produce a camera-ready copy for the production of the PRL's journal, "Canadian Studies in Population".
- provides secretarial services for the Editor of "Canadian Studies in Population".
- responsible for subscription/mailling lists for "Canadian Studies in Population".
- provides secretarial services for professional/administrative staff of the PRL.
- acts as back-up receptionist for the PRL and the Stanley Tailor Reading Room.
- Handles computer announcements of conferences and seminars.

Administrative Assistant - Fran Russell

- responsible for daily administration of Population Research Laboratory
- supervision of office personnel and office staff.
- coordination of support services for research projects.
- establishment and maintenance of research and administrative accounts.
- organization of conferences and workshops.
- production of an academic journal.
- editorial work on journal and other PRL publications.

Office Services Senior Clerk - Lynn Van Reede

- Graduate Program Co-ordinator: under the general supervision of the APO and reporting directly to the Associate Chair (Graduate). Responsible for daily administrative matters with respect to the graduate program.
- Secretary to the Graduate Admissions and Graduate Awards committee.
- co-ordinates and administers comprehensive examinations for Ph.D. students.
- responsible for "desk-top publication" of graduate recruitment brochure and associated materials.
- co-ordinates application process for SSHRC doctoral fellowships, dissertation fellowships, and other scholarships, providing related information materials.

I CONSTITUTION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

Except for minor editing, the following Constitution was passed by faculty and graduate students in March, 1969

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Organization

- a. A representational Executive Council be established.
- b. The Department chairman to preside, with voice and vote.
- c. The associate chairman may attend, with voice but without vote, except that the latter has a vote if chairing the Council in the absence of the chairman, and the associate chairman or other Faculty member designated by the chairman may serve as acting chairman with full powers for short periods of days or weeks
- d. The Department faculty elect 4 with staggered 2-year terms. (Department faculty means the university definition: assistant professors and above whose appointment is more than half-time in this department; half-time joint appointees must choose in which one of their departments they will vote.)
- e. All fulltime registered sociology graduate students in town shall elect 2 for 1-year terms.
- f. 2 additional seats be reserved in principle for undergraduate sociology representatives, one of whom shall be an honours student.
 - subject to a definition of the undergraduate sociology constituency acceptable to department faculty and the Graduate Student Association of the department; such definition to be consistent with whatever measures may be taken by the Arts Faculty or the General Faculty Council.
 - subject further to agreement among the same parties on the qualifying criteria for undergraduate participation in the department.
- g. Elections take place in time to allow the changeover on April 15.
- h. substitutes may be elected if regular members are to be absent for more than one month, or appointed by the constituency executive.

Responsibilities

The Executive Council should be the policy-making and decision making body for the Sociology Department within the limits of university regulations and this constitution with responsibility for:

- a. For co-ordinating and making recommendations on staffing and curriculum to higher authorities.
- b. For co-ordinating course allocations to instructors, on advice of Substantive Area committees and of the department chairman.
- c. For appointing Standing committees, ad hoc committees, and convenors of Substantive Area committees, upon due consultation with all parties concerned.
- d. For providing for an ad hoc Appeals committee, the committee to be agreeable to all parties to adjudicate or otherwise dispose of complaints against the members of the department acting in an official capacity.
- e. For co-ordinating in general terms, on recommendation of Substantive Area committees, the broad content of area course sequences.
- f. For providing an up-to-date manual of departmental regulations.
- g. For defending the legitimate professional interests of department members against third parties, on appeal of any department member.
- h. For resolving such other matters as may come before it.

Meetings

- a. Executive Council meetings, will be open, with minutes widely circulated, agendas posted in advance, the chairman or the P.O. to be responsible for drawing the agenda. In Camera meetings may occur in proceedings involving 3-h.
- b. Council decisions become final after 7 calendar days unless vetoed by a majority of faculty or graduate students; a ballot form shall be included with every Council announcement.
- c. A quorum for the Council shall be 4 of 7 members, 5 of 9 members, 6 of 11 members.
- d. RULES OF ORDER shall be used, whenever appropriate, for Council

or other department meetings provided they do not conflict with department regulations.

- e. Substantial changes in the department program and constitution require first-and second-reading assemblies and a ballot of the constituencies.
- f. Joint balloting by faculty and graduate students shall be on the ratio of 2/3 - 1/3, respectively; when undergraduates are organized the ratio shall become 1/2 for the faculty and 1/4 for each student body.
- g. Any elected member of Council may be recalled by majority vote of a constituency meeting (a quorum being present) together with a majority ballot of the members of the constituency.

THE DEPARTMENT CHAIRMAN

- a. The department chairman be responsible to the Executive Council except for his responsibilities to higher university echelons: in the case of the department Tenure Committee, the Chairman must report the Committee's actions to the appropriate higher authorities, but he speaks and votes independently.

A "PROFESSIONAL OFFICER"

- a. A "Professional Officer" be employed.
- b. Responsible to the department chairman.
- c. Skilled in administration, with a background in sociology.
- d. Assigned to administrative, non-policy-making duties, including acting as secretary (non-voting) of the Executive Council.

MEETINGS OF EACH CONSTITUENCY

- a. A meeting may take place as often as necessary.
- b. Such meetings operate as discussion forums for reviewing major issues and policy guidelines, and for hearing committee reports; resolutions to the Executive Council may be initiated by majority vote.
- c. A quorum for a faculty meeting shall be 50 per cent; quorums set by student constituencies shall be subject to approval by the Executive Council.

- d. Meetings may be called by the constituency chairman, or by two of the constituency representatives on the Executive Council, or by petition of 40 per cent of the members of a constituency all on 5 days advance notice.
- e. Notice of substantive resolutions be circulated not less than three days prior to the meeting.
- f. Minutes to be kept and circulated to constituency
- g. Faculty members do not vote after formal notice of final departure from the university has been filed.

SUBSTANTIVE AREA COMMITTEES

- a. Convenors be appointed by the G.P. & P. Committee.
- b. Each staff member may, in consultation with the department chairman, choose not more than two area committees whereon he or she may be eligible for voting status, though he or she may freely participate on other committees without vote.
- c. Area committees may elect their own chairman, and choose a voting core of not more than four faculty.
- d. One graduate student (and one undergraduate when the constituency is clarified) may be a voting member, except that no students will be involved in the setting and grading of examinations.
- e. The Substantive Area committees will be responsible to the Executive Council for the setting and grading of area comprehensive graduate examinations, for making recommendations on area staffing and area program, and for making recommendations on the broad content of course sequences in their particular areas;
- f. The area committees will concern themselves in general with the advancement of the department's academic program.

STANDING COMMITTEES

- a. Chairmen and members of standing committees be appointed by the Executive Council, to which the standing committees are responsible.
- b. The roster of standing committees continue the same as now - i.e. - G.P. & P., Instructional Strategy, Staff Selection, Graduate Student Selection, Research, Colloquium, and Library with the same terms of reference as now.

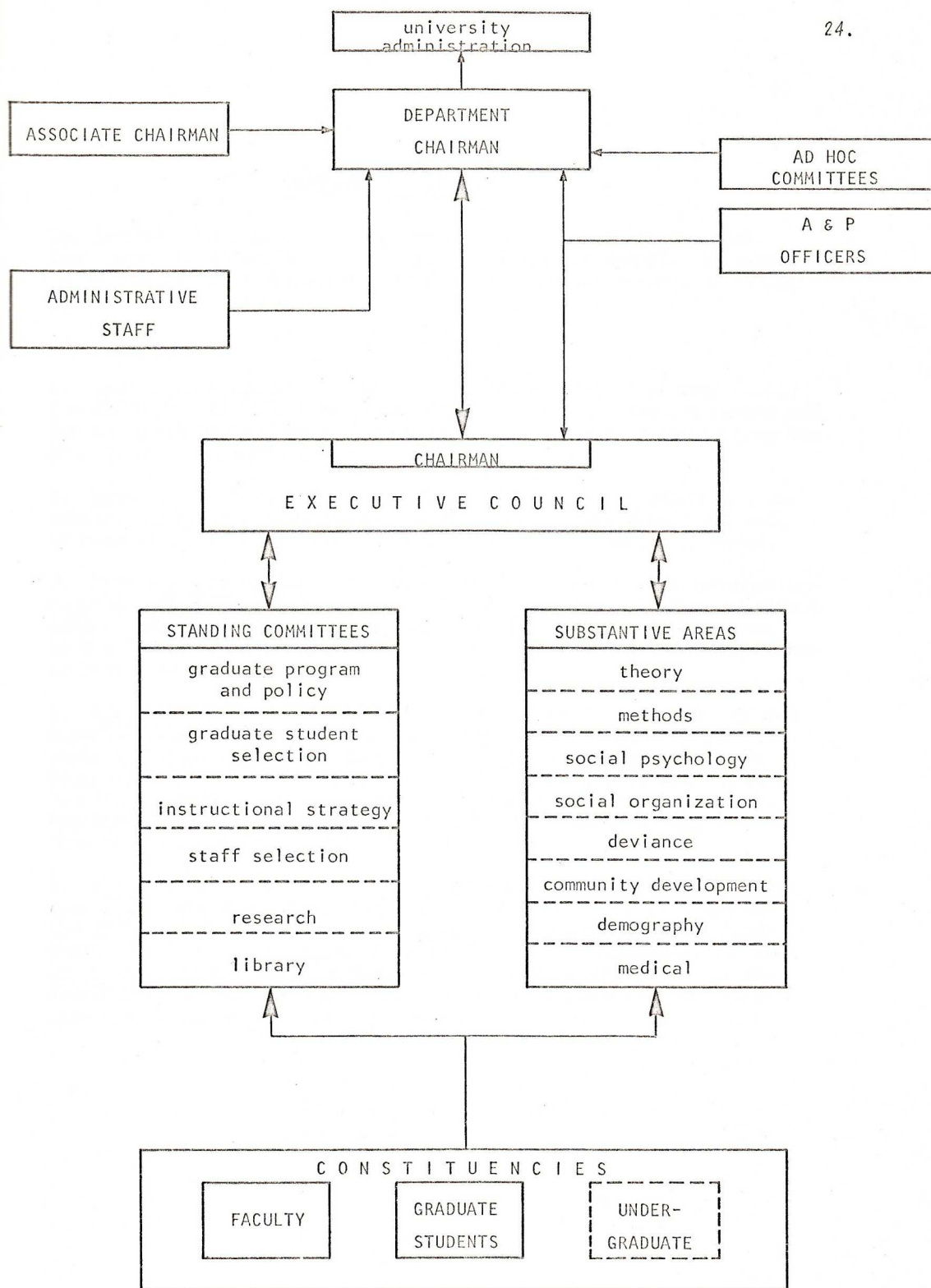
- c. One faculty member of the Executive Council should sit on each of the four major standing committees (G.P. & P., I.S., S.S., G.S.S.) to facilitate communication, but he may not be chairman.
- d. A representative of the Sociology Graduate Student Association should continue to sit as a voting member, as now, on G.P. & P., I.S., Research, and Colloquium; and one should be added to Library, and one to G.S.S. for meetings dealing with admissions, but not for meetings dealing with student awards.
- e. The question of adding a graduate-student representative to the Staff Selection Committee and the department Tenure Committee should be left as alternatives to be balloted on by the faculty and graduate students. (Ballot results: Graduate Student on Staff Selection but not on Tenure)
- f. An undergraduate representative (when that constituency is clarified) should sit with vote on Instructional Strategy, Colloquium, Library, and G.P. & P.; the undergraduate representative on the latter committee must be a sociology honours student.
- g. The question of adding an undergraduate representative to the Staff Selection Committee and the department Tenure Committee should be balloted on by the faculty and graduate students.
- h. Faculty membership on the four major standing committees be limited to four on each.

ADVISING OF STUDENTS

- a. The Associate Chairman continue to be responsible for co-ordinating the advising of graduate students.
- b. The Associate Chairman be responsible for co-ordinating the advising of sociology honours students and other undergraduate sociology students, subject to negotiation with the Dean of Arts.
- c. Advising on routine procedural matters be assigned to the department professional officer.

1969 - 70 DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATION

24.



Constitution 1985

1

CONSTITUTION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

I. Preamble

The Department of Sociology operates as an administrative subunit of the University's Faculty of Arts. The Department is self-governing within the limits imposed by overriding policies of the University and the Faculty. University policies are published in the General Faculties Council Policy Manual and in the Manual of Administrative Procedures. Statutory authority rests in The Universities Act of the Province of Alberta.

As specified in Section 42.1 of the GFC Policy Manual, the Department Chairperson is the chief executive officer of the Department. The Chairperson's responsibilities to the Dean include: the satisfactory performance of the work of the Department; the general supervision over and direction of the activities of the Department subject, in order of priority, to University, Faculty and Department policies; and such other powers, duties and functions as may be assigned by the Dean. In the event of the Chairperson's absence or inability to act or during any vacancy in the office of the Chairperson, the Vice President (Academic), on the recommendation of the Dean, may appoint a person to serve as Acting Chairperson. Procedures governing the selection and review of the Department Chairperson are listed in Section 103 of the GFC Policy Manual.

Section 42.3 of the GFC Policy Manual establishes that there shall be a Department Council consisting of the Department Chairperson (acting as chairperson); the Dean; all full-time members of the academic staff of the Department; such other persons as may be appointed thereto by the Faculty Council on the recommendation of the Department Council; and student representation as determined by the Faculty Council on the recommendation of the Department Council. Subject to the policies and regulations of the Faculty Council, the Department Council is empowered to determine such policy as may come within its purview by delegation of the Faculty Council. The Department Council is empowered to determine policy on internal department matters consistent with Faculty and University policy and providing the Department policy does not contravene the duties and responsibilities of the Chairperson as stipulated by the Dean, the Vice Presidents, the President, the Faculty Council, General Faculties Council or the Board of Governors. Meetings of the Department Council shall be held upon the summons of the Chairperson or at the written request of a majority of members of the Department Council.

II. Constitution

This constitution is a voluntary undertaking of the members of the Department. It specifies the internal organization and operation of the Department consistent with University policies and procedures.

A. Purposes

The Department participates in the University's programs of teaching and research. The members of the Department seek to follow professional standards of behavior, including adherence to an internal democratic process to permit the airing of views and the resolution of differences. In particular, the members of the Department agree to maintain an evolving consensus on the minimum necessary bodies of knowledge required of graduands in the Department's various academic programs. They shall provide skilled instruction and

research opportunities consistent with the Department's commitment to its discipline and the University's commitment to learning and scholarly values.

B. Department of Sociology Administrative Structure

1. Administration Committee

The Administration Committee consists of the Chairperson as chairperson, the two Associate Chairpersons (Graduate and Undergraduate) and the Administrative Professional Officer. The committee advises the Chairperson in matters concerning the day-to-day operation of the Department. The committee is used at the discretion of the Chairperson to advise him/her on routine management issues (eg. budget, course scheduling, etc.).

2. Executive Council

The Executive Council is recognized as the senior policy making body in the Department. The council shall consist of the Chairperson as member with vote and voice, four faculty members elected from all tenured and tenure stream faculty members, one graduate student elected by the Sociology Graduate Student Association, one undergraduate student in a four-year sociology program elected by Sociology undergraduate students,¹ the Undergraduate Associate Chairperson (ex-officio, non-voting), and the Graduate Associate Chairperson (ex-officio, non-voting). Faculty members are elected for a two year term with two new members elected each year. Students will be elected yearly. Normally, the Administrative Professional Officer will act as secretary and resource person (non-voting).

The Executive Council shall receive and act on recommendations from standing committees and from the Faculty Constituency.

Minutes of Executive Council proceedings shall be distributed to all faculty members as soon after deliberations as possible. Challenges to decisions of the Executive Council must be made in writing to the Chairperson within ten days of the distribution of the minutes. Challenges must be signed by seven members of the Departmental Faculty. Upon receipt of such a challenge, the Chairperson must call a meeting of the Faculty Assembly as soon as possible. At that time the issue will be aired and advice will be sent to Executive Council.

3. Standing Committees

The following standing committees are recognized: the Undergraduate Teaching Committee, the Graduate Program and Policy Committee, the Graduate Admissions and Awards Committee, the Research Committee, the Colloquium Committee, and the Library Committee. These standing committees are constituted by the Executive Council on the recommendations of the Chairperson. Chairpersons of these committees are appointed by the Executive Council. The composition of these committees ordinarily includes four to six academic staff members. An undergraduate student (elected by undergraduate students in four year sociology programs) shall be a member of the Undergraduate Teaching Committee and a graduate student (elected by the Sociology Graduate Student Association) shall be a member of the Graduate Program and Policy Committee. Terms of reference for each standing committee are approved by the Executive Council and are published in the

¹See definitions on last page of this document.

departmental Administrative Manual. Standing committees elect their own secretary. The minutes of all standing committees are submitted to the Executive Council for review and action. In their deliberations, standing committees will consult the Department's members on any question of general concern.

4. Advisory Committees

The following advisory committees are recognized: the Advisory Salaries, Promotions and Tenure Committee and the Advisory Staff Selection Committee.

4.1. Advisory Salaries, Promotion and Tenure Committee

The Advisory Salaries, Promotion and Tenure Committee consists of the Chairperson as chairperson plus three members of the faculty elected by that advisory constituency. Elections shall be from the Faculty Constituency at large but one of the elected members shall be a non-tenured faculty member (if there are a minimum of two available). This advisory committee shall advise the Chairperson with regard to matters of salary increments, promotion and tenure. It is understood that the Chairperson is responsible for recommendations at Faculty Salaries and Promotions Committee meetings.

The deliberations of the Advisory Salaries, Promotions and Tenure Committee are confidential.

4.2. Advisory Staff Selection Committee

The Advisory Staff Selection Committee shall consist of the Chairperson as chairperson and three members elected from the Faculty Constituency. Faculty-wide elections will be held when more than three faculty members are nominated.

In the case of the Advisory Staff Selection Committee, the faculty as an advisory constituency will be invited to discuss and otherwise to comment on any question of prospective academic staffing in the Department; but it is recognized that all recommendations are advisory to the Dean, who alone is authorized to approve academic appointments. The minutes of the Advisory Staff Selection Committee are distributed to the faculty as an advisory constituency.

The primary duty of the Advisory Staff Selection committee is to review all files of prospective staff members and establish a short list of individuals who will be invited to make presentations to the Faculty Constituency.

5. Advisory Constituencies

The Department's operation and well-being rest on the active and responsible participation of all members of the Department. Accordingly, this constitution recognizes the following advisory constituencies: the academic staff and, sometimes more particularly, the faculty; graduate students; undergraduate students registered in four-year programs majoring in Sociology and, sometimes more particularly, undergraduate honours students; and continuing non-academic staff members. These constituencies may assemble and freely comment on any aspect of the Department's academic programs and operation, but any resolution of any such constituency is advisory only to the Department Chairperson or any other person or body so addressed. Advisory constituencies elect their own chairperson and

conduct their activities in accordance with recognized rules of parliamentary order.

The Department Chairperson may call meetings of any of the advisory constituencies and act as chairperson of that body during the specific assembly.

6. Department Chairperson

While the formal duties and responsibilities of the Department Chairperson are specified in Section 42.1 of the GFC Policy Manual, it is here recognized that the Department Chairperson also has a collegial responsibility to all members of the Department.

The responsibility of the Department Chairperson to serve as chief executive officer of the Department includes more detailed responsibilities as specified in the several agreements between the University's Board of Governors and both AASUA and NASA.

The Department Chairperson is the final arbiter for internal (departmental) matters involving non-academic staff. As part of the Department Chairperson's responsibility for the assignment of duties, the Chairperson is responsible for appointing individuals to such administrative positions as Associate Chairperson (Graduate) and Associate Chairperson (Undergraduate); Director of the Population Research Laboratory; Director of the Centre for Experimental Sociology; Director of the B.A. (Special) Criminology Program. The Chairperson also approves the appointment of the Co-ordinator of the Centre for Criminological Research of the Centre Steering Committee. All of the above mentioned individuals then serve at the pleasure of the Chairperson.

7. Associate Chairpersons

There shall be two Associate Chairpersons in the Department. The Associate Chairperson (Graduate) shall be responsible for the administration of all aspects of the graduate program and shall serve as a voting member of the Graduate Program and Policy Committee. The Associate Chairperson (undergraduate) shall be responsible for the administration of all aspects of the undergraduate program and shall serve as a voting member of the Undergraduate Teaching Committee.

The Associate Chairpersons shall also serve on the Administration Committee and be available to take the role of acting chairperson in the event of the temporary absence of the Chairperson.

8. Department Council

The Department Council is the Department's senior advisory committee.

In addition to the general provisions of Section 42.3 of the GFC Policy Manual, the Department Council shall meet at least once during each academic year, in the last quarter of the year (April - June), to receive the Department Chairperson's annual report. In addition a meeting may be called upon signed petition of ten members of the Council.

The membership of the Department Council is as follows: the Department Chairperson who serves as chairperson; the Dean; all full time academic staff; one M.A. student and one Ph.D. student elected by the Sociology Graduate Student Association; and

two undergraduate students (one BA Special and one Honours student) registered in four-year Sociology programs elected by the undergraduate student advisory constituency; and two non-academic staff members elected by that constituency.

The life of each Department Council coincides with the academic year. A quorum for a meeting of the Department Council shall be one-third of the Council's membership. The council is advisory and has no legislative authority.

9. Procedures

9.1. General Procedures

Roberts Rules of Order shall prevail in all meetings of the Faculty (Faculty Assembly) and Departmental Council (Departmental Assembly). A quorum for the Faculty Assembly is 50% of those on campus and not teaching at the time of the meeting. No proxy votes shall be accepted in any votes. Secret ballots may be requested by any member present and mailed ballots may be requested if two-thirds of those assembled so desire.

9.2. Amendment and Interpretation

This constitution is subject to periodic amendments in the overriding policies and procedures of the University and the Faculty of Arts. Otherwise, this constitution may be amended by means of an extraordinary resolution of the Executive Council. An extraordinary resolution requires written notice at least two weeks prior to a vote and passage with at least two-thirds of those present and voting in support of the resolution.

Interpretation of these bylaws rests with the Department Chairperson.

9.3. Election Procedures

In the case of advisory committees and the Executive Council, election procedures shall involve nominations of candidates for the positions. Nominations may be made by any member of the Faculty Constituency.

In the case of student representation on the Executive Council and the Department Council, election procedures shall be determined by the relevant student groups.

Ordinarily, the Administrative Professional Officer will act as returning officer for elections involving the Faculty.

9.4. Term for Committees

Ordinarily, the term for all committees and councils is as follows:
 Advisory Salaries and Promotions Committee --- May 1 to April 30.
 Advisory Staff Selection Committee and Graduate Admissions and Awards Committee --- Sept. 1 to Aug. 30
 For all other committees the term is July 1 to June 30.

Definitions

Faculty Constituency: for purposes of the Departmental Council, all full time faculty as designated in the Board-AASUA agreement, including APO and FSO status; and for all other purposes, full time academic teaching staff (full time continuing).

Graduate Students: all resident graduate students registered in a Sociology Graduate degree program (MA or PhD).

Undergraduate Students: all students in four-year degree programs with an area of concentration in Sociology (including criminology).

Non-Academic Staff: as defined by the Board-NASA agreement.

April 1985



Department of Sociology

Professors

- Abu-Laban, Sharon McIrvin (Ph.D., Alberta 1974) *Family, Gender, Ageing, Medical, Comparative*
- Harrell, Andrew (Ph.D., Washington 1971) *Experimental Social Psychology, Accident Analysis and Prevention, Human Factors*
- Hartnagel, Timothy (Ph.D., Indiana 1968) *Criminology*
- Hayduk, Leslie (Ph.D., Johns Hopkins 1976) *Methods and Statistics, Social Psychology*
- Hetherington, Robert (Ph.D., Yale 1965) *Medical, Complex Organizations, Theory, Program Evaluation, Information Systems, Knowledge Transfer*
- Johnston William (Ph.D., York 1982) *Stratification, Political Sociology, Social Movements*
- Kent, Stephen (Ph.D., McMaster 1984) *Religion, Weberian Theory, Collective Behaviour, Deviance, Historical and Comparative Sociology*
- Krahn, Harvey (Ph.D., Alberta, 1983) *Work and Industry, Social Change, Research Methods*
- Laxer, Gordon (Ph.D., Toronto 1981) *Canadian Society, Comparative Development, Political Economy*
- Lowe, Graham (Ph.D., Toronto 1979) *Work and Industry, Labour Unions, Stratification*
- McDaniel, Susan, FRSC, (Ph.D., Alberta 1977) *Demography, Family, Sociology of Women, Gender, Ageing*
- Marrow, Ray (Ph.D., York 1981) *Critical Theory, Communications and Cultural Studies, Critical and Interpretative Social Psychology*
- Northcott, Herbert C. (Ph.D., Minnesota 1976) *Ageing, Medical*
- Pavlich, George (Ph.D., UBC 1992) *Criminology, Governance, Social Control, Social Theory*
- Pierce, W. David (Ph.D., York 1975) *Experimental Social Psychology, Social Learning, Behavioural Sociology, Behaviour Analysis, Behaviourism*
- Sayer, Derek, FRSC, (Ph.D., Durham 1975) *Social Theory and Methodology, Historical Sociology, Cultural Studies*
- Sydie, Rosalind (Ph.D., Alberta 1970) *Art, Theory, Gender Studies and Comparative Historical Studies*
- Trovato, Frank (Ph.D., Western Ontario 1983) *Demography, Social Epidemiology*

Associate Professors

- Boritch, Helen (Ph.D., Toronto 1985) *Criminology, Sociology of Law*
- Creechan, James (Ph.D., Arizona 1982) *Deviance, Criminology and Delinquency, Methods and Statistics, Sociology of Law, Sociology of Learning Disabilities*
- Gillespie, Michael (Ph.D., Minnesota 1974) *Research Methods and Statistics, Social Psychology, Political Sociology*
- Golec, Judith (Ph.D., Ohio 1980) *Medical, Deviance, Qualitative Methods*

Assistant Professors

- Aoki, Douglas (Ph.D., UBC 1998) *Social Theory, Psychoanalysis of Culture, Sociology of the Body, Sociology of Language*
- Haggerty, Kevin (Ph.D., UBC 1998) *Criminology, Sociology of Science, Policing, Surveillance, Theories of Risk and Governance*
- Ikedo, Satoshi (Ph.D. [Soc.], SUNY Binghamton 1998); (Ph.D. [Economics], Univ. of Mich 1990) *Globalization, World-System Studies, Historical Sociology of East-Southeast Asia, Historical Sociology of Japan, Methodology of Historical Social Analysis, International and Development Economics*
- Kaler, Amy (Ph.D., University of Minnesota, 1998) *Social Demography, Gender, Africa, Social History, Development*
- Martel, Joane (Ph.D., Quebec 1996) *Criminal Justice, Sociology of Criminal Law*
- Mookerjee, Sourayan (Ph.D., York 1996) *Cultural Studies, Post-Colonial Theory and Contemporary Social Theory*
- Tinic, Serra (Ph.D., Indiana 1999) *Communication and Media Studies, Cultural Studies, Globalization and Identity*

Professors Emeriti

- Abu-Laban, Baha (Ph.D., Washington, 1960) *Stratification, Development, Minorities, Religion*
- Davis, Arthur (Ph.D., Harvard 1941) *Minorities, Social Change, Poverty*
- Gartrell, John (Ph.D., Wisconsin 1973) *Comparative, Communities, Medical, Methods and Statistics*
- Hackler, James (Ph.D., Washington 1965) *Deviance, Social Control, Criminology and Delinquency*
- Hirabayashi, Gordon K. (Ph.D., Washington 1952) *Social Psychology, Social Change and Development*
- Hobart, Charles (Ph.D., Indiana 1955) *Family, Minorities, Social Psychology, Religion*
- Jarvis, George (Ph.D., Michigan 1972) *Human Ecology, Social Epidemiology, Demography*
- Jung, Richard (Ph.D., Harvard 1962) *Systems Analysis, Theory, Social Psychology*
- Krishnan, Parameswara (Ph.D., Cornell 1971) *Demography, Mathematical*
- Larson, Lyle (Ph.D., Oregon 1969) *Marital and Family Interaction, Social Psychology*
- McVey, Wayne W., Jr. (Ph.D., Alberta 1974) *Social Demography, Demography of Marriage and Family, Ageing, Family*
- Nettler, Gwynne, FRSC, (Ph.D., Stanford 1946) *Social Psychology, Criminology, Theory*
- Saram, P. A. (Ph.D., Alberta 1973) *Theory, Social Change, Deviance*
- Snider, Earle (Ph.D., Michigan State 1970) *Environmental, Ageing, Clinical Ecology*
- Stehr, Nico, FRSC, (Ph.D., Oregon 1970) *Theory, Knowledge and Science, Philosophy of the Social Sciences, Social Inequality, Knowledge Society*
- University Professor Emeritus
Krotki, Karol, FRSC, (Ph.D., Princeton 1960) *Demography, Socio-economic Planning, Methods and Statistics, Ethnic Studies*

Chapter Two

Professors in the Department of Sociology

In the 1950s, Dr. B.Y. Card was the first person to teach courses at the University of Alberta that were identified as sociology courses. However, Dr. Card was hired in the Faculty of Education and while he has been described as the “father” of Sociology at the University of Alberta, he was never a formal member of the Department of Sociology.

Robert James was the first person at the University of Alberta who was a designated sociologist although a Department of Sociology did not exist at the time of his hiring in 1956. Dr. James became the first chair—or “head” as chairs were known as in those days—of the newly established Department of Sociology in 1961. From Dr. James’s hiring in 1956 to the hiring of Dr. Robyn Lee in 2016, there have been a total of 125 professors in the Department of Sociology. Another three persons have served as Faculty Service Officers (FSOs). The 125 professors and three FSOs are listed in the following table.

Of the 125 professors, seven died while employed by the Department of Sociology*:

1. Samuel Strong, born 1906, died 1959, age 53
2. Stanley Taylor, born 1906, died 1965, age 59
3. Mary Hendrickson, born 1934, died 1969, age 35
4. Carlo Caldarola, born 1928, died 1981, age 53
5. John Forster, born 1927, died 1982, age 55
6. William Meloff, born 1940, died 1997, age 57
7. Sharon Rosenberg, born 1964, died 2010, age 46

*Age does not take into account month of birth and month of death.

Name	Years in Department
1 James, Robert	1956-1964
2 Strong, Samuel	1958-1959
3 Hirabayashi, Gordon	1959-1983
4 Hostetler, John	1959-1962
5 French, Cecil	1960-1962
6 Laskin, Richard	1960-1965
7 MacCannell, Earle	1961 (1960?)-1963
8a Abu-Laban, Baha	1961-1963
8b Abu-Laban, Baha	1965-1996
9 Jacoby, Arthur	1961-1965
10 Kalbach, Warren	1961-1967
11 Borhek, James (Ted)	1962-1966
12 Hobart, Charles	1962-1991
13 Hynam, Charles	1962-1974
14 Lungstrass, Hanns	1962-1966
15 Taylor, Stanley	1962-1965
16 Nettler, Gwynne	1963-1978
17 Parker, Howard	1963-1966
18 Kupfer, George	1964-1979
19 Larsen, Donald	1964-1969
20 Cunningham, Kenneth	1965-1988
21 George, Pulivelil	1965-1968
22 Hackler, James	1965-1995
23 Jones, Ronald	1965-1967
24 Pike, Robert	1965-1969
25 Watson, Walter	1965-1967
26 Devall, William	1966-1968
27 Hendrickson, Mary	1966-1969
28 McVey, Wayne, Jr.	1966-1998
29 Meilicke, Carl	1966-1969
30 Meloff, William	1966-1997
31 Ball, Sandra	1967-1969
32 Bequiraj, Mehmet	1967-1969

33 Fisher, Seth	1967-1969
34 Hughes, Robert	1967-1969
35 Mohsen, Ahmad "Sami"	1967-1983
36 Murri, Daryll	1967-1976
37 Richmond, Patricia	1967-1969
38 Whiteside, Don	1967-1970
39 Davis, Arthur	1968-1981
40 Elliot, Henry	1968-1973
41 Forster, John	1968-1982
42 Krotki, Karol	1968-1991
43 Larson, Lyle	1968-1996
44 Matthews, Victor	1969 (January)-1973
45 Ogles, Richard	1968-1969
46 Caldarola, Carlo	1969-1981
47 Fearn, Gordon	1969-1990
48 Gillespie, Michael	1969-2007
49 Guernsey, Elwood	1969-1979
50 Novasky, William	1969-1976
51 Snider, Earle	1969-1997
52 Pannu, Rajinder	1969-1996
53 Briggs, Gary	1970-1972
54 Jung, Richard	1970-1991
55 Gill, Dhara	1970-1976
56 Matejko, Alexander	1970-1992
57 Paul, Gurbachan	1970-1978
58 Stehr, Nico	1970-1997
59 Foddy, William	1971-1973
60 Hartnagel, Timothy	1971-2007
61 Young, John	1971-1997
62 Harrell, Andrew	1972-2009
63 Krishnan, Parameswara	1972-1998
64 Ericson, Richard	1973-1974
65 Fox, John	1973-1975
66 Jarvis, George	1974-1996
67 Sydnie, Rosalind	1974-2006
68 Abu-Laban, Sharon	1975-2001
69 Creechan, James	1975-2002

70 Kennedy, Leslie	1975-1999
71 Pierce, David	1975-2012
72 Silverman, Robert	1975-1996
73 White, Terrence	1975-1988
74 Gartrell, John	1976-1999
75 Northcott, Herbert	1976-
76 Saram, Paulasaramage	1977-1997
77 Lowe, Graham	1979-2006
78 Golec, Judith	1980-2008
79 Hayduk, Leslie	1981-
80 Fleming, Thomas	1982-1988
81 Laxer, Gordon	1982-2013
82 van den Berg, Axel	1982-1984
83 Krahn, Harvey	1983-2017
84 Trovato, Frank	1983-
85 Hetherington, Robert	1983-2001
86 Morrow, Raymond	1984-2010
87 Sayer, Derek	1986-2005
88 Kent, Stephen	1987-
89 Boritch, Helen	1988-2012
90 McDaniel, Susan	1988-2004
91 Johnston, William	1991-2006
92 Higgs, Eric	1992-2001
93 Martel, Joane	1996-2006
94 Aoki, Douglas	1997-2011
95 Mookerjea, Sourayan	1997-
96 Ikeda, Satoshi	1998-2007
97 Tinic, Serra	1998-2015
98 Haggerty, Kevin	2000-
99 Kaler, Amy	2000-
100 Pavlich, George	2000-
101 Thompson, Guy	2000-2006
102 Dorow, Sara	2002-
103 Hogeveen, Bryan	2002-
104 Rosenberg, Sharon	2002-2010
105 Shields, Robert	2004-
106 Strohschein, Lisa	2004-

107 Barbour, Charles	2005-2008
108 Haan, Michael	2005-2010
109 Hughes, Karen	2006-
110 Grekul, Jana	2007-
111 Hayman, Stephanie	2007-2013
112 Mehta, Michael	2007-2008
113 Strain, Laurel	2007-2014
114 Bayatrizi, Zohreh	2008-
115 Clément, Dominique	2008-
116 Datta, Paul	2009-2013
117 Smith Braun, Robyn	2009-2013
118 Stevens, Gillian	2009-
119 Caine, Kenneth	2011-
120 Dunwoody, Alison	2011-
121 Westerman, Richard	2011-
122 Maroto, Michelle	2012-
123 Bucerius, Sandra	2013-
124 Oriola, Temitope	2013-
125 Lee, Robyn	2016-

Faculty Service Officers

Lalu, Nirannanilathu	1975-2000
Spencer, Keith	1981-2006
Mehra, Nirmal	1984-1987

Department Chairs

The following have served as chairs of the department. In the early days, chairs were known as heads or chairmen but now occupy the gender-neutral designation of chair.

1961-1963	Robert James
1963-1964	Gordon Hirabayashi (Acting Chair for Robert James)
1964-1970	Gordon Hirabayashi
1970-1971	John Forster
1971-1972	Baha Abu-Laban (Acting Chair)
1972-1975	Charles W. Hobart
1975-1980	Terrence White
1980-1985	Robert A. Silverman
1985-1988	Gordon Fearn
1988-1993	Robert Silverman
1993-1996	Baha Abu-Laban
1996-2000	Derek Sayer
2000-2006	Rosalind Sydie
2006-2011	Harvey Krahn
2011-2012	Helen Boritch (Acting Chair for Harvey Krahn)
2012-2014	Harvey Krahn
2015 (January-June)	Herbert Northcott (Interim Chair)
2015-2016	Gillian Stevens (Interim Chair)
2016-	Sara Dorow

Administrative Professional Officers (APOs) and Assistant Chairs

Administrative Professional Officer

Tompkins, Robert	1969-1971
Graham, Robert	1971-1975
King, Hugh	1975-1980
Spence, Ken	1980-1990
Jarvis, Pamela	1990-1992
Mikalonis, Rick	1992-2000
Sylvester, Fay	12/2000-3/2005
Mirth, Diane	2005-2008

Assistant Chair

Champagne, Curtis	2/2008-6/2012
Mish, Tara*	7/2012-9/2015
Yang, Lihong*	11/2015-

*Since 2012, the Assistant Chair serves both the Department of Sociology and the Department of Political Science.

Fellows of the Royal Society of Canada (FRSC)

The following members of the Department of Sociology have been elected as fellows of the Royal Society of Canada:

Karol Krotki	1979
Gwynne Nettler	1982
Nico Stehr	1985
Susan McDaniel	1994
Derek Sayer	1994

Winners of Major Awards

The following members of the Department of Sociology have won major awards:

Distinguished University Professor

Karol Krotki	1982
Susan McDaniel	2004

University Cup

Susan McDaniel	2002
Harvey Krahn	2015

Henry Marshall Tory Chair

Rob Shields	2004-
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Canada Research Chair

Derek Sayer	1/2001 to 12/2005
George Pavlich	2013-
Kevin Haggerty	2016-

Killam Research Fellowship (national)

Kevin Haggerty	2014-
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**The Growth, Canadianization and Feminization
of the Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta:
From the 1950s to 2016**

By Herbert C Northcott
October 2016

Abstract

The development of the Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta provides a case study that illustrates the growth, Canadianization and feminization trends evident in sociology departments throughout Canada from the 1960s to the present day. This paper examines the rise of Sociology at the University of Alberta following its beginnings in the 1950s and the establishment of the Department of Sociology in 1961. This paper documents the dramatic increase in the number of Sociology professors from 1956 to a high point in the late 1980s and the subsequent decline in the size of the department's professoriate. This paper also examines patterns of turnover and retention as indicated by professors' length of stay in the department as well as the Canadianization and feminization trends in hiring that increased the percentages of Canadians, Canadian-trained, and women in the professoriate.

The development of sociology at the University of Alberta was influenced by the development of sociology in Canada. Accordingly, before examining the rise and decline, Canadianization and feminization of sociology at the University of Alberta, I first present a brief overview of the development of sociology in Canada.

The Development of Sociology in Canada

Carl Dawson was the first person to receive an academic appointment in sociology in Canada when he was hired in 1922 by McGill University (Whyte and Vallee 2006), although sociology courses had been taught in Canada since 1889 (Helmes-Hayes 2016). Dawson was born in Prince Edward Island and earned his PhD at the University of Chicago (Helmes-Hayes 1994; Shore, 1987; anonymous 2016). He established the Department of Sociology at McGill in 1925 (Helmes-Hayes and McLaughlin 2009). Dawson and Gettys wrote the first English-language sociology textbook in Canada, *An*

Introduction to Sociology, in 1929 (Helmes-Hayes 1994).

Helmes-Hayes and McLaughlin (2009) present a brief overview of the history of sociology in Canada. They note that Jean-Charles Falardeau established the first francophone Department of Sociology at Université Laval in 1951 (see also Bédard n.d.; Juteau and Maheu 1989). Note that the sociology department at Laval was founded 26 years after McGill established the first sociology department in Canada. In Francophone Canada, sociology departments followed at the Université de Montréal in 1955 (Juteau and Maheu 1989) and the Université du Québec à Montréal in 1969 (Fournier 2002). In Anglophone Canada, the second English-language Department of Sociology was founded at the University of Alberta in 1961, fully 36 years after McGill's department was established (Hiller 1980 and 1982). The University of Toronto's Department of Sociology followed in 1963 (Hiller 1980 and 1982; Helmes-Hayes 1988; Helmes-Hayes and Mitchell 2003).

Work done on the development of sociology in Canada includes several departmental histories: McGill (Shore, 1987; anonymous 2016), Laval (Bédard n.d.; Fournier 2002; Warren 2009), Montréal (Dofny et al. 1980), Toronto (Helmes-Hayes 1988; Helmes-Hayes and Mitchell 2003), Calgary (Hiller 2003a), Université de Moncton (Warren and Massicotte 2006), and Winnipeg (Chekki 1993). Other works examine the history of Sociology in Canada (Clark 1975; Hiller 1982; Campbell 1983; Forcese 1990; Carroll et al. 1992), the history of French Canadian/Quebec Sociology (Rocher 1998; Fournier 2002; Lepage 2007; Warren 2009), the history of English Canadian Sociology (Clark 1979; Brym and Fox 1989; Helmes-Hayes 2016), and the history of sociology in the Prairie Provinces (Card 1973) and in Western Canada (Hiller 2003b). Some authors have examined sub-fields/sub-specialties of sociology including family sociology (Nett 1996), demography (Wargon 2002), and feminist sociology (Eichler 2002; Hamilton 2003). In addition, Eichler (2001) focused on women pioneers in Canadian Sociology and Nakhaie (2001) reported on the ethnic and gender distribution of sociologists in Canada.

Over the years, special issues of academic journals have examined sociology in Canada including the following: sociology in anglophone Canada (Canadian Review of Sociology and Anthropology 1985) and sociology in francophone Quebec, i.e., Quebecois sociology (Canadian Review of Sociology and Anthropology 1989). Subsequent special issues addressed the following themes: Sociology and Its Publics: Wither Sociology? (Canadian

Journal of Sociology 1998), *Legacy for a New Millennium: Canadian Sociology in the Twentieth Century as Seen Through Its Publications* (Canadian Journal of Sociology 2001), *Perspectives on Canadian Sociology* (The American Sociologist 2002), *Public Sociology in Canada: Debates, Research, and Historical Context* (Canadian Journal of Sociology 2009), and *Half a Century of Sociological Scholarship in the CRS(A)* (Canadian Review of Sociology 2013).

The literature on the development of sociology in Canada indicates that in the first half of the twentieth century, church-sponsored institutions of higher education in Canada tended to view sociology as an ally in applying religious principles to deal with social issues such as poverty, unemployment, or immigration. This has been called the Social Gospel movement (Brym and Fox 1989; Helmes-Hayes and McLaughlin 2009; Helmes-Hayes 2016). Nevertheless, there was for a time in the early decades of the twentieth century in Canada some resistance to sociology as it was considered too secular, too socialist, too American, too empirical, and intellectually inferior to established disciplines and insufficiently philosophical (Clark 1975 and 1979; Hiller 1979 and 1982; Brym and Fox 1989). In the second half of the twentieth century, however, the secularization of higher education in Canada fostered the development of the social sciences separate from religious agendas.

By the mid-1960s, the maturing baby boom began to arrive on campus. Helms-Hayes and McLaughlin (2009; see also Owram 1996; Hiller 1979 and 1982) observed that the 1960s saw the rapid expansion of Canadian universities and the discipline of sociology. Sociology fit the times. The 1960s began a period of social unrest including the civil rights movement, a resurgent feminism, anti-establishment and anti-war agendas, the gay rights movement, and so on. Sociology appeared relevant for the times. It was secular, scientific, empirical, and ideologically focused on addressing the social issues of the day. Despite the limited development of sociology in the first half of the twentieth century in Canada, sociology exploded on university campuses in the 1960s and continued to grow over the next few decades.

The Canadianization Movement

Because there were few sociology departments in Canada before the 1960s, there were

very few indigenous sociologists available to staff the rapid growth of sociology in Canada. If professors could not be found in Canada, they were to be obtained elsewhere, particularly from the United States where sociology had developed earlier than it did in Canada. Helms-Hayes and McLaughlin (2009; see also Cormier 2004 and 2002; Hiller 1980 and 1979) noted that the rapid expansion of the university and the discipline of sociology in the 1960s resulted in the hiring of many Americans and as a result an Americanization of the discipline.

In the late 1960s and early 1970s a nationalistic counter movement emerged in an attempt to Canadianize sociology in terms of both the professoriate and the content of the discipline. Cormier (2002; see also Hiller 1979; Brym and Fox 1989; Carroll 2013) refers to this as the Canadianization movement. The Canadianization movement argued for the hiring of Canadian-born and Canadian-trained professors. It also argued for Canadian content—curriculum, textbooks, research—and the development of a distinctly Canadian sociology that took into account Canadian history, the Canadian context, and focused on issues of relevance to Canada and Canadians. As a result of this movement, hiring policies and immigration policies began to favour the hiring of Canadian-born and Canadian-trained scholars and influenced the demographics of the professoriate and the development of the discipline. This preference for the Canadian-born and Canadian-trained has continued from the 1970s to the present day (Wilkinson et al. 2013).

Gender Trends

The Canadian Sociology and Anthropology Association conducted a “manpower” survey in 1967 (Connor and Curtis 1970). The authors reported the characteristics of all identifiable sociologists and anthropologists in Canada at that time. They reported age, education, fields of interest, geographic location, employer (university or government), and language proficiencies. I could find no mention of gender! The discipline of sociology in its early years was almost exclusively the province of males. It may not have occurred to the authors that gender was an issue.

Years later, Nakhaie (2001) noted that the proportion of female professors in sociology and anthropology increased from 17% to 31% during the 1971 to 1996 period. Nakhaie focused his study primarily on trends in ethnicity and the intersection of ethnicity and

gender. In short, it seems that very little has been done examining gender trends in the sociology professoriate in Canada.

A Brief History of the Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta: The Early Years

The Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta illustrates the rapid rise of sociology in the 1960s and the subsequent Canadianization and feminization of the professoriate.

The first sociologist hired by the University of Alberta was Dr. Brigham Young Card. He was born and raised in Southern Alberta and obtained a doctorate in sociology at Stanford in 1959. The University of Alberta hired him in 1950 as an assistant professor in the Faculty of Education, long before he completed his doctorate. He was asked to teach the first sociology courses on campus and promote interest in this new discipline although there was no department of Sociology at the University of Alberta at that time. Sociology was emphasized as relevant training for students in education and also attracted students from other faculties across campus. (Note that this interest in applied sociology reflects a secular version of the social gospel movement. That is, sociology was seen as relevant training for those professions that sought to improve Canada and Canadians.) Hiller (2003a) refers to Card as the grandfather of Sociology in Alberta. While Dr. Card maintained a relationship over the years with colleagues in the Department of Sociology, he spent his entire career in the Faculty of Education, retiring in 1979 (Card 1973 and 1996).

The first full-time position in sociology at the University of Alberta (other than Dr. Card who was hired in the Faculty of Education) was created in 1956 in the Department of Philosophy and Psychology. Robert James filled this position. He was an American who earned his PhD in 1956 from the University of Oregon. At that time at the University of Alberta, sociologists, psychologists, and anthropologists were all located in the Department of Philosophy. Not for long though. In the early 1960s the social sciences emerged as independent identities.

A BA Honours Program in Sociology was established in the late 1950s before an

independent Department of Sociology existed. This was a four-year program adding a year of study to the three-year BA that existed at that time. In 1956-58, sociology courses offered included the Family, Social Problems, and Social Organization. In 1959, courses were added in Methods and Statistics, Sociological History and Theory, and Sociology of Religion.

In 1960, the Department of Philosophy and Psychology was renamed the Department of Philosophy and Sociology when Psychology became a separate department. There were six full-time sociologists in this department. The first graduate students were admitted to the masters program in Sociology. The first sociologist was hired for the University of Alberta in Calgary which in 1966 became the University of Calgary. (For a history of the Department of Sociology at the University of Calgary see Hiller 2003a.)

In 1961, the University of Alberta established the Department of Sociology. At this time, the sociologists separated from Philosophy taking the anthropologists with them. Robert James was the first chair.

The first MA degree in Sociology was awarded in 1961 to David Fish. His thesis examined sociological aspects of a plebiscite regarding fluoridation of city water.

From 1963-1966, the Department of Sociology was renamed the Department of Sociology and Anthropology to recognize the few anthropologists that had been hired along with the more numerous sociologists. In 1966, the department again became the Department of Sociology when Anthropology became a separate department. In that same year, the Department of Sociology moved from the "Sociology Shack" behind Assiniboia Hall to the then new Tory Building where it is still located today.

In 1965, the doctoral program in Sociology was initiated and the first doctoral students were admitted. In 1967, the first PhD degree in Sociology was awarded to Karl Peter. His dissertation focused on social change in Hutterite colonies.

The Growth, Canadianization and Feminization of the Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta

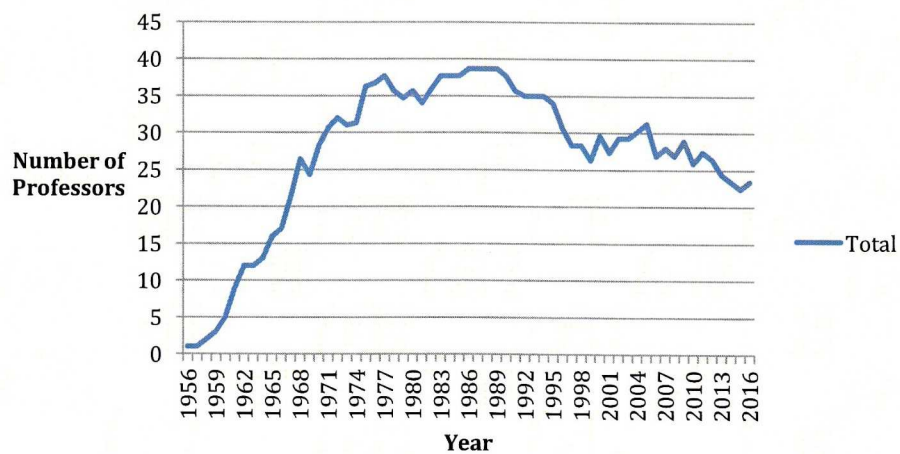
Wilkinson et al. (2013) noted the difficulty of getting detailed information about the sociology professoriate in Canada. They found that information such as place of origin, where PhD was earned, date of hiring, and rank as assistant, associate and full professor were not widely or uniformly available. Wilkinson et al. (2013) noted the necessity of surveying professors to get the desired information about their origins, training and careers. In this study, I report a survey that obtained detailed and comprehensive data for all of the professors hired by the Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta.

In 1995, my research assistants and I collected biographies from the 92 professors who had been hired by the Department of Sociology from 1956 to 1995 and also from Dr. Card, the first sociologist on campus. My research assistants and I were able to locate most of these professors. For those we could not locate and for the few who had died, we constructed bios from departmental records, university newsletters, and the like. In 2016, I extended the listing of professors hired by the Department to include the additional 33 professors hired after 1995 and up to 2016. From these biographies and listings of professors who have served in the Department of Sociology, I recorded the gender, dates of service (date hired and, for those whose service had ended, date resigned, retired, or died), country of birth, and country and university where highest degree was earned. These data describe the rise and decline in the number of sociology professors in the Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta, the initial Americanization and later Canadianization of the sociology professoriate, and the trend towards a gender balance in the composition of the sociology professoriate. These trends are examined in the following. The meaning and import of these trends is best understood by comparing the Department of Sociology with other departments at the University of Alberta and with other universities across Canada, a project that could be undertaken at some future time.

The Growth of the Professoriate

Figure 1 and Table 1 show the number of Sociology professors at the University of Alberta from 1956 to 2016 during which time a total of 125 professors had been hired. Some professors held joint appointments with other departments on campus serving 1/3 time or

**Figure 1. Number of Professors
in the Department of Sociology
at the University of Alberta, by Year**



**Figure 2. Number of Professors
in the Department of Sociology at the
University of Alberta, by Year and Sex**

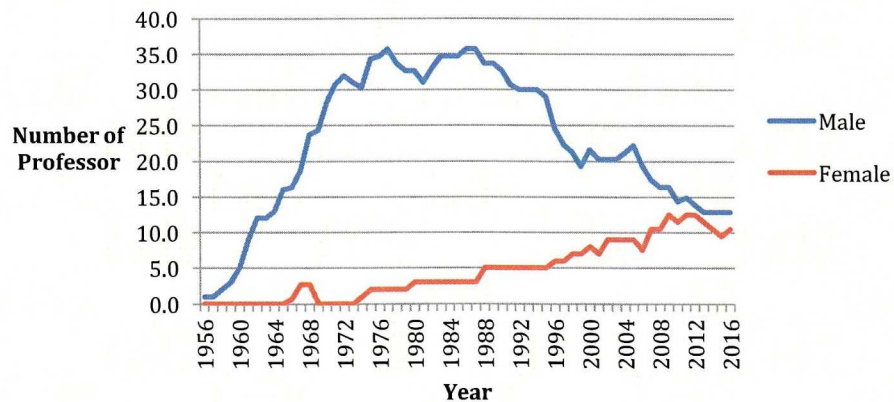


Table 1. Professors Hired, Resignations and Retirements, and Median Length-of-Stay for Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta, 1956-2016

Decade Hired	Number Hired	Number Resigned, Retired, Died	Length-of-Stay (Median Years)	Range (Years)
1956-1959	4	1		1-24
1960s	48	25	5	1-38
1970s	25	15	23	1-40+
1980s	13	9	26	2-34+
1990s	7	20	14	9-18+
2000s	21	18	Continuing	1-continuing
2010-2016	7	12	Continuing	Continuing
Total	125	100		

+ continuing

Counts each professor as one; that is, ignores part-time status.

Table 2. Country of Birth for Professors in the Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta, by Decade Hired

Country of Birth	Decade Hired							
	number							
	1950s	1960s	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s	2010s	Total
Canada	0	7	10	7	4	17	3	48
USA	3	29	6	3	2	1	1	45
UK	1	2	1	1	0	1	1	7
Other	0	10	8	2	1	2	2	25
	percentage							
Canada	0	15	40	54	57	81	43	38
USA	75	60	24	23	29	5	14	36
Other	25	25	36	23	14	14	43	26
Total (N)	4	48	25	13	7	21	7	125

Table 3. Country of PhD* for Professors in the Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta, by Decade Hired

Country of	Decade Hired							
PhD*	number							
	1950s	1960s	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s	2010s	Total
Canada	0	2	9	8	5	14	4	42
USA	4	44	14	3	2	4	1	71
UK	0	0	1	2	0	3	1	8
Other	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	4
	percentage							
Canada	0	4	36	62	71	67	57	34
USA	100	92	56	23	29	19	14	57
Other	0	4	8	15	0	14	29	10
Total (N)	4	48	25	13	7	21	7	125

*PhD or equivalent or highest degree

2/3 time or 1/2 time in the Department of Sociology. The number of professors in the Department peaked in the 1980s with 38.7 full-time equivalent professors (FTEs) during the 1986-90 academic years. By 2015, this number had declined to 22.4 full-time equivalents and increased slightly to 23.4 in 2016.

A total of 52 professors were hired from 1956 to 1969. The discipline of sociology was new in Alberta. The baby boom had begun to arrive at the university about 1964 and did so to an unprecedented degree. That is, an increasing percentage of young adults chose to come to university. For the next twenty years, the baby boom increased university enrollments dramatically.

The 1950s and 1960s were heady times for the discipline of sociology and for sociology professors. From 1956 to 1969, 52 professors were hired although 23 of these had resigned by 1969 (and another three had died). Turnover was high. The median length of stay was five years. Mobility came easily as professors had many opportunities to work at other expanding universities in Canada, the USA, and elsewhere.

In the 1970s there were 15 resignations and retirements but another 25 professors were hired so the department continued to grow in size. The easy mobility of the early years was coming to an end. The median length-of-stay increased from 5 years for professors hired in the 1950s and 1960s to 23 years for persons hired in the 1970s. Persons hired in the 1980s stayed even longer with a median tenure of 26 years.

In the 1980s seven professors left and two died while 13 were hired for yet another net gain. The size of the professoriate in the Department of Sociology peaked at 38.7 FTE during the years 1986-1989.

Few (n=7) were hired in the 1990s and the Alberta Government began a campaign to eliminate the annual budget deficit and then to eliminate the accumulated provincial debt. To reduce university expenditures, an attractive retirement incentive plan was offered to professors 55+ years of age. Nineteen left in the 1990s and one died. The Department declined from a high of 38.7 professors in the late 1980s to 26.3 professors in 1999.

Following the wave of early retirements in the 1990s, a period of hiring followed in the first

decade of the twenty-first century. Twenty-one professors were hired in the 2000-2009 period of time, although retirements and resignations totaled 18 for a net gain of only three professors. Turnover involving professors moving from the Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta to other universities had been rare in the 1980s and 1990s but increased in the first decade of the twenty-first century following a lengthy period of limited opportunity. Nevertheless, fiscal austerity soon replaced the expansionary period of the early 2000s and at the time of writing in 2016, only seven professors had been hired from 2010-2016 (including one faculty lecturer on a five-year renewable contract, the first such appointment) while 11 retired or resigned and another one died. The total number of professors declined to 22.4 FTEs in the 2015-2016 academic year, the lowest since 1967, almost 50 years previously. The hiring of one person in 2016 raised the total number of professors to 23.4 FTEs.

The Canadianization of the Professoriate

In the 1950s and 1960s the creation and rapid growth of sociology in Canada meant that universities turned to the USA and elsewhere to find professors to teach this new discipline. The Canadian universities had not had time to produce an indigenous crop of PhDs. Further, many Canadian-born students interested in graduate study in sociology went to American or European universities for their doctorates. Nevertheless, by the 1970s there was an increasing interest in hiring Canadian-born professors and there was an increasing number of Canadian-trained PhDs available for hire.

Table 2 shows that 7 of 52 professors (13%) hired in the 1950s and 1960s were born in Canada while 32 of 52 (62%) were born in the USA. The remaining 13 were born in England (3), India (2), Albania, Barbados, Egypt, Germany, Italy, New Zealand, Palestine, and Poland. Despite these diverse origins, the dominant source of professors in the early years of the department was the USA.

The Americanization of the Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta in the 1950s and 1960s is even more evident when the locations of professors' doctorates are taken into account. Table 3 shows that 48 of the 52 professors (92%) hired in the 1950s and 1960s earned their doctorates in the USA while only two studied in Canada (both at the University of Alberta) and 2 studied elsewhere (Germany and Australia). In short,

American born and, in particular, American trained scholars dominated the professoriate in the early decades when the discipline of sociology was being established at the University of Alberta.

Table 2 shows that the movement to Canadianize/nationalize the professoriate began in the 1970s and resulted in 40% of hires going to Canadian-born scholars in the 1970s (compared to 13% before 1970). This trend continued with 54% and 57% of hires going to Canadian-born professors in the 1980s and 1990s, and 81% in the first decade of the twenty-first century. Further, Table 3 shows that from 1970-2016, 40 of 73 professors (55%) were trained in Canada compared to 2 of 52 (4%) before 1970.

The Feminization of the Professoriate: Towards a Gender Balance

Figure 2 shows the number of male and female professors working in the Department of Sociology. In the 1950s and 1960s, three of 52 professors hired were female. However, two of the three female professors resigned within two years to take employment elsewhere and the third died during her third year in the department. The first female professor to stay for a considerable length of time was Dr. Rosalind Sydie who was hired in 1974 and later became the first female chairperson of the department from 2000-2006. The number of female professors climbed slowly from 1974 to a peak of 12.5 FTEs in 2009-2010 and again in 2011-2013. As a percentage of the professoriate, females have never been a majority reaching a high of 47.3% in the 2012-2013 academic year. In the 2000-2009 period of time, 11 of 21 professors hired were female and from 2010 to 2016, four of seven professors hired were female. These recent hiring trends indicate that the gender ratio will increasingly approach parity as older cohorts of predominantly male professors retire or die.

The elimination of mandatory retirement at the University of Alberta in 2007 has delayed the movement to gender parity. Of the 14 male professors (12.9 FTE) in the Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta in 2016, five were born in 1951 or earlier and were therefore 65 years of age or older. Before 2007, these professors would have retired at age 65. In comparison, none of the 11 female professors (10.5 FTE) in 2016 were born in 1951 or earlier.

Michalski (2015) conducted a sample survey of sociologists in sociology departments across Canada. He found that slightly more than half (52%) of sociology professors were male, nearly two thirds (66%) were born in Canada, and most (71%) were trained in Canada. Michalski's demographic profile of the sociologist professors in Canada aligns with the demographic profile of sociology professors at the University of Alberta where just over half (55%) of the professors in 2016 were male, 71% of hires from 2000-2016 were born in Canada and 64% of those hires earned their PhDs in Canada.

The Decline of Sociology?

The decline in the number of sociology professors may or may not indicate a decline in the discipline of sociology per se. However, there is a likely relationship between the size of the professoriate and the discipline's reputation, clout, and currency. The size of the professoriate in the Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta peaked at 38.7 full-time equivalent professors (FTE) during the years 1986-1989 and fell to 23.4 in 2016. One factor in this decline was on-going financial difficulties driven by recurring recessions, declining governmental revenues and rising costs, and a desire on the part of government to reduce its fiscal problems in part by reducing funding to universities. This has resulted in an increasing reliance on contract labour in place of tenured professors. Indeed, one of the FTEs counted currently among the sociology professoriate at the UofA is a hybrid professor/contract labourer. This person is a faculty lecturer who works on a five-year renewable contract and teaches twice as many courses and many more students than the typical professor. (Starting in 2017, the faculty lecturer will be an ongoing position.)

In the past decade, the University of Alberta has endured an on-going discussion about revenue generation, assuming that professors can be turned into entrepreneurs and find ways to generate revenue to pay their salaries and fund the university beyond the student tuition revenue stream. This seems unlikely and the discussion thus far has been unproductive. Nevertheless, this discussion indicates government's desire for universities to rely less on government support and become more self-sustaining. In this regard, the faculties of business, engineering, and medicine may be perceived as having more potential for revenue generation than sociology. These trends in university finances may explain in part the decline in the number of sociology professors at the University of Alberta.

Besides declines in governmental support, there are several other possible explanations for the decline in the sociology professoriate. First, the last of the baby boomers reached university age by the late 1980s when the sociology professoriate peaked in size. In addition, smaller colleges in Edmonton have increasingly become degree-granting universities and compete for students who perceive the new universities to be less expensive and more student friendly.

Second, sociology has failed to protect its borders so to speak. Sociologists (real and de facto) can be found scattered around the university in business, cultural studies, education, gender studies, human ecology, indigenous studies, law, nursing, medicine, policy studies, recreation, rehabilitation medicine, rural economy and environmental sciences, human geography, social work, etc. And there is often a considerable overlap between sociology and sibling disciplines such as anthropology, gerontology, history, media studies, political economy, political science, psychology, and the like. Sociology at the University of Alberta has retained criminology and demography within its confines and so is less fragmented than at some universities where criminology and demography exist separately.

Third, some have alleged that sociology has been in crisis or decline since the late 1980s and that there has been a loss of confidence in sociology and in the social sciences more generally (see for example, Coser 1993 writing about sociology in the USA; Brym 2003, Curtis and Weir 2002, Forcese 1990 writing about sociology in Canada; and Rocher 1998 commenting on francophone Québécoise sociology). In 1998 David Ralph Matthews edited a special issue of the *Canadian Journal of Sociology* (CJS 23 (2/3)) titled *Sociology and Its Publics: Wither Sociology?* The call for papers stated that: "There is some evidence that sociology is in some jeopardy." Curtis and Weir (2002: paragraph 30) observed that "Sociology used to have radical chic; ... it was 'sexy'; oppositional; boundary-pushing. It was tied to social movements of the 1960s-80s" Note that Curtis and Weir use the past tense. They suggest that sociology is no longer "sexy". It appealed to the counter-cultural young adult baby boomers caught up in the anti-war, civil rights, and feminist movements of the 1960s-80s, but may have little contemporary salience.

McLaughlin (2005; see also Helmes-Hayes and McLaughlin 2009) described the discipline of sociology as "weak" and wrote that "Sociology as a discipline has relatively low status

and power in modern universities.” (page 12). McLaughlin (2005) also observed that there is a “possibility that sociology as a distinct and serious academic discipline ... would cease to exist in Canada” (page 6). Prime Minister Steven Harper gave voice to this lack of confidence in sociology in public statements he made in 2013 and 2014 admonishing Canadians not to “commit sociology” (Singh 2014; Kaye and Béland 2014). Even ignoring Harper’s public attack on sociology, some argue that a general loss of confidence in sociology has led to a decline in student interest and institutional support. This has undermined sociology’s competitiveness in the internal competition for resources within the university (support tends to favour medicine and engineering over social science, humanities and fine arts disciplines, for example). This loss of confidence has also undermined the university’s claim on governmental support for the social sciences as government reduces funding for universities.

Sociology lacks the mystique that disciplines such as neurobiology or nanotechnology or theoretical physics have. Sociology deals with everyday social phenomena. In that sense, sociologists examine what everyone experiences and “knows”. Even when sociology is able to point out what people do not know, that new knowledge is soon seen as self-evident (see Mesny 2009 for a detailed discussion about what sociologists and non-sociologists know and the relation between the two). Sociologists may seek mystique in esoteric theory, jargon, and statistics, but these fail to impress. In short, sociologists have no place to hide. Neurobiology, nanotechnology, theoretical physics, and the like are not generally accessible and so carry a mystique that sociology can never achieve.

Sociology also suffers from its alignment with selected value perspectives and politics. McLaughlin (2005: 20; see also Clark 1979; Goldberg and van den Berg 2009) wrote: “Canadian sociology, at times, has a left wing, activist oriented, polemical tone and can be rather intolerant of political conservatism or even liberalism. ... Simplistic critiques of liberalism dominate far too much of Canadian sociology, making for a discipline with far less credibility with our students and the public” (For an in-depth discussion of different types of sociologists and the different roles they play, see Helmes-Hayes and McLaughlin 2009 and the special issue of the *Canadian Journal of Sociology* that they introduced discussing Public Sociology in Canada: Debates, Research, and Historical Context.)

Sociologists often take the role that clerics used to own. That is, some sociologists take

moral stands and preach moral and political agendas. (Nock 1995 makes a similar observation in his review of the life and work of Arthur K. Davis, a professor of sociology at the University of Alberta from 1968-1981 concluding that Davis was a “religious thinker” despite being a materialist Marxist and resembled “the hinterland shepherd prophets of the Old Testament” (page 405).) Government, politicians, policymakers, and the general public do not always appreciate the moral guidance offered by sociologists or subscribe to their dominant left-leaning views. The public considers values, beliefs, and voting preferences to be personal and private and seldom if ever turns to academic sociology for guidance. Forcese (1990: 39) makes a similar point noting that “Anglo-sociological opinion ... has not had a conspicuous influence on Canadian social life, social debate or social policy” As Davis put it in 1970: “For the average person, ... it is more relevant to read Ann Landers.” (page 32; Ann Landers wrote a popular advice column syndicated widely in newspapers of the day).

In the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century, religion, both Catholic and Protestant, played a greater role in university education than it does today. During that time, some saw sociology as a discipline that could further a religious and moral agenda by combining Christianity and science to address social issues and teach, preach, and apply the “social gospel” (see Helmes-Hayes and McLaughlin 2009; Warren 2009; Helmes-Hayes 2016. Note that while the term social gospel is applied to English-speaking Protestant denominational educational institutions, there was a similar application of sociology in French-speaking Catholic educational institutions that Warren (2009) refers to as “doctrinal sociology”). On the other hand, some distrusted this new discipline and resisted its adoption. Some have argued that the discipline was resisted because it was viewed pejoratively as an American discipline involving mindless empiricism that was said to be inferior to more theoretical and philosophical British approaches (Clark 1975 and 1979; Hiller 1982; Brym and Fox 1989). Nevertheless, by the mid-twentieth century, university administrators tended to view sociology as useful for training persons in applied professions such as education, medicine, nursing, rehabilitation medicine, and the like. Indeed, as mentioned previously, the first sociologist at the University of Alberta was hired to develop a sociology curriculum for students who were being trained in the faculty of education to become primary and secondary school teachers.

The rise of sociology from the 1960s through 1980s at the University of Alberta and across

Canada was largely a secular movement, divorced from religious agendas, although many of the professors of that time had religious backgrounds and foundations. So sociology evolved from a social gospel affiliated with religion to a secular gospel divorced from religion. In the 1960s and 1970s, this secular gospel appealed to the baby boomers and their various radical agendas including student power, civil rights, anti-war, anti-establishment, women's liberation, etc. Since sociology's peak in the late 1980s, faith in the potential of sociology as a gospel of social salvation (or "science of social redemption" as Shore put it in 1987) has declined. Don't "commit sociology" says Harper, perhaps giving voice to the increasing distrust of sociology as both science and ideology.

Conclusion

The history of the Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta provides a case study that illustrates the growth, Canadianization and feminization trends evident in sociology departments throughout Canada from the 1960s to the present. We have come a long way from the 1960s and 1970s when sociology was growing dramatically and sociology professors were predominately males born and educated in the USA or were Canadian-born but American-trained. While the Canadianization agenda continues to have force in hiring practices today, it should be noted that some of the most ardent and zealous Canadianist scholars who have contributed over the years to building the discipline of sociology in Canada were born and educated outside of Canada. One could explore the careers of sociology professors to assess this anecdotal point (Nock 1995 has done so with his review of the life and work of Arthur Davis who was an ardent Canadian nationalist despite being American born and American trained).

The Canadianization trend proceeded more dramatically than the feminization trend. While the Canadian-born and Canadian-trained have become the majority of the sociology professoriate at the University of Alberta, women have remained a minority. The movement to gender parity or to a predominance of women in the sociology professoriate at the University of Alberta has been slowed in recent years by the elimination of mandatory retirement. In time, it is expected that women will predominate reversing a long-standing pattern of male domination of the discipline at the University of Alberta and elsewhere.

Disclaimer: The views expressed in this essay reflect my point of view and reading of the history of the department. Others may see the department's history somewhat differently.

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Biographies of Sociology Faculty to 1995

In 1995, I designed a questionnaire (see appendix at the end of this chapter) to systematically collect biographical data for persons who had been professors in the Department of Sociology from its beginnings in the late 1950s and early 1960s to 1995. Responses to the questionnaire were then compiled into a biographical portrait for each professor. These bios were sent to each professor for their approval. Some professors could not be located or did not respond and some had died. In these cases, attempts were made to compile a biography from various sources. A bio was created for each of the 92 sociology professors hired before 1995. I have also included a biography for the first sociologist at the UofA although his career unfolded in the Faculty of Education. I have not constructed biographies for professors hired after 1995 nor have I updated bios for those professors who stayed on in the department after 1995. Perhaps someone else will be interested in extending this collection of biographies. In the mid-1990s, Susan Hutton, then a Masters student in Sociology, did a great deal of work tracking down former professors and creating this collection of biographies.

Baha Abu-Laban was born in 1931 and raised in Jaffa, Palestine. His first degree was a Bachelor of Arts in Sociology from the American University of Beirut in Lebanon in 1953. He obtained a Master of Arts degree in 1956 and a Ph.D. in 1960 from the University of Washington, Seattle. He was drawn to the discipline of sociology through an interest in issues of social development and from Sociology courses taken at the University of Beirut. He was interested in the workings of Arab life, in understanding society and social change and in improving the standard of living for Arabs. In the 1950s, Arabs were involved in deciding on a model of development to follow capitalism or communism, and this created some exciting questions. Before coming to the University of Alberta, Dr. Abu-Laban worked as a public school teacher in Syria, 1948-50, and in Kuwait, 1953-56; and as an Acting Assistant Professor at Stanford University, 1960-61. Dr. Abu-Laban joined the Department of Sociology as an Assistant Professor in 1961. In 1963, he resigned from the University of Alberta and returned to teach at the American University of Beirut, Lebanon for two years. He returned to the University of Alberta as an Assistant Professor in 1965, and was promoted to Associate Professor in 1967 and Full Professor in 1971. Other career achievements within the Department of Sociology include serving as Associate Chair (Graduate), 1967-69; Acting Chair, 1971-72; and Chair, 1993 to present. Dr. Abu-Laban has also served the University of Alberta as Associate Dean (Social Sciences) Faculty of Arts, 1976-79; Acting Dean, Faculty of Arts, 1979-80; Acting Director, Office of Institutional Research and Planning, 1981-82; Associate Vice-President (Research), 1982-87; Associate Dean (Research and Graduate

Students) Faculty of Arts, 1991-93. Dr. Abu-Laban is currently President of the Edmonton Sociological Society, 1993-present; and has served as President of the Muslim Research Foundation, 1989-93; President of the Canadian Ethnic Studies Association, 1982-84; and President of the Association of Arab-American University Graduates, 1973. Dr. Abu-Laban came to the Department of Sociology early in its history and development and emphasizes that the department has never been static but always in a state of rejuvenation and growth. Dr. Abu-Laban stressed the importance of not losing sight of the goals of the academic unit, continued emphasis on good teaching, research and proper and respectful treatment of students. Over the years, the department faced many issues such as funding but always worked to codify and establish a good base from which to prosper as a major graduate department in Canada. The department went through a difficult period in the 1960s because of the large influx of students coming to the university. This was a period of change that was both exciting and promising. The culture of the institution was changing as a result of student protests, which centered around democracy and student representation. During this time, the Sociology Department developed its own constitution. Dr. Abu-Laban's areas of specialization include stratification, development, minorities, religion, and leadership.

Sharon McIrvin Abu-Laban was born in 1938 in Portland, Oregon. She grew up and graduated high school in Vancouver, Washington. Her first degree was a Bachelor of Arts in Sociology from the University of Washington, Seattle in 1961.

As a high school student, she had planned to specialize in Social Work, but after her first sociology course at the University of Puget Sound in Tacoma, Washington, she was impressed by the potential of Sociology to make contributions to society, beyond one-on-one counseling. She transferred to the sociology programme at the University of Washington, because of her attraction to the writings of the positivist sociologist, George Lundberg. At the University of Washington, she was involved in a specially created honors program for young social scientists, sponsored by the US government. Also as a student at the U of Washington, she met a graduate student named Baha Abu-Laban.

The Abu-Labans and their new baby came to Canada in 1961 when Baha was offered the position of Assistant Professor in the Department of Sociology at the U of A. Sharon entered the graduate programme in Sociology at the U of A in the same year and obtained a Master of Arts in 1967 and a Ph.D. in 1974.

Dr. Abu-Laban worked as a full-time sessional instructor in the Department of Educational Foundations in 1972 and then held a joint appointment with the Department of Educational

Foundations (1/2) and Sociology (1/2) in 1974 as a Visiting Assistant Professor. She joined the Department of Sociology in 1975 when she was hired as an Assistant Professor. She was promoted to Associate Professor in 1979 and Full Professor in 1991.

Dr. Abu-Laban developed and taught the first course on aging at the University of Alberta in 1974. She was instrumental in the development of the University of Alberta Centre for Gerontology and served as its first Chair in 1982-83. She was an Honourary Associate Clinical Professor, Geriatric Medicine, in the Faculty of Medicine between 1982-85; and served in the Department of Sociology as the Honors Advisor in 1985-87 and as the Associate Chair (Undergraduate) in 1985-87. As a graduate student, she worked with Dr. Charles Hobart, then Chair of the Department, to develop the first gender course in the department. That first course, "The Sociology of Women" was taught in summer school by a woman professor brought in from Ontario for this specific purpose. Dr. Abu-Laban commented on her unique position in the Department of Sociology as one of the first graduate students concurrent with being the wife of a faculty member and then, eventually, becoming a faculty member herself. Dr. Abu-Laban's areas of specialization include comparative family, gender, aging, immigrant adaptation, development, and religion and belief systems.

Sandra Jean Ball was born in 1941 in Ottawa, Ontario; however, she retained her American citizenship, and completed high school in California. She studied sociology at the University of Washington, Seattle, where she obtained a Bachelor of Arts in 1963, a Master of Arts in 1965, and a Ph.D. in 1967. She was interested in the emergence of power and influence structures, social perception and linguistic analysis, interpersonal communication, adult socialization into occupations and total institutions, as well as social control and collective behaviour. As a student, Dr. Ball held a four-year National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) fellowship, and was selected to serve as Research Director of the Violence and Mass Media section of U.S. President Johnson's Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence in 1968. Dr. Ball joined the University of Alberta Department of Sociology as Assistant Professor in 1967, while completing her dissertation. She was granted a six-months leave of absence in 1968 to work on the U.S. President's Commission. Dr. Ball resigned from the University in 1969 because of "the severe difficulties and continuing problems in the Department of Sociology during the 1968-69 academic year" despite being offered a double-increment. Dr. Ball moved to the Department of Sociology at the University of Western Ontario.

[Source: University of Alberta Archives]

Mehmet Bequiraj was born in Albania in 1912. Dr. Bequiraj received his MS in Agriculture from the College of Agriculture in Vienna in 1940, and his PhD in Sociology from Cornell in 1963. Prior to earning his PhD, he taught at Albania's Agricultural Institute (1942-43), served as assistant professor of Botany at the University of Damascus (1948-49), and from 1950-59 was head of a seed-testing lab for a company in Philadelphia. He came to Alberta in 1967 as an assistant professor in sociology, and served as an associate professor in 1968-69. He specialized in peasant studies. In 1969, he moved to Queens University to accept a position as Associate Professor of Sociology. He retired from Queen's in 1977. Note: Information for Dr. Bequiraj's biography was provided by Dr. Robert Pike in August of 1995. Dr. Bequiraj is deceased.

James T. "Ted" Borhek was born in Indianapolis, Indiana in 1930. He grew up in Winnetka, Illinois and graduated from New Trier High School there. In 1953 Dr. Borhek received his BA from the University of Illinois, majoring in English Literature. He received his MA in sociology from the University of California at Berkeley in 1960. In 1963 Dr. Borhek received his PhD in sociology from the University of Oregon. Dr. Borhek moved to Canada in 1962 to take the position of Assistant Professor at the University of Alberta, teaching both sociology and anthropology. He says it was curiosity and an ASA ad that influenced his choice to come to the U. of A. His areas of specialization were the study of attitudes and beliefs and the sociology of knowledge. He left the department in 1966 to take another job. Dr. Borhek was co-author with Richard F. Curtis of *A Sociology of Belief* (New York: Wiley, 1975). Dr. Borhek retired from the University of Arizona in 1992.

Helen Boritch was born in 1952 and raised in Vancouver, British Columbia. She obtained a Bachelor of Arts in Sociology from Simon Fraser University, B.C., in 1975, and a Master of Arts (1979) and a PhD (1985) in Sociology from the University of Toronto. Dr. Boritch was drawn to criminology after working part-time in a law office as a secretary. She considered law as a career and applied to both criminology and law programs but chose criminology. Dr. Boritch worked as an Assistant Professor at the University of Western Ontario, London, 1985-88, before joining the Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta as Assistant Professor in 1988. She was promoted to Associate Professor in 1993. She has served as the Undergraduate Chair of the Criminology Program, 1993-94 and as the Director for the Centre for Criminological Research, 1993-94. Dr. Boritch's area of specialization is criminology.

Gary Briggs earned his BA and MA from Texas Christian University and his PhD from the University of Utah. He was a visiting professor in the Department of Sociology at the U of A in 1969-1970. In 1970, he was appointed as an assistant professor, two-thirds time with Sociology and one-third time with Community Medicine. He left the U of A in 1972. Dr. Baha Abu-Laban recalls that he went to work for the Alberta Government in the Department of Health. [Source: UofA Calender 1971/72 and Departmental records]

Carlo Caldarola. The following was printed in Folio on 17 September 1981.

Carlo Caldarola, 1928-1981. Carlo Caldarola died suddenly while in Rome, on the afternoon of 26 August 1981. He was on his way to a Sociology of Religion conference in Geneva with a stop planned on his return at The Hague to see his publisher.

Dr. Caldarola [came to Canada and] joined the Department of Sociology at The University of Alberta as an Assistant Professor in 1969; completed his PhD at the University of California at Berkeley in 1971; [was promoted to Associate Professor in 1973] and became a full professor in 1978. Prior to beginning a career in sociology, Dr. Caldarola studied Catholic theology and philosophy in Italy. He was an accomplished linguist and had mastered Latin, Greek, Italian, Japanese, French, Spanish and German. He also graduated with a master's degree in Anthropology from the Tokyo Metropolitan University.

While at The University of Alberta, Professor Caldarola acquired a reputation as a gifted teacher and scholar. His scholarly interests spanned the areas of the sociology of religion, political sociology, sociology of ideas, and comparative sociology but his major area of concern in recent years has been the sociology of Japan. In that regard, he was able to master the language, the psychology, and the culture of the country. He was highly respected in Japan and in great demand as a visiting lecturer. He published articles and books about Japan in both English and Japanese. Titles of some of his recent works testify to the breadth of his interests and abilities: *Christianity: The Japanese Way* (Leiden: Brill, 1979), *Seio Kirisuntokyo to Nihon no Bunka* (Western Christianity and Japanese Culture, Tokyo: Shinkyo Shuppanasha, 1979); *Society and Politics in Alberta* (Toronto: Methuen, 1979); *Japanese Folk Culture in Southern Alberta* (Report Written for the Museum of Modern Man, Ottawa, 1980). A recent review of *Christianity: The Japanese Way* suggests that "The...monograph contains a wealth of original data and is thus an important document for students of Japanese religion. Perhaps more important, Caldarola has provided a historical context which gives the study a much broader relevance.... Those who find the newer "phenomenological" trends in sociology and anthropology refreshing will be pleased with this well-written and scholarly book. The Japanese version is already making a considerable

impact in Japan." A review of *Society and Politics in Alberta* states... "my general impression is that the book is well worth reading and that Caldarola should be given full marks for bringing together this collection of essays, which contributes significantly to our understanding of Alberta politics and society."

Beyond these book-length works, he had published many articles in a variety of respected scholarly journals on topics ranging from an article on "Japanese Skid Row" to one on "Power Structure in Post Industrial Society." In the past six years, Professor Caldarola was most concerned with the interplay of religions and societies in Asia and the Middle East, a volume with the title *Religions and Societies: Asia and the Middle East* was being prepared for Mouton Publishers in The Hague. His work on that collection was nearing completion and the publishers indicate that it will be published posthumously late this year or early next year. His colleagues, in many countries, who had learned to expect the highest scholarship from Professor Caldarola have been looking forward to the publication of this important book.

During his years at The University of Alberta, he served on many departmental and University committees. But the task that he loved most was his long association with the Arts Faculty Standing Committee on East Asian Studies. Throughout his career, he attempted to promote many aspects of East Asian Studies. He wanted to see a very strong program and commitment to East Asian Studies in the University. His work in that area will not be forgotten by the many people who have benefited from his efforts.

Carlo Caldarola was a gentle man with a well developed sense of humor. He was genuinely liked by all who had the privilege of knowing him. He will be greatly missed by his students, colleagues and friends.

He is survived by his wife Genevieve of Edmonton and his brother Guido Caldarola of Naples, Italy. [Source: Folio, 17 September 1981]

Note: Mrs. Caldarola died in Edmonton in 1995. A 1981 CV from departmental files indicates that Dr. Caldarola was born in 1928 in Italy. He obtained the following academic degrees:

Lic., Philosophy. Ignatianum College, Messina, Italy.	1952
Lic., Religious Studies. San Luigi College, Naples, Italy.	1959
Lic., Japanese Studies. Sophia University, Tokyo, Japan.	1962
BS, Economics. Sophia University, Tokyo, Japan.	1964
MA, Sociology. Tokyo Metropolitan University, Tokyo.	1965
PhD, Sociology. University of California, Berkeley, USA.	1971

Brigham Y. Card ('Brig' or 'B.Y.') was the first sociologist at the University of Alberta. He served in the Faculty of Education. Dr. Card was born in Cardston, Alberta in 1914. He grew up in the Cardston area and graduated from Cardston High School in 1931. He studied at Brigham Young University in 1932-33 and at the University of Utah in 1936-37. He then spent two years (1938-40) in Europe. He obtained his B.Sc. from the University of Alberta in 1942, majoring in Physics and Chemistry, and a B.Ed. majoring in Secondary Science from the same institution in 1947. Following his studies at the U of A, he attended Stanford University, where he obtained his PhD in Educational Sociology and Sociology in 1959.

Dr. Card was inspired to choose sociology by Professor Harry Sparby, of the University of Alberta, who was teaching an educational administration class in 1947. He was discussing population trends in Western Canada and observed that there was a new discipline in the USA that dealt with these matters. Dr. Sparby noted that this new discipline was urgently needed in Canada.

Prior to being hired in 1950 by the University of Alberta as an assistant professor in the Faculty of Education, Dr. Card held numerous other jobs including road construction, real estate sales and accounting, physicist with the Canadian Army during the war years 1942-1945, and sessional lecturer in the Department of Physics at the University of Alberta 1945-46. Dr. Card was integral to the introduction of Sociology to the University of Alberta, and states that "my role was to help create the vision of a need for sociology at the U of A, and of a Department of Sociology, in addition to a department of Educational Foundations, where sociology would be one of the foundation fields."

Dr. Card continued to teach Sociology of Education through the Department of Educational Foundations until he retired in 1979 and became Professor Emeritus. His areas of specialization included Educational Sociology/Sociology of Education, Community Development and Education, Social Psychology, Social Change, and Social Stratification.

Further to his association with the University of Alberta, he instructed Sociology at Blue Quills School in St. Paul, Alberta (1979), served as Adjunct Professor of Political Science at Brigham Young University (1980-81), helped establish in 1981 a Canadian Studies Program at BYU, instructed in Sociology and Education at Red Deer College (1981-84), and chaired the Planning Committee for the 1987 Mormon Presence in Canada Conference at the U of A (the first scholarly conference on Mormons in Canada). In 1984, he received the Sir Frederic Haultain Award in Social Sciences for development of Educational Sociology at the University of Alberta. Additional career achievements include co-founding the Western Association of Sociology and Anthropology (1959) and serving as president (in 1968), and being a founding member of the

Canadian Sociology and Anthropology Association.

Dr. Card indicates that his "greatest satisfaction with the Department (of Sociology) came with seeing it grow, its staff producing research and writing to advance the discipline and bring it to a functioning part of Western Canadian culture and society." He also states, "I have always had to bear in mind that one of the facts of life in North American Sociology has been its self-distancing from education as a field of related study requiring sociological theory, research and applications. My U of A career has tried to bridge this distance."

James Creechan was born in Hamilton, Ontario in 1945. He grew up and graduated there from high school. In 1967 he received his BA, majoring in English, from the University of Western Ontario. From 1967-1969 Dr. Creechan was a Youth Worker for a Catholic Youth Organization in Hamilton, Ontario. Dr. Creechan had become interested in Community Development work when as an undergraduate he had been president of a student's group that did summer Community Development work in Mexico. The University of Arizona offered a Community Development program and was willing to provide credit for the Mexico work. Dr. Creechan's wife's family had a home in Arizona and so they decided to move to the U of Arizona. By the time he arrived however, they had canceled the program. Warren Kalbach was the Graduate Program coordinator and offered Dr. Creechan a position in the Sociology program. In the 1960s there were few Sociology Programs in Canada, so Sociology was not an active choice for Canadian Students. The U of Arizona recruited a lot of big name faculty at that time and students were expected to continue on into the PhD program. Dr. Creechan received his MA in Sociology from U of Arizona, Tucson in 1973. From 1973-1974 he was a Research Associate in the Department of Sociology at the U of Arizona. (Dr. Creechan worked on a major long-term study while he was a PhD student. His supervisor experienced health and personal problems so three students assumed responsibility for completing the study. However, these added responsibilities delayed the completion of his PhD thesis. Dr. Creechan left the U of Arizona in order to finish his thesis.) In 1974 Dr. Creechan attended an ASA meeting in Toronto. There he met Dr. Hirabayashi and others from the U of A. The U of A had received major funding to improve the Department. There was active recruitment of Canadian-born students and Dr. Creechan was asked to apply. In 1975 Dr. Creechan came to the U of A as a Lecturer (ABD). Following the granting of his PhD in sociology in 1982 from the U of Arizona he was promoted to Assistant Professor effective in 1983. Dr. Creechan's areas of specialization are Criminology, Deviant Behavior, Sociology of Law, Statistics and Methods. This year Dr. Creechan taught his 10,000th student! He helped to set up the Area Study (PRL). Dr. Creechan has been involved in the analysis and creation of Teaching

Evaluation Forms. As well he has been very involved with many community organizations.

Kenneth Cunningham was born in Portland, Oregon in 1935. He grew up in the Chicago Metropolitan Area and graduated from high school in LaGrange, Illinois. Mr. Cunningham wanted to be a high school history teacher. While an undergraduate history major, he was required to take a sociology course, and was "converted" to sociology as a result. Mr. Cunningham received his BA in Sociology from the University of Oregon, Eugene in 1960. From 1960-1963 he studied sociology as a graduate student at the University of Oregon completing all doctoral requirements except his thesis. From 1963-1965 Mr. Cunningham was an Assistant Professor at Portland State University. In 1965, he came to Alberta to work at the U of A. Ted Borhek recommended Mr. Cunningham to the Chair, and after applying he was hired as an Assistant Professor. In 1975 Mr. Cunningham became an Associate Professor. His areas of specialization were Family, Social Organization, and Film and Society. Mr. Cunningham made his mark as a highly-rated professor teaching large classes (one year he taught 2,000 students). In 1988 Mr. Cunningham went on long-term disability leave.

Arthur K. Davis was born in 1916 in Boston, Massachusetts. He was raised in New Hampshire and Vermont and graduated from high school in Nashua, New Hampshire. He received a Bachelor of Arts (1937) and a Master of Arts (1938) in Sociology from Harvard University. He obtained a Ph.D. in Sociology in 1941 from Harvard University. Dr. Davis was drawn to the discipline of Sociology as a result of the Great Depression of the 1930s. He considered economics, but found it too static and ahistorical, and was inspired by his teacher, P.A. Sorokin, while at Harvard. He worked as an Instructor at Harvard, 1941-43, and for the U.S. Naval Reserves as an Air Combat Intelligence Officer, 1943-46. He returned to Harvard for a year in 1946-47 as a Lecturer. He became an Associate Professor and Chair of the Sociology Department (he was the only member of the Sociology Department) with Union College, Schenectady, New York, 1947-52. He was a Visiting Professor of Sociology at the University of Columbia, New York City, 1952-53, at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, 1953-54, and at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York, 1955. He joined the University of Vermont, Billington, as an Associate Professor, 1955-58. Dr. Davis came to Canada for the first time when he became a Full Professor and Key Researcher of the Centre for Community Studies, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, 1958-64. He first moved to Alberta to work as Full Professor in Sociology and Anthropology at the University of Calgary, 1964-68. He joined the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at the University of Alberta as a Full Professor in 1968 until his

retirement and appointment as Professor Emeritus in 1981. During his time at the University of Alberta, Dr. Davis served as President of the Western Association of Sociology and Anthropology, 1969-70, President of the Canadian Sociology and Anthropology Association, 1975-76, and in 1995, Dr. Davis won the CSAA Outstanding Contribution Award. Dr. Davis's areas of specialization include holistic social science, minorities, social change, poverty, and comparative social institutions. He was particularly interested in eliciting students' ability to clarify their own ideas. Dr. Davis traveled extensively both during his time in the Department and since retirement.

William Devall was born in Kansas City, Kansas, in 1938. He grew up in the suburbs of Kansas City and graduated from the Shawnee-Mission High School. Dr. Devall received his BA from Kansas University in 1960 majoring in Sociology. In 1962, he received his MA in sociology from the University of Hawaii. Dr. Devall received his PhD in Sociology from the University of Oregon in 1970. Dr. Devall says he picked sociology because he thought it "was the most comprehensive social science." Dr. Devall first moved to Canada in 1966 when he was hired by the Department of Sociology at the U. of A. as an Assistant Professor. He was attracted to the U. of A. as it gave "good pay." While at the U. of A. his interest was Political Sociology; since 1970 he has been interested in Environmental Studies. Dr. Devall left the Department in 1968 when he "moved to California without a job." He soon found employment at Humboldt State University (1968-) and at the time of writing was a professor of sociology there.

Henry C. Elliot was born in England in 1927. He received a Bachelor of Commerce degree from the University of Durham in 1950. He received a BA with second class honours in 1954 from the University of Durham in Psychology and Philosophy. He received a certificate in Works Management (distinction) in 1956 from the Royal College of Science and Technology in Glasgow. In 1966, he received an MA in Sociology from the University of California, Berkeley and his 1971 CV indicates that at that time he was a Doctoral Candidate at the University of California, Santa Barbara. He came to the Department of Sociology at the UofA in 1968 as an assistant professor and left in 1973. His area of specialization was social psychology. [Source: departmental files.]

Richard Ericson was born in 1948 in Montreal, Quebec. He grew up and graduated from high school in Toronto, Ontario. Following high school, he attended the University of Guelph, where he received his BA in 1969 majoring in Social Sciences. He received his MA in Sociology from the University of Toronto in 1971, and his PhD in Law and Criminology from Cambridge in 1974. In 1991, he received a Doctor of Letters (Litt. D) from the same institution, also in Law and

Criminology. His interest in Sociology developed as faculty at the Universities of Toronto and Cambridge encouraged him to pursue an academic career in the social sciences and because of his own interest in research and writing. Dr. Ericson moved to Alberta in 1973 to accept a position as Assistant Professor in the Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta. His decision to accept this position involved his interest in living in Western Canada, and the competitive offer put forward by the University. While at the University of Alberta, Dr. Ericson co-founded the Canadian Journal of Sociology. He specialized in the Sociology of Deviance and Control, Criminology, and Penology. Dr. Ericson left the University of Alberta in 1974 for the University of Toronto where he accepted positions as Assistant Professor of Sociology and Research Associate in Criminology. He was promoted to Associate Professor in 1979, and to Professor in 1982, a position he held until 1993. He was Director of the Centre of Criminology in 1992-1993. In 1993, he moved to the University of British Columbia, where he is Principal of Green College, Professor of Law, and Professor of Sociology. He was made a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada (F.R.S.C.) in 1987. He has published six books with the University of Toronto Press and has regular publications in the British Journal of Sociology.

Gordon Fearn was born in 1943 and raised in St. John's, Newfoundland. He received a Bachelor of Arts in Psychology from the University of Victoria in 1964, a Master of Arts in Social Psychology in 1966 and a Ph.D. in Sociology and Law in 1969 from Indiana University, Bloomington. He became interested in Sociology as a result of taking undergraduate sociology courses with Dr. Roy Watson, who was the founder of the sociology program at the University of Victoria. Dr. Fearn joined the Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta in 1969 as Assistant Professor, and was promoted to Associate Professor, 1973, and Full Professor, 1985. While at the University of Alberta, Dr. Fearn served as Chair of the Department, 1985-88, Chair of the Canadian Studies Department, 1982-84; Vice-President, President and Past-President of the Academic Staff Association, 1982-85; and Vice-President, President and Past-President of the Western Association of Sociology and Anthropology, 1987-1990. He also served as Chair of the Special Sessions Committee (1986-1990) of the General Faculties Council. Dr. Fearn's areas of interest include social psychology, futures research, and macro sociology and change. His interest in Canadian society and the sociology of law led to the implementation of those two undergraduate courses. During his time in the department, Dr. Fearn saw much change. Sociology went from a relatively small new discipline in the early 1960s to a much larger discipline when the Sociology program moved to the new HM Tory Building. At that time, the disciplines of Sociology and Anthropology divided and specialized. The Department of Sociology experienced a massive

growth in the 1970s. In the early years of the department, Sociology was an empirical and highly specialized discipline. By the late 1980s a variety of methods was accepted, including historical sociology and qualitative methods. In 1990, Dr. Fearn left the University of Alberta to assume the position of Dean of Arts at Athabasca University.

Seth Fisher was born in 1929 in Dermott, Arkansas. He grew up in Cleveland, Ohio and graduated from high school there. Dr. Fisher received his BA in 1953 from the University of California, Berkeley, with a major in Sociology. He received an MA in Sociology in 1956 and a PhD in Sociology in 1964, both from UC Berkeley. He was an Assistant Professor from 1960-64 at California State University, Los Angeles. However, Professor Christian Bay in Political Science at the U of A notified Dr. Fisher of a possible position in the Department of Sociology and Dr. Hirabayashi was instrumental in bringing him to Alberta. He came to the Department of Sociology in 1967 as an Associate Professor. His areas of specialization were Race and Ethnic Relations and Criminology. Dr. Fisher resigned in 1969 to take a job at the University of California, Santa Barbara. In 1976 he received another degree, this time an MSW from UC Berkeley.

Thomas S. Fleming was born in 1951 in Toronto. In 1974, he received his Honours BA from the University of Toronto with a major in Sociology. He obtained his MA in Criminology in 1976 from the University of Toronto. He earned a PhD in Sociology in 1982 from the London School of Economics and Political Science, University of London, England. He came to Alberta in 1982 when he was hired as an Assistant Professor of Sociology. His areas of specialization were Criminology, Deviance, Social Control, Sociology of Law, and Sociology of Mental Illness. He left the University of Alberta in 1988. He is currently an associate professor in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at the University of Windsor. [Source: Departmental files; 1995 ASA Guide to Graduate Programs in Sociology]

William Foddy was born in 1942, in Hastings, New Zealand, where he grew up and graduated from Hastings Boys' High School. He earned his BA in Sociology and Psychology from the University of Canterbury in 1966, and his MA in Sociology in 1968, also from Canterbury. He then travelled to Canada in 1968 to do his PhD in Sociology at the University of British Columbia. He completed his PhD in 1971 and moved to Alberta that same year to accept a position as Assistant Professor in the Department of Sociology at the U of A. He specialized in Small Groups Sociology, Social Psychology, and Research Methods. Dr. Foddy recalls that his time at the University of Alberta was characterized by a great deal of change in the Department of Sociology. He indicates

that during the two years he spent here there were "three changes of Chair and there was a considerable level of discontent among the graduate students." He left the department in 1973 to move to Melbourne, Australia and is currently associated with Monash University in Clayton, Victoria, Australia.

John Forster. The following appeared in Folio following Dr. Forster's death in 1982.

John Forster, Dean of Graduate Studies and Research, died on 23 September 1982, after a lengthy illness. He was fifty-five. He is survived by his wife, Nora, and three children, Janet, Paul and Carol.

Professor Forster was born in New Zealand, where he attended Victoria University and received his Teaching Certificate at Wellington Teacher's College before going to America to pursue studies in Anthropology and Sociology. He earned degrees from Kent State (BA 1952), the University of Hawaii (MA 1954), and the University of California, Los Angeles (PhD 1959) [all in Anthropology and Sociology].

His first academic appointment was in 1957 as Assistant Professor in the Department of Sociology at the University of Minnesota, where in 1963 he was honored with the University's Outstanding Teacher Award. In the same year, he accepted a post as Senior Lecturer at Victoria University, Wellington, in New Zealand. His department at Minnesota, prepared "to battle with the administration to keep him," but realized that at that time his return to New Zealand "was something of a sentimental journey to the country of his origin." By 1967 he was "ready to return to the mainstream of development" and joined the Sociology Department of The University of Alberta in 1968 [as a Full Professor]. He moved quickly into the administrative side of the University, becoming Associate Chairman of his Department in 1969, and Chairman in 1970. In an introduction to his successor in Folio, retiring Chairman, Professor Hirabayashi, touched on the highlights of Professor Forster's professional activities to that point.

"He has served as a Consultant (1962) to the Pakistan Peace Corps Project, was Reader (1960-63) for the National Science Foundation (Social Science Section) and Consultant to the New Zealand Department of Mental Health (1965-68). His major professional interests are in the areas of social and economic development and social change. He has worked throughout the Pacific on problems of social and economic adaptation faced by Pacific Island communities. His publications deal with aspects of this research as well as with New Zealand. His most recent publication Social Process in New Zealand is an entitled volume concerned with contemporary changes in the New Zealand population and labor force."

He continued his rise in the administrative field, becoming Associate Dean of the Faculty

of Graduate Studies and Research in 1972 and Dean in 1976.

In supporting his application for a position at The University of Alberta, his colleagues at Minnesota spoke in superlatives, rating him as a superb teacher and advisor of graduates and undergraduates alike, fluent, and possessed of "the rare ability to motivate the student to an extra effort." They were equally positive about his performance as a scholar, rating his work as "of the highest rank and the occasion for spirited and enthusiastic response on the part of the faculty and other sociologists."

When he was asked to account for his success in lecturing to mass classes of undergraduates, his response was more modest. Since earlier in New Zealand he had shown a talent for stage acting, sufficient to catch the eye of the touring Laurence Olivier, he replied with a touch of self-deprecating humor, "It must have been the ham in me."

The list of his significant work as Dean in committees, boards, and associations fill pages. It encompasses not only his responsibilities in his Faculty, but in the University at large, and in national and regional committees and associations. Latterly, for example, his service as Chairman of the Western Association of Graduate Schools, President of the Canadian Association of Graduate Schools, and delegate to the OECD Conference, Paris, in 1980. The words used to describe the qualities that made him successful in this work are typically, "tact," "good judgment," "competence," "dedication," the ability to "clarify problems" through discussion. He was a master at presenting a problem clearly or summing up a discussion.

Throughout all this activity, the students remained his central concern. He attended graduate student oral examinations regularly "to get the feel of things," and made it his personal business to establish harmonious relations with the people in other departments. But he was at his best in informal encounters. "Warm, approachable, interested, and provocative," he enjoyed listening to students and colleagues and sharing his thoughts with them.

Perhaps the key to his personality was his love of people. He saw them not as "guinea pigs," but as his very reason for being. Nor did he live in an "ivory tower." His interests extended to universities throughout the world, to the governments whose policies impacted upon them, and to the societies which they served.

To the many who responded to the warmth of his humanity, he was not just an associate, but a friend. They share a deep sense of loss. [Source: Folio, 7 October 1982, page 3.]

Note: John Forster was encouraged to come to the department by Carl Meilicke who was a student of his at the University of Minnesota. [Personal Communication Carl Meilicke]

John Fox was born in 1947 and raised in Brooklyn, New York. He received a Bachelor of Arts in

Sociology from the City College of New York in 1968, and a Master of Arts (1971) and a Ph.D. (1972) in Sociology from the University of Michigan. Dr. Fox became interested in Sociology partly by default, after majors in engineering, philosophy, and psychology, and partly because the sociological perspective interested him and spoke to his social and political concerns. Dr. Fox moved to Canada because he wanted to leave the U.S. and Canada seemed close and attractive. He joined the Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta in 1973 as an Assistant Professor. He was not brought to the department by anyone but simply read the ad and applied for the job. He left the department in 1975 when he joined York University, Toronto. While at York, he became an Associate Professor, 1979-87, and a Full Professor in 1988. He served as Acting Director for the Small Groups Laboratory, 1975-76 and 1982-83; as Coordinator, Statistical Consulting Services, 1983-94, and as Professor, Department of Mathematics and Statistics, 1991 to current. He will be joining McMaster University as a Full Professor, July 1, 1995.

Cecil L. French was born in 1925 in Elvins, Missouri. He graduated from high school in Missouri and served in World War II. He worked as a salesman in a large department store but returned to university because he had "chosen to be a teacher rather than a salesman, in spite of the lower income that involves." After the war, Dr. French returned to school at Washington University in Saint Louis, Missouri to study sociology and anthropology. There he obtained a Bachelor's degree in 1951, an A.M. degree in 1953, and a Ph.D. in 1958. Dr. French served as the "head of a one man department of sociology" at Drury College from 1957 to 1960, where he taught several sociology courses, including Introductory Sociology, Social Problems, Cultural Anthropology, Social Psychology, Social Stratification, Criminology, Race and Ethnic Relations, Social Theory, and Marriage and the Family. He joined the Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta in 1960 as an Assistant Professor. He resigned in 1962 to take a position at the University of Saskatchewan, Regina campus. [Source: University of Alberta Archives]

John Gartrell was born in Noranda, Quebec in 1943. He grew up in Winnipeg, Manitoba and graduated from high school there. Dr. Gartrell received his BA in sociology from McMaster University, Hamilton in 1964. In 1966, he received his MA in East Indian Studies from the University of Wisconsin, Madison. In 1973, Dr. Gartrell received his PhD in sociology from the University of Wisconsin. His interest in sociology developed as a result of the first sociology course he had taken as an undergraduate. From 1966-1968 Dr. Gartrell was a full-time permanent lecturer at the University of Guelph. From 1971-1972 he was a full-time permanent lecturer at the University of Wisconsin. Dr. Gartrell was an Assistant Professor at the University of Western

Ontario, London, from 1972-1976. In 1976, he moved to Alberta when he was hired by the U of A as an Assistant Professor. Gartrell says he was "attracted to the U of A because of high quality graduate students [from the UofA] applying for jobs at U.W.O." In 1977, he became an Associate Professor and in 1983 he was promoted to Full Professor. In 1990-1991, Gartrell was Acting Director of the Population Research Laboratory. His areas of specialization are Community Development, Medical Sociology, Methods and Statistics.

Pulivelil Markose George was born in 1931 in Kollad, Kerala State, India. He graduated from high school in India, and went to the United States as a foreign exchange student in 1955. Dr. George received his A.B. degree in Philosophy from the Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana, in 1958, a Master of Arts degree in Sociology from Boston University in 1961, and a Ph.D. in Sociology from the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill in 1965. While completing his Ph.D., Dr. George taught for one year at the University of North Carolina, 1964-65. Dr. George accepted a position as Assistant Professor with the Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta in 1965 to "fill a vacancy created by the tragic death of Professor Stanley Taylor." Dr. George's areas of interest include social theory, methodology and statistics, social psychology, criminology, and race relations. Dr. George left the University of Alberta in 1968. [Source: University of Alberta Archives]

Dhara S. Gill was born in Punjab, India in 1931. He obtained a Bachelor of Science degree (General Agriculture) from Punjab University in 1952, Master of Science degree (Extension Education & Rural Sociology) from Cornell University in 1959, and a Doctor of Philosophy degree (Extension Education & Rural Sociology) from Cornell University in 1964. Dr. Gill became interested in rural sociology through his work with farmers after his BSc degree. He noted that it was necessary to have knowledge of sociology in attempting to understand the rural community and farmer behaviour. From 1952 to 1958, Dr. Gill worked as an Agricultural Extension Officer for the Punjab Government. He worked in Nigeria (1961-1966) and in Belize (1967-1969) as a Rural Institutions Officer for the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. In 1969, he served as a Scientific Pool Officer with the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Community Development, Government of India. Dr. Gill first moved to Canada in 1970 as an Associate Professor at the University of Alberta, with a joint appointment between Sociology (one-third) and the Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology (two-thirds). He transferred in 1976 to a full-time position with the Faculty of Agriculture and was promoted to the rank of Professor. Other career achievements include a McCalla Research Professorship (1981-82);

serving as Director of three University of Alberta-managed CIDA projects in China and Thailand (1988-95); serving as the University of Alberta Representative on the Shastri Indo-Canadian Institution from 1983 to 1985. Dr. Gill's areas of specialization include rural social change, community development and extension education, sociology of rural life, and gender and rural development. In his professional and academic activities, Dr. Gill emphasizes the importance of applied sociology in the amelioration of rural social problems.

Michael Gillespie was born in Cloquet, Minnesota in 1941 and grew up there. He received his BA majoring Sociology in 1963 from the U of Minnesota at Duluth. He received his MA in Sociology from the U of Minnesota at Minneapolis in 1966. In 1974, Dr. Gillespie received his PhD in Sociology from the U of Minnesota at Minneapolis. Dr. Gillespie started out as an undergraduate in music and moved to English. From English, he switched to Psychology. As a Psychology student Dr. Gillespie had to take a Sociology course. It was that course and reading the writings of C. Wright Mills that influenced his choice of Sociology. From 1967-1969 Gillespie was an Instructor (ABD) at the U of Missouri. In 1969, he came to Alberta to accept the position of Assistant Professor. Dr. Carl Meilicke had suggested that he apply. Dr. Meilicke had been at the U of Minnesota with Dr. Gillespie and when Sandra Ball left the department of sociology at the UofA, Dr. Meilicke asked Dr. Gillespie to apply. In 1975 Dr. Gillespie became an Associate Professor. His areas of specialization are Quantitative Methodology, Qualitative Methodology, Family, Gerontology, and Social Psychology. Dr. Gillespie was instrumental in beginning the Edmonton Area Study and the Summer Institute for the Population Research Laboratory in the Department of Sociology.

Judith Golec was born in 1941 and raised in Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. She worked as a registered nurse until she returned to university in 1968. She obtained a Bachelor of Arts (1972) and a Master of Arts (1974) in Sociology from the University of Western Ontario, in London, Ontario. She obtained a Ph.D. in Sociology in 1980 from Ohio State University. Dr. Golec moved to Alberta in 1980 when she was hired as an Assistant Professor in the department of sociology at the University of Alberta. Other career achievements include working in the department of sociology as the Director of Undergraduate Studies, 1983-84, and in the Faculty of Arts Student Programs Office as the Assistant Dean, 1984-85, and Associate Dean, 1985-88. Dr. Golec's areas of specialization include the sociology of health and illness and qualitative methods.

Elwood "Woody" Guernsey was born in 1931 in the USA. He received a BA in 1953 from the

University of Michigan, majoring in journalism. From 1954 to 1961 he worked in succession for the U.S. Army, Office of Naval Research, and Department of State. In 1964, he received an MS in Sociology from Florida State University and a PhD in Sociology from FSU in 1965. He taught at FSU 1965-1966 and at Washington State University 1966-1969. He joined the Department of Sociology as an assistant professor in 1969. He was promoted to associate professor in 1972. He was deeply disturbed by the death of his wife in early 1976. He took a leave without pay in 1977-1978 and a study leave in 1978-1979. He resigned in 1979 following his study leave. He specialized in Computer Applications, Social Psychology, and Mass Communications. He died in 1981.

[Source: departmental files.]

James. C. Hackler was born in 1930 in Stockton, California. He grew up in the San Francisco area and graduated from San Mateo High School. His first degree was a Bachelor of Science in Business in 1952. He then served in the U.S. Military, 1952-54, as an Assistant Battalion Surgeon with Mountain and Cold Weather Command. This onerous task included training in skiing and mountain climbing. He also ran a field hospital in the Colorado Mountains with six doctors and one dentist. Dr. Hackler received a Teacher's Credential in 1955 from the University of California in Berkeley and went on to teach Junior High School, 1955-60. He obtained a Master of Arts in Social Science in 1959 from San Jose State and a Ph.D. in Sociology in 1965 from the University of Washington, Seattle. Dr. Hackler received the Bobs Merrill Award, 1965. Dr. Hackler originally considered a career as a social worker but was drawn to the discipline of sociology when he realized that in order to change things it might be desirable to understand them first. He was also influenced by two professors while a Ph.D. student at the University of Washington, Dr. Clarence Schrag, criminologist, and Dr. Herbert Costner, a prominent methodologist. Dr. Hackler moved to Alberta in 1965 when he was hired as an Assistant Professor in the Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta. He was promoted to Associate Professor in 1968 and Full Professor in 1974. He retired in 1995 and was appointed Professor Emeritus. Other career achievements in the Department of Sociology included being instrumental in the creation of the Center for Criminological Research, the Master's program in Corrections and the B.A. Special in Criminology, as well as serving as Coordinator for the Centre for Criminological Research at various times since 1978. Dr. Hackler was a Fulbright Scholar in 1971-72. He has served as president for several professional associations, including the Division of Deviance and Social Control for the International Sociological Association, 1974-78, the Western Association for Sociology and Anthropology, 1973, the Canadian Association for Criminological Research,

1973-75, and the Canadian Law and Society Association, 1993-94. Dr. Hackler's areas of specialization include criminology, and a cross-cultural comparison of juvenile justice systems. When asked if there was anything else we should know about him, Dr. Hackler provided the following information. "After 30 years we criminologists have made tremendous progress. I now understand all we need to know for crime prevention and can summarize our knowledge in four points: (1) most things don't work very well; (2) some things work a little, sometimes; (3) we're not sure what works better than anything else; (4) doing less is probably better than doing more."

W. Andrew Harrell was born in Sacramento, California in 1945. He grew up and graduated high school in Visalia, California. His first degree was a Bachelor of Arts in Zoology/Sociology/Anthropology from Pomona College in Claremont, California in 1967. He obtained a Master of Arts degree (1969) and a Ph.D. (1971) in Experimental Social Psychology from the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington. He was drawn to the discipline of social psychology through the influence of his graduate advisor, Dr. Graham Bell at the University of Washington. Dr. Harrell moved to Alberta in 1971 when he was hired as an Assistant Professor in the Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta. He was promoted to Associate Professor in 1975 and Full Professor in 1981. Other career achievements include his work in the Department of Sociology as co-founder of the Canadian Journal of Sociology, Co-Editor of that journal in 1974-84; and Director of the Centre for Experimental Research, 1971-76. Dr. Harrell negotiated salaries for the University of Alberta staff, 1980-82 and is the co-founder of the Society for Ergonomics and Human Factor Investigations in Canada. Dr. Harrell considers his most important contribution to be his research on child safety and child accidents. Dr. Harrell's areas of specialization include experimental social psychology, accident analysis and prevention, and human factors research.

Timothy F. Hartnagel was born in 1941 and grew up in Los Angeles, California. His first degree was a Bachelor of Arts with Honours in Sociology from the University of Santa Clara, California in 1963. He obtained a Master of Arts in 1965 and a Ph.D. in 1968 in Sociology from Indiana University. Dr. Hartnagel started out with an interest in History but was drawn to the discipline of Sociology as a result of taking a social problems class as an undergraduate student. He saw Sociology as more relevant to contemporary issues than History. Dr. Hartnagel served with the U.S. Army in 1968-70 at the Walter Reed Institute of Research before moving to Alberta in 1971 when he was hired as an Assistant Professor in the Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta. He was promoted to Associate Professor in 1974 and Full Professor in 1980. Other career achievements include serving as the Dean, St. Joseph's College, 1991 to present and as

Editor of the Canadian Journal of Sociology, 1980-82. Dr. Hartnagel also served in the Department of Sociology as Associate Chair (Undergraduate), 1987-88; Director, B.A. Criminology Program, 1982-88; Associate Chair (Graduate), 1972-75 and 1978-80. Dr. Hartnagel was instrumental in helping to start the M.A. Corrections and the B.A. Criminology programs in the Department of Sociology. Dr. Hartnagel's area of specialization is criminology.

Leslie A. Hayduk was born in 1947 in Willingdon, Alberta. He lived in Kaleland and Two Hills before moving to Edmonton. He graduated from Ross Shepard Composite High School in Edmonton. His first degree was a Bachelor of Science in Chemistry from the University of Alberta in 1969. He began university in Honours Chemistry but dropped out in order to decide what he really wanted to do for a career. He decided we know least about people and what they do so he returned to complete his first degree and went on to receive a Master of Arts in Sociology in 1972 at the University of Alberta. He obtained a Ph.D. in Sociology in 1976 from Johns Hopkins University. Before returning to the University of Alberta, Dr. Hayduk spent a year as an Associate Research Scientist at Johns Hopkins and three and a half years as an Assistant Professor at the University of Western Ontario, 1977-80. Dr. Hayduk joined the Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta as an Associate Professor in 1981 and was promoted to Full Professor in 1986. Dr. Hayduk's areas of specialization include methods, statistics, and social psychology. When asked if there was anything else we should know about him he referred to his involvement in a "hotbed of LISREL radicalism" and his search for a "historically unified social psychology."

Mary Pauline Hendrickson was born in Tofield, Alberta in 1934. She graduated from high school at Camrose Lutheran College. She continued her education at the University of Alberta with a Bachelor of Arts degree in Psychology (1952) and a Bachelor of Physical Education degree in Physical Education and Medical Science (1958). Hendrickson taught Physical Education and Health Education as an Instructor at the University of Manitoba (1958-59) and also taught at the University of Alberta in Calgary as a Lecturer (1959-60) and as Assistant Professor (1960-61). She completed her education at Ohio State University with a Master of Arts degree (1962) and a Ph.D. (1965) in Health Education. Wishing to return to a Canadian academic setting, Dr. Hendrickson joined the University of Alberta as Assistant Professor in 1966 with a joint appointment between the Department of Sociology (2/3) in the Faculty of Arts and Community Medicine (1/3) in the Faculty of Medicine. Because of Dr. Hendrickson's previous teaching experience at the University of Alberta at Calgary, she was awarded tenure in 1968, normally awarded after four years of experience. In 1968, Dr. Hendrickson was granted a three-year leave

of absence to work as a Research Associate in the Department of Community Medicine; however, she returned to her original contract in 1969. Dr. Hendrickson died suddenly on July 6, 1969 as a result of cancer.

[Source: University of Alberta Archives]

Robert Hetherington was born in 1936 and raised in Kelliher, Saskatchewan. He received a Bachelor of Arts in English from the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, in 1959. He obtained a Master of Arts in Sociology (1964) and a Ph.D. in Medical Sociology (1965) from Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut. He won the Bobs-Merrill Book Award for top graduate student in Sociology at Yale in 1964. He became interested in sociology after taking his first sociology class as an undergraduate student, and as a result of a summer job doing field work, interviewing and observing the health care system in a small town for the Medical Sociology Department at the University of Saskatchewan. Dr. Hetherington worked as a Research Sociologist, 1965-75, and a Lecturer, 1966-74, for the School of Public Health, University of California, Los Angeles; and as an Associate Professor of Sociology, California State University at Northridge, 1973-74. He became an Associate Professor in the Departments of Sociology and Psychiatry, University of Saskatchewan, 1975-77, and at the same time served as the Director, Applied Psychiatric Research Unit and Assistant Director, Psychiatric Research Division (Government of Saskatchewan) University Hospital, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. He worked as Senior Researcher, Division of Intramural Research, National Center for Health Services Research, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Health, Department of Health and Human Services, Washington, D.C., 1977-83. Dr. Hetherington joined the Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta in 1983 as a Full Professor. Dr. Hetherington's areas of specialization include complex organizations, medical sociology, theory, program evaluations, information systems, and knowledge transfer.

Eric S. Higgs was born in 1958 in Brantford, Ontario. He grew up in Vancouver and Toronto and returned to finish high school in Brantford. He received a Bachelor of Independent Studies in 1979 from the University of Waterloo specializing in the history and philosophy of ecology. He obtained a Master of Arts in Philosophy from the University of Western Ontario, London, in 1981, and a PhD in Interdisciplinary Studies in Philosophy and Urban and Regional Planning from the University of Waterloo in 1988. Dr. Higgs came to the discipline of Sociology through his interest in the influence of science and technology on contemporary life and awareness that environmental "problems" are most often social problems. Before coming to the University of

Alberta, Dr. Higgs spent a year as an Assistant Professor at the University of Waterloo, 1987-88; he was a Visiting Scholar at the Polytechnic University in New York City, 1988-89; and a Visiting Assistant Professor at Oberlin College in Ohio, 1989-90. Dr. Higgs moved to Alberta in 1990 as an Assistant Professor with a joint appointment between the Science Technology and Society Program and the Department of Philosophy. In 1992, he became an Assistant Professor in the Department of Sociology (1/3) and Anthropology (2/3). While at the University of Alberta, he has served as Acting Director of the Environmental Research and Studies Centre, 1994, and was instrumental in establishing the Environmental Risk Management Program in the Public Health Sciences Department. Dr. Higgs areas of specialization include ecological restoration (social and cultural dimensions), science and technology studies, and management of protected areas.

Gordon Hirabayashi was born in 1918, in Seattle, Washington. He earned all three of his degrees at the University of Washington. In 1946, he completed his BA, which had been interrupted by WWII. In 1949 he completed his MA, with a major in sociology, and in 1952, he received his PhD in sociology. Prior to arriving at the University of Alberta in 1959 to accept an Associate Professor position, he taught at the University of Washington (1951-52), the American University of Beirut, Lebanon (Assistant Professor, 1952-54; Associate Professor, 1954-55), and the American University in Cairo, Egypt (Associate Professor, 1955-59). Hirabayashi served as Associate Professor at the University of Alberta from 1959 to 1964, when he was promoted to Professor. He became Professor Emeritus following his retirement in 1983.

Dr. Hirabayashi's administrative positions include Chair of the Department of Sociology, American University of Beirut (1952-55), Chair of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology, American University of Cairo (1955-56), and Chair of the Department of Sociology, University of Alberta (1963-70). He was Vice President of the Western Association of Sociology and Anthropology in 1963 and President in 1964. From 1979-1981, he was Vice President of the Canadian Ethnic Studies Association.

[Source: Departmental files]

Charles W. Hobart. The following was written in 1963 (published in VARIAbles 2, p. 47) of Dr. Hobart who "was born August 7, 1926 in Swataw, south China, of missionary parents, and lived there for the first fourteen years of his life. He returned to the U.S., served with the American Navy during the World War II, and then entered university. He received a B.A in Sociology from the University of Redlands in 1950, an M.A. in 1951 from the University of Southern California and his PhD in 1955 was from Indiana University. He taught sociology at Redlands from 1954 to August

1962, when he came to the U of A. Married in 1950, he and his wife have two children, aged five and six. Mrs. Hobart is teaching in California this year [1963]. Dr. Hobart's recreation activities include hiking, cycling, and distance running. He formerly coached cross country in California. Since coming here he has grown an auburn beard in defence of Edmonton's winter. The areas of Sociology of particular interest to Dr. Hobart are social organization, minority groups and courtship. His prior research has been mainly in Marriage and the Family and Minority Group Relations. A recent visit to Inuvik has resulted in interest in the socializational consequences of training small Eskimo children in a residential school featuring an exclusively Alberta curriculum. He has hopes for future research on this problem. Dr. Hobart is very active in student affairs, serving as faculty advisor to both the Sociology Club and to Variables. This year he is teaching senior courses in Minority Group Relations and The Family, as well as seminars in Personal Disorganization and The Family. He has published articles on courtship, ethnocentrism, marginality, and alienation." [Source: VARIAbles 2 (1963): 47] Note: Dr. Hobart came to the Department in 1962 as an assistant professor, became an associate professor in 1964 and a full professor in 1968. He retired in December of 1991 and was appointed professor emeritus in 1992. [Source: Departmental records]

John A. Hostetler was born in Belleville, Pennsylvania in 1918, and grew up in rural Iowa. After completing his high school by correspondence, he went on to graduate in 1949 with a BA from Goshen College in Goshen, Indiana, majoring in Social Science. He was awarded an MS and PhD in Sociology from Pennsylvania State University, in 1951 and 1955 respectively, and served as Fulbright Research Scholar at Heidelberg University in Germany in 1953-54. Hostetler first came to Canada and the University of Alberta in 1959. At the time, the Department of Sociology had "three or more openings" for professors. Dr. Hostetler applied for and received a position as assistant professor. He specialized in minority groups, particularly the Hutterites, a group, which along with the Amish and Mennonites in the U.S., served as an important focus during his academic career. He left the U of A for Penn State University in 1962, and then moved to Temple University in Philadelphia in 1965 as Associate Professor (and later Professor and Professor Emeritus) of Anthropology and Sociology. Hostetler has written numerous books and articles. He has served as guest lecturer or visiting professor at a number of universities. His honors include the Society for German-American Studies' Award for Outstanding Achievement, the National Historic Communal Societies Association's Distinguished Scholar Award, and a Doctor of Humane Letters from Elizabethtown College.

Robert Hughes was born in 1937 in Kansas City, Kansas, where he attended and graduated from Wyandotte High School in 1955. He continued his studies at the University of Colorado, Boulder, where he earned a BA in Social Sciences and Education (1959), an MA in Sociology (1963), and was pursuing a PhD in Sociology when he came to the U of A in 1967. Prior to moving to Alberta, he served as Director of the Experimental and Demonstration Project for the Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development at the Youth Opportunity Center in Denver Colorado (1965-67). Mr. Hughes came to the University of Alberta in 1967 as an Assistant Professor of both Sociology (2/3) and Educational Foundations (1/3). While at the U of A, he taught courses in Criminology, Urban Sociology, School and Society, Deviance, and Education. Although the University offered to extend Mr. Hughes's contract for a second probationary two-year term, he declined the offer and left the U of A in 1969. [Source: U of A Archives] Note: Dr. B.Y. Card recalled in 1995 that following his association with the University of Alberta, Mr. Hughes accepted a position at the University of Northern Arizona in Flagstaff.

Charles Hynam The following was written in 1963 (and published in VARIAbles 2, p. 47) of Dr. Hynam who "was born in Barbados, June 24, 1909. He was educated there at Harrison College and at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad, where he received a diploma in 1930. His postgraduate work was in Sugar Technology, in chemistry. He regards the exact sciences of physics and biology as the best foundations for the social sciences. His work has been in agriculture: in government, as an agricultural educationist, and as an extension officer. He has worked throughout the British West Indies, in New York state, Pennsylvania and now Alberta. His specialization is rural sociology, and he comes to us from Cornell University and Muhlenberg College. He is now teaching a special course in Rural Sociology for Agriculture students. Mr. Hynam was married in St. Vincent in 1933, and he and his wife have one teenage daughter. His favorite forms of recreation are tennis and cricket when he can play them. He has published articles on agriculture in parts of the West Indies." [Source: VARIAbles 2 (1963): 47]

Dr. Hynam's CV from a 1970/71 file indicated that he was born in St. Michael, Barbados, British West Indies. He was educated at Combermere School in Barbados before going on to college there. He received his MS from Cornell University in 1958 and a PhD in 1964, also from Cornell, majoring in Rural Sociology with a minor in Sociology. He came to Alberta in 1962 as an assistant professor of Sociology at the U of A and was promoted to associate professor in 1967. From 1965 he had a joint appointment with the Department of Agricultural Economics (1/3 there and 2/3 in Sociology).

NOTE: Dr. Hynam was promoted to full professor in 1973, retired in 1974, and was

Professor Emeritus until his death in 1979. He had played a major role in building the Community Development Program, which began in 1968.

Arthur Jacoby was born in Corning, New York in 1931. He grew up there and graduated from the Corning Free Academy. In 1952 Dr. Jacoby received his AB from Park College majoring in Social Science. In 1960, he received his PhD from the University of Rochester majoring in Sociology. Dr. Jacoby's interest in Sociology developed through the influence of Lewis Dexter, a sociology professor at Park College. Dr. Jacoby worked as an Instructor (1959-1960) and Assistant Professor (1960-1961) at Sweet Briar College, Virginia. Dr. Jacoby came to Canada in 1961 to accept a position as an Assistant Professor in the Department of Sociology at the U. of A. Dr. Jacoby says he chose the U. of A. as "the conditions of employment were superior to those at Sweet Briar College." Dr. Jacoby's specialties were voluntary associations and the sociology of the family. In 1965 Dr. Jacoby left the U. of A. to accept the positions of Associate Professor and Chair of the Department at the University of North Dakota. While at the University of North Dakota he was promoted to full professor and granted tenure. Dr. Jacoby also served on the Board of Directors of the Midwest Sociological Society. He is now retired and has been awarded emeritus status by his department at UND.

Robert L. James The following was written by Diane Snow and published in 1962 in *VARIABLES* 1, pp. 19-20.

The stark silver letters on the polished mahogany door read "R.L. James". One knocks; a voice says "Come in" – briskly, but warmly, and as you accept the invitation, you find a long-held stereotype doing a rapid about-face. Like as not R. L. James of the stern silver letters will be sitting back in his green-cushioned chair, feet perched jauntily on desk, pipe, (one of many) curling erudite smoke rings into the air.

Everything about R. L. James, in fact, belies the usual 'professor' stereotype. His jackets are not fusty tweed, his spectacles are not rimless and slipping down his nose in absent-minded benevolence. Nor ... is his head egg-shaped!

On the contrary, Dr. James is as brisk, young, and forward-looking as the department which he heads. Born Robert Lewis James in Toledo, Ohio, 1924, he acquired his high school matriculation at Lincoln Park, Michigan, then managed in 1942 a half-year of engineering at Detroit's Wayne State University, before departing to join the army in 1943. Entering first the chemical warfare service, he then was assigned to the Army Specialized Training Program, and finished out his war "stint" in the infantry in Europe.

Engineering's loss was Sociology's gain in 1946 ... the year James returned to Wayne State University, where he acquired his Bachelor of Arts in Psychology in 1948, and received his Masters degree in Sociology in 1950. Granted a Carnegie Teaching Fellowship in 1949, he did graduate work at the University of Oregon until 1951, receiving his PhD from the same institution in 1956. The University of Nevada in Reno was the site of his next position, that of instructor from 1951 to 1954 in Economics and Sociology. From 1954 to 1956 he was assistant professor of Sociology at Montana State University. Thence...hence!

Dr. James was the Sociology Department of the University of Alberta when he arrived, fulfilling the positions of both administrative head, and chief and only instructor. He recalls nostalgically his first office ... an elegant cubicle ensconced in the prestige part of the gas lab, close to the entrance for easy escape in case of explosion. His office for the following year was conveniently located, too ... sidled next to the gentlemen's "john" in the North lab!

Dr. James is a most modest man; according to his own estimation his main accomplishment since his arrival has been that, in spite of his six years teaching, enrollment in sociology has continued to increase, like Malthus' population, at a geometric rate. In 1957, Dr. James taught the three Sociology courses then offered, Introductory Sociology, Social Organisation, and Social Problems, with the enrollment totalling 101 students. Today [1962], that number has increased nearly ten-fold ... in 1961-62 nearly 1000 students were enrolled in Introductory Sociology alone. The teaching staff, too, has increased from one to ten in the same period.

The Chairman is at present occupied in carrying out the many vital but frequently tedious tasks associated with administering a young, dynamic department, in a university whose sudden sprouting from childhood to adolescence is somewhat a surprise to even itself. Along with his administrative duties, he is teaching The Sociology of the Family, Introductory Sociology, and a graduate course in Small Groups. He finds lecturing to his Introductory students his most enjoyable experience, in that they are the greatest challenge to his powers of communication. It is here, more than in any other course, where he, as one of the high priests of the cult of Sociology, can take the role of evangelist and proselytize for his cause. Teaching first year students is a challenge in another dimension, too, according to James. The broad coverage of the course is an impetus to any professor, if he wishes to present imaginative lectures, to delve more deeply and extensively into other fields of sociology which are perhaps not his special field of interest.

Dr. James has a positive and provocative theory about teaching method. He feels very strongly that the learning process at the university level should be a two-way interchange between professor and students. To him, a class has been a failure, if, at the end of the term he, as well as

his students, has not emerged with new knowledge and new ideas. Implicit in such a theory, of course, is the tenet that both professor and student are aware of, and trained in, their respective roles. Dr. James notes that many potentially empathic teachers are thwarted in developing that potential by pupils who have yet to become "students". Is it possible or desirable that a high school should focus on this kind of training? It is desirable, reiterates James, but at the present time, impossible, with the heavy teaching loads, the fantastic amount of information to be dispelled, and the shortage of proficient teachers, in our high schools. Perhaps, he says, this should be one of the manifest functions of an introductory university course ... to attempt to teach the high school pupil the new functions and responsibilities inherent in his new role as student.

Students themselves are pretty homogeneous in their opinions of Robert James. They like the way he handles a class. They like the way he applies his teaching philosophy via dry-as-a-rye-crisp humor, retroactive jokes, and twinkling but pertinent witticisms. They appreciate, too, the way he has of cocking his head like a bright robin when they ask questions, as if the question and its contributor are the most important things in his life at the moment. As, indeed they are. James expects, and gets, efficient performance from his students and his notoriety as a "hard marker but a fair one" is well known.

Like most administrators who have special academic interests and training, Dr. James would welcome more opportunities to develop his own studies and projects. A year in Mexico will be the focus of a future trip; a previous visit piqued his curiosity as to the place of the Protestant church in a predominately Catholic society. His current projects include synthesizing the results of his [research on] Old Age, and a study on the Home and School Association in Alberta, dealing with the extent to which sub-units of the organization deviate from its official aims, and the direction of the deviation.

Any surplus time available, aside from keeping staff and students relatively happy, attending to administrative knitting, and keeping his research irons in the fire, Dr. James spends time doing things with his children. He has four of them (1.8 more than any conscientious sociologist should have, according to demographers), aged from four to nine. Badminton and golf constitute his sporting sojourns; chess, color slide photography, reading and listening to classical music are other facets of his already multi-faceted prism of activities.

Sociologists often preach the value of positive thinking, but like most humans, fail to practice their preachings. Dr. James appears to be an exception. His hostilities are but two: one – people who ask for a minute and stay an hour, and two, people who ask him what he's in ... he answers "Sociology"... and they reply "Oh, is that like social work??" [Source: VARIABLES 1 (1962): pp. 19-20]

NOTE: Dr. James came to the UofA in 1956 as an Assistant Professor and was promoted to Associate Professor in 1958. He founded the Department of Sociology and was the Department's first Chair serving from 1961-1964. He left the U of A in 1964. In 2011, on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta, Mike James, son of Dr. Robert James, wrote by email that Dr. James's move to the U of A and Canada was prompted by the rise of McCarthyism in the 1950s. Mike James also wrote that his dad left the UofA in 1964 to start the Sociology Department at the University of Toronto (Scarborough Campus). Dr. James became Professor Emeritus in 1989.

George K. Jarvis was born in 1935 in Washington, D. C. He grew up in Virginia, New York City and Utah. He graduated from high school in Salt Lake City, Utah. He received a Bachelor of Arts with a major in Sociology from Brigham Young University in 1960 and completed a combined Master of Arts/Ph.D. in Sociology at the University of Michigan in 1972. Dr. Jarvis moved to Canada in 1965 when he was hired as a Lecturer and later Assistant Professor in the Department of Sociology at the University of Western Ontario. He joined the Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta as Associate Professor in 1974 and was promoted to Full Professor in 1982. He served as Director of the Population Research Laboratory from 1974-75, Associate Chair (Graduate) from 1975-78, and Editor of Canadian Studies in Population from 1982-85. He has consulted with the World Health Organization in Geneva, Switzerland, and with the Federal Government, several provincial governments, various communities and Indian bands, and with industry. Dr. Jarvis's areas of specialization include the sociology of health and illness, death and dying, social epidemiology, aboriginal studies, substance (ab)use, and suicide.

William A. Johnston was born in 1940 in Fairlawn, New Jersey. He grew up and graduated high school in New York City. He received a Bachelor of Arts (1962) and a Master of Arts (1966) in History from Charles Williams Post College, Brookvale, Long Island. He obtained a Ph.D. in Sociology in 1982 from York University. Dr. Johnston was drawn to the discipline of sociology through his desire to understand society. Dr. Johnston moved to Canada in 1966 to attend school and because he was opposed to the Vietnam War. He worked as an Assistant Professor at the University of Western Ontario, 1982-88, and was promoted to Associate Professor in 1988. He first came to the Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta as a Visiting Professor, 1988-90 and returned as an Associate Professor in 1991. Dr. Johnston's areas of specialization include stratification, political sociology, and social movements.

Ronald G. Jones was born in 1925 in Kenmore, New York. He served in the U. S. Army 1943-45 during the Second World War. In 1950, he received a BA in Philosophy from the University of Virginia. He earned his MA in Philosophy in 1955, also at the University of Virginia. He completed an Ed.D. in 1959 at the University of Buffalo (which later became SUNY at Buffalo) specializing in higher education. He earned a second doctorate in 1964, this time a PhD in Sociology from the State University of New York at Buffalo. He was an assistant professor in the College of Education at Pennsylvania State University from 1961-64 and was promoted to associate professor there in 1964. Dr. Hirabayashi, on the recommendation of Stanley Taylor who knew Dr. Jones at the University of Buffalo, wrote to Dr. Jones asking him to apply for a position at the U of A. He came to the University of Alberta in 1965 with a joint appointment in Sociology (2/3) and Educational Administration (1/3). Dr. Jones stayed two years, resigning in 1967 to pursue his career elsewhere. [Source: U of A Archives]

Richard Jung was born in Czechoslovakia in 1926. He received a Diploma in 1946 from the Institute of Agronomy in Podebrady, Czechoslovakia. He received the Candidate of Law degree in 1948 in Economics and Law from Charles University in Prague. From 1951-1952 he was a Research Sociologist in the City Planning Office in Oslo, Norway. In 1952-1953 he worked at the Sociological Institute at the University of Oslo. From 1954-1970, he held a variety of academic positions in various universities in the United States. In 1959, he became a U.S. citizen and received his PhD in Social Relations in 1962 from Harvard University. He was hired by the Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta in 1970 as an Associate Professor. He was promoted to Full Professor in 1989 and retired in 1991. His area of specialization was Systems Theory. [Source: departmental files]

Warren Kalbach was born in 1922 in Seattle, Washington. He was raised in Seattle and graduated from high school there. It was Dr. Kalbach's desire to teach that first led him to the discipline of Sociology, a decision he made after serving three and a half years in the US Air Force. He completed three Sociology degrees at the University of Washington: his BA in 1949, MA in 1953, and PhD in 1960. From 1958-61 he served as Director of the Oregon State Census Board and Assistant Professor of Sociology in the Department of Sociology at Portland State University. He came to Alberta in 1961 to accept a teaching position offered by the Sociology department at the U of A. The promise of a better pay scale and opportunities for promotions, as well as contacts with former University of Washington graduates (Gordon Hirabayashi and Earle MacCannell) helped to influence his decision to accept Department Chair Bob James's offer of the

position of Assistant Professor of Sociology. Dr. Kalbach was promoted to Associate Professor in 1964. During his six years at the university he taught introductory sociology, urban sociology, and family and population courses. He also collaborated with colleagues doing research on Alberta's Ukrainian population, student housing, and studies of Canadian immigration and population that led to publication of the 1961 Census Monograph *The Impact of Immigration on Canada's Population* and two editions of *The Demographic Bases of Canadian Society* (1971, 1979) co-authored with Wayne W. McVey, Jr. While he had helped in the development of a rudimentary social research laboratory in the original sociology "shack", he founded the Population Research Laboratory within the Department's research facilities in the new Henry Marshal Tory Building in 1966. In 1967, he was appointed Acting Chair while Gordon Hirabayashi was on leave and was promoted to Full Professor. He left in the fall of 1967 to accept a Full Professorship at the University of Arizona in Tucson; and, in 1969, accepted a position as Associate Chair for the Department of Sociology, University of Toronto on the Erindale Campus. During his 26 years of teaching and research at the U. of T., he established a population research laboratory on the Erindale Campus and served as its Director until 1988, becoming Professor Emeritus in 1991. He continued his teaching and research activities in association with the Department and the Population Research Laboratory until 1995 when the Erindale administration withdrew its support in the face of continuing budget cuts. He is now Adjunct Professor with the Department of Sociology at the University of Calgary, where his wife Madeline is the Chair of Ethnic Studies. Subsequent to his association with the University of Alberta, Dr. Kalbach served as President of the Canadian Population Society (1982-84), was elected Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada (1989), and is currently serving as the Editor of the Canadian Population Society Newsletter. He has continued his collaboration with McVey over the years, culminating in the publication of *Canadian Society* by Nelson Publishers (1995). He is currently involved with Dr. Hobart (at the U of A) and others in a study of the Ukrainian community in Alberta, continuing his research on the integration and assimilation of Canadian immigrants. In commenting on his career, he recalls that: "My days at the U of A were, in my opinion, some of my best days in academia. We were pretty much like-minded in our approach to sociology (and very social) and united in our interest to do Canadian research to provide Canadian examples of social research for our introductory and advanced courses. I believe we were the only department in the U of A at that time whose members were all PhDs. Morale was good. All things considered, it was a good department to be in! We had good support from the administration, illustrated by the fact that we were able to directly participate in the design and planning stages of the department's teaching and research facilities. Of the various departments I have been in, I would say without any reservations that my

years at the University of Alberta were the most challenging, rewarding, and satisfying."

Leslie W. Kennedy was born in 1951 in Portadown, Northern Ireland. He grew up and graduated high school in Montreal, Quebec. His first degree was a Bachelor of Arts in Honours Sociology and Anthropology from McGill University in Montreal, Quebec in 1971. He obtained a Master of Arts degree in Sociology in 1972 at the University of Western Ontario in London, Ontario. He obtained a Ph.D. in Sociology in 1975 from the University of Toronto in Ontario. Dr. Kennedy was drawn to the discipline of sociology as a result of growing up in Quebec during the Quiet Revolution. He became interested in sociology as an undergraduate student and continued to pursue his interest into graduate studies. He found that sociology provided a way to look at and write about social problems and to understand the social upheaval in Quebec. Dr. Kennedy moved to Alberta in 1975 when he was hired as an Assistant Professor in the Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta. He was promoted to Associate Professor in 1980 and Full Professor in 1987. Other career achievements include working for the Population Research Laboratory as the Director, 1976-87 and creating and running the Edmonton Area Study while serving as Director. He also worked in the Department of Sociology as the Associate Chair (Graduate) for the Department of Sociology, 1980-81, and as the coordinator for the Centre for Criminological Research from 1989 to 1991. Dr. Kennedy also served as the Research Policy Coordinator to the Vice President (Research), 1988-90, and as the Associate Dean (Research and Graduate Students) in the Faculty of Arts, 1990-91. Another major achievement includes the creation of *The Criminal Event: An Introduction to Criminology*, which has been distributed throughout Canada and the United States. Dr. Kennedy's areas of specialization include criminology and social control.

Stephen A. Kent was born in 1951 in the USA and grew up there. He received his B.A. in Sociology from the University of Maryland in 1973. In 1978, he obtained an M.A. in the History of Religions at American University in Washington, D.C. At McMaster University in Hamilton, Ontario, he earned a second M.A. in 1980 and a Ph.D. in 1984, both in Religious Studies. Dr. Kent became interested in sociology as a result of serving on the staff of leadership training programs in the 1960s and 1970s, through which he taught and wrote about group processes and parliamentary procedure. His specific interest in religion resulted from witnessing the transformation of his generation from radical politics to mystical religion in the early 1970s. Dr. Kent first came to the Department of Sociology as an Isaac Walton Killam Post-Doctoral Fellow for two years from January 1984 to January 1986. He remained in the department as a sessional

lecturer until July 1986, when the University of Waterloo hired him as an Assistant Professor in the Department of Sociology. Dr. Kent returned to the University of Alberta in July 1987 as an Assistant Professor in Sociology. The University promoted him to Associate Professor in 1989. In 1992, he became an Adjunct Professor with the Department of Religious Studies. Other career achievements include creating and maintaining one of the largest library collections in Canada on alternative religions. Dr. Kent's areas of specialization include religion, Weberian theory, collective behaviour, deviance, and historical and comparative sociology.

Harvey Krahn was born in 1950 in Carmen, Manitoba. He grew up and graduated high school in Rosthern, Saskatchewan. He received a Bachelor of Arts (Honours) in 1976 and a Master of Arts in 1978 in Sociology at the University of Western Ontario in London, Ontario. He obtained a Ph.D. in Sociology in 1983 from the University of Alberta. Dr. Krahn began his education in English and Philosophy but was drawn to the discipline of sociology as a result of his experience as a childcare worker in the Craigwood Residential Treatment Centre in Ailsa Craig, Ontario, 1970-75. After completing his Ph.D. at the UofA, Dr. Krahn joined the Sociology Department at the University of Alberta as an Assistant Professor and was promoted to Associate Professor in 1987 and Full Professor in 1992. Other career achievements include working for the Population Research Laboratory as the Director, 1987-93 and winning the Killam Annual Professorship, 1995-96. Dr. Krahn's areas of specialization include work and industry, social change, and research methods.

Parameswara Krishnan was born in 1936 in Chittur-Balghat, India and graduated high school from his hometown. He received a Bachelor of Science in Mathematics in 1956 and a Master of Science in Statistics in 1958 from the University of Kerala, India. He obtained a Master of Arts in 1970 and a Ph.D. in 1971 in Sociology (Demography) from Cornell University, New York. Dr. Krishnan was drawn to the discipline of sociology because "one cannot do demography without a good sociological background." Dr. Krishnan has worked as Statistician (1958-60) and as Assistant Director (1960-62) in the Department of Economic and Industrial Surveys, for the Government of Rajasthan Jaipur, India; and as a Lecturer in Statistics in the University of Rajasthan Jaipur, India, 1962-1967. Dr. Krishnan came to Edmonton in 1971 as a Visiting Assistant Professor with the Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta and was hired as an Assistant Professor in 1972 and was promoted to Associate Professor in 1975 and Full Professor in 1978. Other career achievements include being elected a Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society, 1979; a member of the International Statistical Institute, 1984 and chosen as a

Senior Shastri Fellow, Kerala University, India, 1987. He has been listed in Who's Who in Cancer, Who's Who in Sociology, Personalities in America, and International Educators. He has served as the Chair (1983-90) and Acting Chair (1992-93) of the Edmonton Chapter of the Canadian Population Society. He is founder of the journal *Criminometrica* and was Editor, 1985-91. He founded Canadian Studies in Population and was Editor, 1974-82. He was the Editor of a Special Issue on Demography and Family in the *Journal of Comparative Family Studies*, 1976, Summer. He served as the Director of the Population Research Laboratory, 1972-75 and while there started the Research (Discussion) Papers series and the Alberta and Western Canadian Reports. The first major PRL project was carried out in 1972-1973 when Dr. Krishnan was the director of the PRL. This project examined fertility in Alberta. Dr. Krotki was the co-principal investigator and the project was funded by Health and Welfare Canada. Dr. Krishnan organized for the PRL a Conference on Social Indicators with support from Canada Council and the Alberta Bureau of Statistics, along with the Learned's Meeting in 1975. He was also instrumental in establishing the Population Studies Seminars, the Area Studies Committee for South Asia and Africa, a group in Sociological Methodology, and the Social Science Dining Club at the University of Alberta. Dr. Krishnan's areas of specialization include demography and mathematical sociology.

Karol J. Krotki was born in 1922 in Cieszyn, Poland. He left Poland at the age of 17 to fight in the French campaign of 1940, became a prisoner of war, escaped, went to North Africa to take part in the Libyan campaigns of 1941 and 1942, joined the Royal Air Force as a pilot and served until 1946. While still in an officer's uniform he passed high school certificates (Polish and English) in Glasgow, Scotland. Dr. Krotki completed a Bachelor of Arts Honours degree (1948) and a Master of Arts degree (1952) in Economics with Statistics at Cambridge University in England. After working in the labour market, he returned to university studies in 1958 earning a Master of Arts degree (1959) and a Ph.D. (1960) in Economics with Demography at Princeton University in New Jersey.

Before coming to Canada, Dr. Krotki worked as a researcher in the Ministry of Town and Country Planning in England, 1948-49, with the Sudan Government as Deputy Director of Statistics, 1949-58, and as a Research Advisor for the Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, 1960-64. Dr. Krotki first came to Canada to work with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics (Statistics Canada), 1964-68. Dr. Krotki moved to Alberta in 1968 when he was hired as a Professor in the Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta. He was awarded the distinction of University Professor in 1982 and became a University Professor Emeritus in 1991.

Concurrent with these full-time appointments, Dr. Krotki had engagements as a Visiting or

Adjunct Professor at the University of California, Berkeley (Economics), the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill (Biostatistics), University of Michigan (Sociology), University of Costa Rica (Statistics), Institut National d'Etudes Demographiques, Paris (Demography), and was Coordinator of Socio-Economic Studies at the Human Resources Research Council, Alberta Government. Dr. Krotki acted in consultative capacities for several international organizations and a long list of national governments, in the course of which he visited, usually several times, seven countries in Asia, nine in Africa, and eight in Latin America.

Other career achievements include becoming a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada (1979), a Fellow of the American Statistical Association (1971), member of the National Statistical Council of Canada (1989-1995), and Chair of the Advisory Committee to the Chief Statistician of Canada (1980-1990). Dr. Krotki had received eight war time medals and decorations and received the Alberta Achievement Award (1970) and the Canada 125 Commemorative Medal (1992). He has been cited in various editions of nine Who's Who-s and quoted in various citation indices. Dr. Krotki was Co-Director of the Alberta Family Growth Study and the Canadian Fertility Survey. Dr. Krotki was the first to implement in the field the Randomized Response Technique (1961) proposed theoretically in 1949. Dr. Krotki's areas of specialization include demography, socioeconomic planning, methods and statistics, and ethnic studies. (Written by Dr. Krotki, 8 July 1996)

George Kupfer was born in New York City (Brooklyn) in 1934. He grew up in New York City (Queens) and graduated high school from Peter Stuyvesant (Manhattan). Dr. Kupfer received his B.A from Seattle Pacific University in 1959, majoring in Sociology. In 1962, he received his M.A in Sociology from the University of Washington. Dr. Kupfer received his PhD in Sociology from the University of Washington in 1966. His interest in sociology developed through the influence of Dr. Melvin Foreman at Seattle Pacific. From 1960-1963 Dr. Kupfer was a part time instructor at SP University and Dormitory Head Resident. From 1960-1964 he was a Research Assistant and Lecturer at the U of W and undergraduate advisor in 1963-1964. Dr. Kupfer came to Canada in 1964 partly because of encouragement and invitation from former classmates from U of Washington and partly due to some previous good experiences in Alberta. Kupfer writes "Gordon Hirabayashi and Howard Parker both had very positive experiences at the U of A ... they encouraged me to come". So, in 1964 he took the position of Assistant Professor of Sociology at the U of A. In 1968 Dr. Kupfer was promoted to Associate Professor. From 1965-1966 he was Graduate Advisor. In 1966-67 he was Assistant to the Head of the Department. Dr. Kupfer was Acting Director of the Community Development Program in 1969-1970. He was Acting Associate

Chairman of the Department of Sociology in 1971-1972. Dr. Kupfer also taught part-time at the University of Calgary in the Faculty of Social Welfare from 1976 to 1978. He specialized in Social Disorganization (Social Problems, Delinquency, Criminology, Corrections, Deviance, and Canadian Social Issues), Research Methods (Statistics, Survey Research and Evaluation Research), Urban Sociology, Demography, and Community Development (Social Action, Applied Research, and Public Participation). Dr. Kupfer supervised two PhD and two MA Theses in Sociology and ten MA Theses in Community Development. He also served as a Committee Member for 33 other theses. Dr. Kupfer received high evaluation as a teacher in his classes. He was extensively involved in community issues at the city, provincial and national levels. While he enjoyed being part of the building of the department in its expansion era, in 1979 he moved on to another career as a full-time social consultant. The majority of his activities as a consultant have focused on social issues, conflict resolution, and environmental concerns.

Donald Larsen was born in Junction City, Oregon in 1933. He grew up in Oregon and Washington State graduating from high school in Seattle. He received his BA in 1955 from the University of Minnesota majoring in Sociology. He earned his MA in Sociology in 1957 from Indiana University and his PhD in Sociology in 1967 from Yale. He first came to Canada in 1964 to accept a position as an Assistant Professor in the Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta. He decided to move to Canada because of an excellent opportunity to develop medical sociology at the U of A. He writes that it was the most challenging position available to him when he was seeking his first academic appointment. Dr. Larsen developed the first medical sociology courses at the U of A which were among the first in Canada. In addition to medical sociology, he specialized in social psychology. In 1966, he was appointed one-third time in the Department of Community Medicine becoming the first sociologist in the medical school at the UofA. He was promoted to Associate Professor in 1968 and in 1969 moved to the University of Calgary to be the first sociologist in the new medical school which was to open in Calgary the following year. He notes that this was a rare chance to introduce social science subject matter into a new medical school curriculum. He was appointed Associate Professor in the Department of Community Health Sciences, Faculty of Medicine, University of Calgary in 1969 and Full Professor in 1971. At the U of C he also helped develop the MSc and PhD program in Community Health Sciences. He retired in 1990 and currently resides in Calgary where he is enjoying his retirement.

Lyle E. Larson was born in 1937 in Fairmount, Minnesota. He grew up on a farm and graduated from high school in Huntley, Minnesota. He became a Dual Citizen of Canada and the USA in

1993. His first degree was a Bachelor of Arts in Theology in 1959 from the North Central Bible College in Minneapolis, Minnesota. He received a second Bachelor of Arts in 1963 in Psychology from Bethel College in St. Paul, Minnesota. He received a Master's Degree bypass and a Ph.D. in Sociology in 1969 from the University of Oregon, in Eugene, Oregon. Dr. Larson worked as a Minister for eighteen months immediately after receiving his Theology degree. He left the ministry to return to school with plans to enter a seminary program. While at Bethel College he was mentored by two professors in the Sociology Department who encouraged him to go into Sociology. He did so but emphasized Social Psychology with a focus on marriage and family. Dr. Larson first came to Alberta in 1968 when he was hired as an Assistant Professor in the Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta. He was promoted to Associate Professor in 1972 and Full Professor in 1978. Other career achievements include being a Founding Editor of the Canadian Journal of Sociology and serving as Co-Editor, 1974-86. Dr. Larson was instrumental in developing the Family area of specialization in the Department of Sociology at both the graduate and undergraduate level. Dr. Larson served on the National Council on Family Relations as Chair of the Methods and Theory Workshop, and has gained national recognition in both Canada and the USA for his work in the family area. Dr. Larson's areas of specialization include interpersonal perception, marital commitment, the religion-family connection, and marital and family interaction. Dr. Larson took early retirement in 1996 and retired to Oregon.

Richard Laskin was born in Homestead, Pennsylvania, in 1931. He grew up in New York City (The Bronx) and graduated from Stuyvesant High School in New York City. In 1953 Dr. Laskin received his BA from City College of New York with a major in Sociology. In 1957, he received his MA in Sociology from Penn State University. Dr. Laskin received his PhD in Sociology from Penn State University in 1959. Dr. Laskin writes that his interest in sociology was a result of his “flunk[ing] out of engineering—Sociology looked ‘interesting’— [a] possible entry to social work.” Dr. Laskin worked at the Miami University of Ohio as an instructor from 1958-1959. He first came to Canada in 1959. He had married a girl from Montreal and therefore thought of Canada as a “good opportunity.” From 1959-1960 he worked at the Brandon College, Manitoba as an Assistant Professor. During the summer of 1960 Dr. Laskin did research at the Center for Community Studies at the University of Saskatchewan. In 1960 Dr. Laskin moved to Alberta because Sociology at the U. of A. “sounded good.” Dr. Laskin writes that he had applied to all Canadian Universities and received a promising reply from Bob James and Gordon Hirabayashi. He says that he never came to interview and that all was done by mail and phone. He was hired in 1960 by the Department of Sociology as an Assistant Professor. After only one year, Dr. Laskin was given

tenure as a special award. Dr. Laskin published *Social Problems, A Canadian Profile*, McGraw-Hill, 1964 (R. Laskin, Editor)—the first Canadian Sociology “textbook.” Dr. Laskin’s areas of specialization were deviance, community, and medical sociology. Dr. Laskin left the U. of A. in 1965 when he moved to the Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, Illinois. He spent five years at the IIT serving for three years as Department Chairman. He returned to Canada in 1970 and from 1970-1982 was an Associate Professor at the University of Saskatchewan in Saskatoon. In 1982, he resigned at age 51 to move to Hornby Island, B.C. to “change my life.” Having done that, he now also teaches Sociology and Anthropology for North Island College in Courtenay and Campbell River, B.C. He adds as a postscript “There are some great stories from those first years - Bob James - Hirabayashi - Gwynne Nettler! I am now married for (twenty-eight years!!) to one of our then graduate students, Serena Phillet.”

Gordon D. Laxer was born in 1944 and raised in Toronto, Ontario. He obtained a Bachelor of Arts, Honours (1966), a Master of Arts (1969) and a Ph.D. (1981) in Sociology from the University of Toronto in Toronto, Ontario. He was interested in politics and international affairs from an early age. At age ten he avidly read the *Globe and Mail* and followed the French Indo China War for his first exposure to public affairs. He considered economics but found it too narrow and statistical. Dr. Laxer got excited by the Sociology of C. Wright Mills, who expressed his interest in politics of societies passionately and lucidly. Before coming to the University of Alberta, Dr. Laxer worked as a research officer for the Ontario Government, for OISE and for ACTRA and as a social worker, 1966-75; and as an Assistant Professor at the University of Toronto, 1981-82. He also traveled for a year through Europe and worked as a political and union organizer in Canada. Dr. Laxer moved to Alberta in 1982 when he was hired as an Assistant Professor in the Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta. He was promoted to Associate Professor in 1988 and to Full Professor in 1995. Other career achievements include serving as the Associate Chair (Graduate Studies), 1993-94, and as Acting Chair of the Canadian Studies Department, 1985 and 1992-93. He also won the John Porter Award in 1992 for best book written in Sociology and Anthropology and delivered the Porter Lecture to the Canadian Sociology and Anthropology Association in 1993. In 1994-95, Dr. Laxer was a McCalla Professor. His areas of specialization include Canadian society, comparative development and political economy.

Graham S. Lowe was born in 1950 in Montreal, Quebec. He grew up in Toronto and graduated from high school in Sarnia, Ontario. He received a Bachelor of Arts in 1972 in General Arts in 1972, a Master of Arts in 1975, and a Ph.D. in 1979 in Sociology, all from the University of

Toronto, Ontario. Dr. Lowe was drawn to the discipline of sociology because he saw it as a way to change society for the better. He originally considered Law but saw it as too much a part of the system. He was attracted to the critical strains and perspectives of Sociology that emerged in the 1960s. He wanted to help understand society in order to help people change their social circumstances. Between his B.A. and M.A. degrees, Dr. Lowe worked for several community organizations in poor inner city neighbourhoods in Toronto and as an insurance adjuster, where he tried to organize a union. Dr. Lowe was a Visiting Professor at the University of Toronto, 1978-79, before joining the Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta as an Assistant Professor in 1979. He was promoted to Associate Professor in 1983 and Full Professor in 1988. Other career achievements include Social Sciences visiting professor, Carleton University 1989-90, serving as the Editor for the Canadian Journal of Sociology, 1988-91; and as Associate Chair (Graduate), 1994 to present. He also served as Chair of the University of Alberta's Dean's Task Force on Employment Equity, 1990-92. He was the Runner Up for the John Porter Award, 1987. Dr. Lowe's areas of specialization include work and industry, labour unions, and stratification.

Hanns W. Lungstrass. The following was written in VARIAbles 2, p. 48 in 1963 of Dr. Lungstrass who “was born March 12, 1925 near Cologne, Germany. He attended high school and college at Dusseldorf, taking social science and political economy. His specialty was industrial sociology, and mass media, under Dr. Von Wiese. Between 1945 and 1951 he attended Albertus Magnus College in Cologne, and the Harvard Seminar for American Studies, of which he is a Fellow. His doctorate concerned industrial plant frictions and was granted from the University of Cologne in 1951. Between 1951 and 1960, Dr. Lungstrass worked for steel companies in Germany, the United States and Ontario, in comptrolling. He came to Canada in 1955, and is now a citizen, and proud to be the only Canadian in the department [as of 1963]. He came to the U of A by way of the Toronto office of a large automobile corporation. He is married, with two children and another on the way. For recreation, he plays the piano. Dr. Lungstrass is the only devoted cigar smoker among the faculty. His sociological interest is the field of industry and occupations; he would like to study all facets of the sociology of work. Industry is a field grossly neglected in Canada, he asserts. He is currently teaching Social Problems, and next year will turn to Industrial Sociology. From his extensive industrial background, a valuable firsthand viewpoint should be evidenced. Dr. Lungstrass has published articles on roles, groups and problems in industry and management.” [Source: VARIAbles 2 (1963), p. 48] NOTE: Dr. Lungstrass came to the Department of Sociology in 1962 as an assistant professor and resigned in 1966.

Earle H. MacCannell was born in 1918 in Seattle, Washington. He grew up in both Randolph, Massachusetts and later in Olympia, Washington where he graduated from high school. During WWII, he served as a Sgt. Major in the US Army. He received his BA in 1950 from the University of Washington, majoring in Sociology. He received a BS in 1952, from the University of Washington, with a major in Math-Statistics. In 1953, he received his MA in Sociology, and in 1957 his PhD in Sociology, both from the University of Washington. He was drawn to the discipline of Sociology because of his interest in teaching. He was encouraged to pursue Sociology as a career by Dr. Calvin Schmid and Dr. George Lundberg. From 1957 to 1961, he was an assistant professor of Sociology at San Diego State University. Previously, from 1953 to 1957, he had been an acting instructor of Sociology at the University of Washington. He came to Canada in 1961 to take a position as assistant professor of Sociology at the University of Alberta. While a graduate student at the University of Washington, he had known Gordon Hirabayashi, who subsequently influenced MacCannell's decision to come to the University of Alberta. His areas of specialization were Research Methods, Social Psychology, Population Analysis, and Mass Communications. In 1962, Dr. MacCannell and Dr. French helped to start the student publication VARIAbles. While at the University of Alberta, he became involved in a "pseudo department" of Social Psychology, which then university president Johns developed as a committee format. President Johns also appointed Dr. MacCannell to recommend a mass communications system for the university, which involved "recommendations for hardware and software configurations and general use of media in teaching and research." Dr. MacCannell remembers his association with the Sociology department and the University as a "congenial and dynamic experience." In 1963, he moved to Portland State College (now Portland State University) in Oregon, which offered him incentives (pay and advancement) to teach and to start a Population Research Center. He remained at Portland State University where he retired as Emeritus Professor in 1984. For several years following retirement he continued to teach two or three classes a year at Portland State and at Pacific University. He remains active in Sigma Xi, The Scientific Research Society, having served as chapter President on three different occasions. Following his retirement, he became involved in the Oregon State Legislature in Salem serving two years as a Legislative Assistant and has been involved in a program that focuses on keeping high risk grade eight students from dropping out of school. Dr. MacCannell currently operates an income tax preparation business and works as a computer consultant. He also enjoys landscaping and remodeling his home in Tigard, Oregon (a suburb of Portland) and traveling about the country in his fifth-wheel travel trailer.

Alexander J. Matejko was born in 1924 and raised in Warsaw, Poland. His high school years were interrupted by World War II. During that time, he worked in a Forced Labour Camp and as a construction worker, 1942-44. He completed high school in 1945 and went on to obtain a Master in Business Administration (MBA) in Cooperative Management from the Jagiellonian University in Cracow Poland in 1948. He obtained a Master of Arts in Sociology from the same university in 1949 and continued on to a Ph.D. in Sociology at the University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland in 1960. Dr. Matejko's interest in Sociology stemmed from his interest in cooperative societies and the training and management of cooperative organizations. From 1948-50 Dr. Matejko worked with various cooperative organizations in Warsaw as an instructor and researcher. Dr. Matejko also worked in Warsaw as the Junior Editor of the monthly Work and Social Welfare, 1950-53 and as a researcher at the Institute of Public Housing, 1953-57. From 1957 to 1959 Dr. Matejko was a Fellow of the Population Council of New York located at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan. Before coming to the University of Alberta, Dr. Matejko worked as a Professor of Sociology at the University of Warsaw, 1960-70. Dr. Matejko moved to Alberta in 1970 when he was hired as an Associate Professor in the Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta. He was promoted to Full Professor in 1972 and a Professor Emeritus in 1992. Dr. Matejko is very active in the Polish Community in Edmonton and was in charge of the Visiting Professors Program in the Department of Sociology for a number of years. He has served as the International Editor on several journals, including Sociologia Internationalis, Vguru Nanak Journal of Sociology, and the Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies. Dr. Matejko's areas of specialization include complex organizations, comparative societies, work and industry, and sociotechnics.

Victor M. Matthews was born in Seattle, Washington in 1942. He grew up and attended high school in Grand Rapids, Michigan. He received a BA from Calvin College in 1963 majoring in Sociology. He received his MA in Sociology from Central Michigan University in 1965 and his PhD in Sociology from Washington State University in 1971. He came to Canada in January of 1969 as an Assistant Professor in the Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta. His move to the U of A was influenced by Gordon Hirabayashi—"a true gentleman with considerable persuasive skills who showed us many kindnesses and wise counsel" and Jim Hackler—"an outgoing friend and kindred spirit in the Delinquency/Criminology field." He was promoted to Associate Professor in 1972. His areas of specialization were computer applications, criminology, and research methodology and statistics. In 1972-1973 he took a leave of absence to work at the Population Council of New York City. He resigned from the department in 1973 to become Head of the Computer Center at The Population Council in New York, N. Y. Since 1977, he has worked

in the private sector in computer applications. He currently resides in Comstock Park, Michigan, where he is founder (in 1987) and President of NFP Enterprises, a regional distributor of data communication equipment, printers, and terminals.

In 1995, Dr. Matthews wrote: "In 1969, computers were just beginning to have an impact upon the Social Sciences. Packages like SAS and SPSS did not exist Preparing "JCL" for a batch computer run was a time-consuming, thankless and unforgiving task and most statistical processing jobs required "JCL" and some custom programming. As part of my departmental responsibilities, I developed a number of statistical programs (published by the Department of Sociology as "STAT-PAK") and consulted with staff members in designing their research methodology and use of the STAT-PAK programs. This responsibility allowed me to get to know many of my colleagues quite well and become familiar with their academic interests. I can only say that I was very impressed with the quality of my colleagues and felt honored to work with them! Dr. Karol Krotki, for example, became a role-model for his self-discipline, organizational skills and his continued push for excellence (both for himself and those associated with him). I feel fortunate to have been a member of the Department."

Susan A. McDaniel was born in 1946 in New York, New York. While she was growing up, she moved between Ontario and various places in the USA. Dr. McDaniel's first degree was a Bachelor of Arts (Cum Laude) in Honours Sociology from the University of Massachusetts in 1968. She obtained a Master of Arts degree in Sociology in 1970 at Cornell University and a Ph.D. in Sociology in 1977 from the University of Alberta. In high school, Dr. McDaniel excelled in Math and was sought after by many engineering schools but at the time the schools were all male and there was little acceptance of women in math or engineering. She studied math at the University of Massachusetts, developing an interest in Demography. She moved from Demography into Sociology and considers Sociology a perfect fit because she describes herself as a "natural born sociologist." Dr. McDaniel moved to Alberta in 1970 to accept a job at the Human Resources Research Council. From 1971-74, she worked as a Research Officer with the Government of Alberta's Department of Community Health and Social Services. During these years, she taught part-time at the University of Alberta in Health Service Administration. She worked at the University of Waterloo as a lecturer, 1976-77, and was promoted to Assistant Professor, 1977, Associate Professor, 1983, and Full Professor, 1989. While at the University of Waterloo she was cross-appointed in Health Studies, 1986-89 and had an adjunct appointment in Women's Studies and Gerontology. She joined the Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta as a Full Professor in 1989 after serving as Visiting Professor in 1988-89. Dr. McDaniel is a very active

scholar, author of three books (with three more in process), three research monographs and more than 150 journal articles and book chapters. She was Principal Investigator of a strategic grant from the Social Sciences and Humanities Council of Canada on "The Aging Workforce" from 1991-94 and has had her research supported by numerous agencies over the years. Other major career achievements include the following: Elected as Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada in 1994; Listed in the Canadian Who's Who, and the Who's Who of Canadian Women; Awarded the Faculty of Arts Undergraduate Teaching Award, 1995; Appointed to the Board of Directors, International Year of the Family - Canada Committee, 1993-94; Chief Statistician of Canada Lecture Series of Eminent Canadians, 1993; National Statistics Council of "Outstanding Canadians" Advisory to the Chief Statistician appointed by the Minister Responsible for Statistics Canada; 23rd Annual Sorokin Lecture, University of Saskatchewan, 1992; Woman of the Year (Professional), Kitchener-Waterloo, 1988; 1st Recipient of the Casgrain Research Fellowship, 1987-88; and University of Waterloo, Distinguished Teacher Award, 1981. Dr. McDaniel's other notable achievements include: chosen by the University of Alberta Vice-President (Research) to be profiled to public figures as a researcher who contributes to the social and economic development of the Province of Alberta, 1994; recognition at Family Services Awards, 1994 by the Province of Alberta for work on Canada Committee International Year of the Family and as an advocate for families. Dr. McDaniel has served on several committees in the University, the Province and Canada, and has been active in advising on such public issues as pension reform, science and technology, social policy, women and social security, demographic statistics, the Census of Canada, immigration, health and social development and socioeconomic opportunities. She has also been involved in international work on social policy issues. Dr. McDaniel is much in demand as a keynote speaker and presented 23 keynote addresses across Canada in 1994 alone, including the keynote address to the closing of the United Nations Conference on International Year of the Family in Montreal. Dr. McDaniel has served as the President to the Canadian Population Society, 1990-92; and as Editor to the Canadian Journal of Sociology, 1994-97, and Associate Editor of four journals including the Journal of Women and Aging, 1987-93. Dr. McDaniel's areas of specialization include social policy, family, gender and aging.

Wayne W. McVey, Jr. was born in 1932 in Olympia, Washington. He moved frequently with his family around Washington during the Depression and World War Two years but returned to live and graduate from high school in Olympia. After spending three years in the School of Architecture at the University of Washington, he transferred into the Sociology Bachelor of Arts program. His program of studies was interrupted with military service in the U.S. Army from 1954 to 1956. Upon return from overseas duty, he completed the Bachelor of Arts program in 1959 and earned a Master of Arts degree in Sociology at the University of Washington in 1965. Dr. McVey worked as a Graphics Illustrator under the guidance of Dr. Calvin F. Schmid, Director of the Office of Population Research and Washington State Census Board in the Department of Sociology at the University of Washington from 1958 to 1964. He also served as Director of several municipal censuses in Washington State and developed a manual for the conduct of state municipal censuses. Dr. McVey became interested in Sociology as a discipline through the inspirational instruction of Dr. Wesley Wager when he took several courses in industrial sociology following his military service. Interest and career focus shifted to demography through the applied work in the Office of Population Research and Washington State Census Board and the leadership of Dr. Schmid.

Dr. McVey came to Alberta in 1965 to assist in the establishment of the Population Research Laboratory and to continue his studies in demography. He was appointed the first Director of the Population Research Laboratory where he served from 1966 to 1972. He was hired as a Professional Officer in 1967. In 1974, he received his PhD from the Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta and was hired as Associate Professor. He was promoted to Full Professor in 1982. Other career achievements include co-authoring the first university text on Canadian population, *The Demographic Bases of Canadian Society*, in 1971, followed by a second edition in 1979. He served as Editor for the *Canadian Studies in Population* journal from 1989 to 1991 and 1995 to present, and as Associate Chair (Graduate), 1981-1984. In 1995, Dr. McVey was elected to a 2-year term as Councilor for the Canadian Population Society and was appointed Interim Chair. Dr. McVey's areas of specialization include social demography, demography of marriage and the family, urban sociology, aging, and family.

Carl Meilicke was born in Regina, 1935, and was raised in Prince Albert, Saskatchewan. He received a Bachelor of Commerce (1957) from the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, a Diploma in Hospital Administration (1959) from the University of Toronto, and a Ph.D. in Sociology (1967) from the University of Minnesota. Prior to attending the University of Minnesota, Dr. Meilicke had developed a Certificate Home Study Program in Hospital Administration at the

University of Saskatchewan with funding provided by the W. K. Kellogg Foundation. Dr. Meilicke became interested in Sociology from his work in the health care field. He originally planned to complete his Ph.D. with a major in Hospital Administration and a minor in Sociology but his graduate work with three faculty members, E. Garty Jaco, Arnold Rose and Ed Gross, and his belief that Sociology was more relevant to his area of interest led him to switch to a major in Sociology. His areas of interest were health care policy and planning, and organizational theory. As a Ph.D. student, Dr. Meilicke had decided to remain in the U.S., but when he met Dr. Gordon Hirabayashi at a meeting of the Pacific Sociological Association he decided to return to Canada. He joined the University of Alberta as an Assistant Professor in 1966 with a joint appointment between Sociology in the Faculty of Arts (2/3) and Community Medicine in the Faculty of Medicine (1/3). With the support of Dr. Hirabayashi from the Department of Sociology and Dr. Walter MacKenzie from the Department of Medicine, Dr. Meilicke founded the first Master of Health Services Administration program in Western Canada. Dr. Meilicke moved to Community Medicine full-time as an Associate Professor in 1969, and was the Director of the Division of Health Services Administration, 1969-80. He served as Chair of the Board of the Association of University Programs in Hospital Administration, an international association of graduate programs, in 1980. Dr. Meilicke was also instrumental in the creation of the conjoint Ph.D. program between Sociology and Medicine, established in the later 1970s. He became a Full Professor in 1976. From 1980 to 1982, Dr. Meilicke was seconded to the Government of Alberta to act as the first Assistant Deputy Minister for Research and Planning in the Alberta Department of Health. In 1982, he returned to the Faculty of Medicine where he remained until his retirement and appointment as Professor Emeritus in 1993. Since his retirement, Dr. Meilicke has returned to bee keeping, an occupation he used to support himself through undergraduate studies. Since 1980, Dr. Meilicke and his son have built their bee keeping operation into a commercial honey production enterprise. He thoroughly enjoys the flexibility of retirement. Dr. Meilicke was very pleased to have been associated with Dr. Gordon Hirabayashi, whose contributions to the Department of Sociology were both entrepreneurial and innovative while maintaining academic standards during a period of rapid growth.

William A. Meloff was born in Winnipeg in 1940. He grew up and graduated high school in Edmonton, Alberta. He obtained a Bachelor of Arts (1962) and a Master of Arts (1963) in Sociology at the University of Alberta. He obtained a Ph.D. in Sociology in 1969 from the University of Colorado. Dr. Meloff was drawn to the discipline of sociology after meeting Bob James, the first sociologist at the University of Alberta, while working with Edmonton Parks and

Recreation as an undergraduate student. Dr. Meloff returned to Alberta in 1966 when he was hired as an Assistant Professor in the department of sociology at the University of Alberta. He was promoted to Associate Professor in 1971. Other career achievements include serving in the sociology department as the Director of the Small Groups Laboratory, 1966-70; Associate Chair, 1970-71; Director of Undergraduate Studies, 1981-83, 1984-85; and Associate Chair (Undergraduate), 1993-current; and as the Acting Administrative Professional Officer, 1990 and 1992. He also worked as the Student Advisor for the Office of the Dean of Student Services (half-time), 1991-92 and won the Faculty of Arts Teaching Award in 1994. Dr. Meloff's areas of specialization include social psychology, mass communication, and collective behaviour.

Sami A. Mohsen was born in Cairo, Egypt in 1934. He grew up in Cairo and graduated from high school there. He received his BA from the University of Ain Shams in Cairo in 1957, majoring in Sociology. In 1961, he received his MA in Sociology from the University of Michigan and earned his PhD in Sociology in 1971 from Wayne State University in Detroit. In 1967, he came to Canada and the U of A as an Assistant Professor of Sociology "to work for a great Professor (Dr. Hirabayashi) and because Canada was and still is a peaceful place to live." Dr. Hirabayashi had been his professor when Dr. Mohsen was a student in Egypt. In 1971 Dr. Mohsen earned tenure when he finished his dissertation and in 1972 he was promoted to Associate Professor. Dr. Mohsen's areas of specialization were Sociology of Development, Sociology of Leisure, and Sociology of Aging. At various times, Dr. Mohsen was Acting Director of Community Development, Coordinator of Interdisciplinary Research Units, and Associate Director and Acting Director of the Boreal Institute for Northern Studies. He left the Department of Sociology in 1983 when he transferred to the Faculty of Physical Education and Recreation. He was promoted to full professor in 1987.

Raymond A. Morrow was born in 1945 and raised in Hanford, California. His first degree was a Bachelor of Arts (Cum Laude with Honours) in International Relations from the Pomona College, Claremont, California, in 1967. He obtained a Master of Arts degree in Sociology from the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. in 1973 and a Ph.D. in Sociology from York University, Toronto, Ontario, in 1981. Dr. Morrow also spent a year studying at the Free University of Berlin (West Berlin), 1976-77. Dr. Morrow's first interest was in Political Science but changed to Sociology when he realized that in order to understand politics it was necessary to first understand society. He later developed an interest in the cultural aspects of society. Before coming to the University of Alberta, he worked as a Social Worker with the Vancouver Children's

Society, 1969-70; as a full-time lecturer in Sociology at the University of Manitoba, 1977-81; as a Post Doctoral Research Fellow (SSHRC) at the Université de Montréal in the Department of Sociology, 1981-83; and as an Assistant Professor in Sociology at the University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, 1983-84. Dr. Morrow moved to Alberta in 1984 when he was hired as an Assistant Professor in the Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta. He was promoted to Associate Professor in 1989. Dr. Morrow's areas of specialization include critical theory, critical and interpretive social psychology, and cultural sociology (community and education).

Daryll Murri was born in 1939 in Idaho Falls, Idaho. He grew up in Montana and graduated from high school in St. Anthony, Idaho. He received a Bachelor of Science (1965) and a Master of Science (1966) in Sociology from Utah State University, Logan. Mr. Murri became interested in Sociology as a result of his undergraduate classes. He joined the Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta in 1967 as a result of meeting Dr. Gwynne Nettler. He held a joint appointment in the Department of Sociology (1/3) and Agricultural Economics (2/3) as Assistant Professor, 1967, and as Associate Professor, 1974, before joining the Department of Rural Economy full-time in 1976. Mr. Murri's areas of specialization included rural sociology, statistics and methodology, and rural regional development. During his time with the Department of Sociology, Mr. Murri, along with John Fox, introduced the use of computers and SPSS into the statistics courses. Mr. Murri was the first faculty member to supervise a rural sociology graduate student. He has worked on several provincial government programs for agriculture and rural development. Mr. Murri retired from the University of Alberta in 1991 and has since received a diploma in Micro Computer Management.

Gwynne Nettler was born in 1913 in New York City, New York. He grew up in Los Angeles and graduated there from Belmont High School. He received his AB in 1934 from the University of California, Los Angeles majoring in History, Psychology and Economics. He received his MA in Psychology in 1936 from Claremont Colleges and his PhD in Social Psychology from Stanford in 1946. He became interested in Sociology because of his general interest in human action. He had experienced "wounding by the Great Depression" and was interested in the "promise—a failed one—that there 'was' a 'science' of social relations." In the years 1941 to 1963 before coming to the University of Alberta, Dr. Nettler taught at Stanford (1941-44), Reed College (1944-45), University of Washington (1945-46), University of California at Santa Barbara (1946-52), UCLA (1947), UC Berkeley (1950), Monterey Peninsula College (1955-57) and was a visiting professor

at the University of Houston (1957-59). In 1967, he was a visiting professor in the winter term at the Illinois Institute of Technology and in 1983 was a visiting professor in the fall term at The University of New Mexico. He also was a radio news commentator in Seattle in 1945-46, a clinical psychologist in private practice from 1952-54 in Beverly Hills and from 1954-57 in San Francisco. From 1957-59 he was director of the Child Welfare Study in Houston and from 1959-61 worked as an industrial psychologist in Mexico City. From 1961-63 he was senior clinical psychologist with the Nevada State Department of Health at its Reno Mental Health Center. He came to Canada in 1963 as an Associate Professor of Sociology. He was brought to the department by Dr. Gordon Hirabayashi. Dr. Nettler writes that "Originally, it was planned that I work half-time in the Dept. of Psychology and half-time in Sociology. This proved cumbersome and I elected full-time work in Sociology." He was promoted to Full Professor in 1966 and to Professor Emeritus in 1978 following his retirement. He received the E.H. Sutherland Award in 1982 from the American Society of Criminology for "outstanding contribution to research and theory in criminology." In 1982, he also received the Alberta Achievement Award from the Province of Alberta and was made a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada. His areas of specialization were Criminology, Social Psychology, and Social Theory. He notes that: "The Department and University provided a congenial and stimulating work-environment." Following his retirement, he moved back to his "home state" of California. He writes that he is currently working on a series of essays that constitute a "Summing-Up."

Herbert C. Northcott was born in 1947 in Brandon, Manitoba. He grew up and graduated high school in Winnipeg, Manitoba. His first degree was a Bachelor of Arts in Sociology from the University of Manitoba in Winnipeg, Manitoba in 1970. He obtained a Master of Science degree in Sociology in 1971 at Brigham Young University in Provo, Utah. He obtained a Ph.D. in Sociology in 1976 from the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota. He was drawn to the discipline of sociology after growing up in the 1960s, a decade which emphasized human values and social justice. Sociology was a new and exciting discipline and for many a secular embodiment of religious ideals. Before coming to the University of Alberta, Dr. Northcott worked as a Research Associate at the Center for Mental Retardation Research at Brandon University, 1971-72. Dr. Northcott moved to Alberta in 1976 when he was hired as an Assistant Professor in the department of sociology at the University of Alberta. He was promoted to Associate Professor in 1982 and Full Professor in 1988. Other career achievements include working in the Population Research Laboratory as the Associate Director of the Edmonton Area Study, 1976-79, and as Director of the EAS, 1979-80, and serving as the Associate Chair (Graduate), 1985-88. Dr.

Northcott's areas of specialization include aging and the sociology of health and illness.

William Novasky was born in 1935 in Long Beach, California. His family moved to Idaho in 1945 and he graduated from Nampa High School in 1953. He served in the U.S. Navy, as a Hospital Corpsman, from 1955-59. His interests in Sociology grew from the excellence and scholarship of an undergraduate mentor at the College of Idaho in Caldwell. He obtained his Bachelor of Arts in Sociology from the college in 1961. He received an NIMH Fellowship to enter the Sociology graduate program at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill from where he obtained a Master of Arts in Sociology in 1965. In addition to his graduate work he also worked fulltime as a Research Consultant with the North Carolina Regional Medical Program. He joined the Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta in 1969 as an Assistant Professor. His areas of interest were medical sociology, social problems and formal organizations. He left the department in 1976 to become a program consultant with Alberta Advanced Education and Manpower. He became an executive manager in 1980 and was director of several branches in the department before retiring from government service in 1994.

Richard (Dick) H. Ogles was born in 1927 in Columbus, Georgia. He attended the University of Utah and obtained a Bachelor of Science degree in 1952. He continued his studies at Brigham Young University earning a Master of Science in 1955, and obtained a Ph.D. from Washington State University in 1961. Ogles worked as an Instructor at Marietta College, Marietta Ohio (1956-57), and at Washington State University (1957-61). Dr. Ogles worked at Washington State University as Assistant Professor (1961-65) and as Associate Professor (1965-68). He moved to Canada to accept a theory position as Associate Professor in the Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta in 1968, but resigned a year later (1969) to return to Washington State University. Ogles' wife was a scholar in Spanish, but was unable to "work something out with the Foreign Language Department," which led to the Ogles' return to the United States. [Source: University of Alberta Archives]

Rajinder (Raj) Pannu was born in 1934 in Lyallpur, India (now in West Punjab, Pakistan). He was displaced in 1947 during the partitioning of the country and it took his family four years to resettle on the eastern side of the new international border between India and West Pakistan. He graduated from high school during the period the family was struggling to resettle and went on to earn a Bachelor of Arts in Physics and Math (1956) and a Bachelor of Education (1957) from the Punjab University, Chandigarh. He obtained a Master of Education in Sociology of Education

(1965) and a Ph.D. in Sociology (1973) from the University of Alberta. Dr. Pannu was drawn to the discipline of sociology through his experience with traumatic social change during the partitioning of his country. He became interested in social change as a result of growing up during the anti-colonial rule and the social and religious strife that accompanied these changes. His involvement in student politics was a good introduction to sociology. Dr. Pannu taught junior and senior high school in India, 1957-61. He left India in 1961 for London, England, worked there as a Junior Electrical Engineer for six months and enrolled in a B.Sc. Engineering Program at the University of London. However, soon thereafter, he left Britain and first came to Alberta in March 1962 to work as a high school teacher in the Whitecourt area, 1962-64, and in Edmonton, 1964-65. His first university appointment as Assistant Professor of Sociology was in 1968 at Glendon College, York University, Toronto, Ontario. Dr. Pannu came to the University of Alberta in 1969 as an Assistant Professor with a joint appointment in the Department of Sociology (1/3) and the Department of Educational Foundations (2/3), and was promoted to Associate Professor in 1973 and Full Professor in 1980. Dr. Pannu served as the President of the Western Association of Sociology and Anthropology, 1989-90. His areas of specialization include the sociology of work, sociology of development, comparative studies of societies, and the sociology/political economy of education. Dr. Pannu was among the first wave of Ph.D. students to graduate from the department of sociology at the UofA.

Howard Parker The following was written in 1964 in *VARIABLES 3*, p. 17.

“Mr. Parker began university with an interest in becoming a doctor of medicine. After a year at the University of Vermont, several years in the Army as a laboratory technician, and beginning in 1955, a number of semesters at the University of Washington as a pre-medical student he began to think in terms of a career in Sociology. In 1959 Mr. Parker was granted his B.A. in Sociology, in 1963 (spring) he obtained his M.A., and he hopes to obtain his Ph. D. by the fall of 1964. The University of Washington has been the institution at which he did both his undergraduate and graduate work. While there Mr. Parker participated in two extensive studies—one in 1960 for Boeing Aircraft concerned with job satisfaction, and another for the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education concerned with post graduate courses in Psychiatry. From this latter study stemmed two papers. His particular areas of interest are Social Psychology and Methodology. At the moment Mr. Parker is concentrating on his dissertation, the subject of which is juvenile delinquency.” [Source: *VARIABLES 3* (1964), p. 17]

Dr. Howard Parker was born in Cavendish, Vermont in 1930. He grew up in Vermont graduating

from high school in Springfield. He received his BA in 1960 from the University of Washington, majoring in Sociology, and continued on at the same institution to an MA in Sociology in 1963 and a PhD in Sociology in 1966. At the U of W, he was influenced in particular by Otto Larsen. Dr. Parker came to Canada in 1963 to take a position at the U of A as an assistant professor of Sociology. He was brought to the department by Gordon Hirabayashi. While at the U of A, Dr. Parker was heavily involved in developing the PhD program in Sociology and in developing the research methods curriculum. He moved to Arizona State University in 1966 to take a position as an associate professor where he helped develop the PhD program. From 1973-1980, he was chair of the Department of Sociology and Founder and Head of the Institute for Sociological Research at the University of Hartford, West Hartford, Connecticut. Dr. Parker retired in 1985.

Gurbachan Paul was born in Amritsar, India in 1935. He grew up and graduated from high school there. In 1956, he received his BA in Political Science from Punjab University. In 1957 Paul received his BEd majoring in Social Studies from Punjab University. He received his MBA in International Marketing from California Western University in 1964. Dr. Paul received his PhD in Sociology from the University of Oregon in 1972, emphasizing Ethnic Relations and Sociological Theory. Dr. Paul moved to Alberta, Canada in 1964 because of good job prospects. He taught at Canmore High School from 1964-1968. Dr. Paul came to the University of Alberta in 1968 as a visiting lecturer in 1968-69 and a sessional lecturer in 1969-70. Dr. Paul indicates that Dr. Gordon Hirabayashi brought him into the program. In 1970 Dr. Paul became an Assistant Professor and in 1976 he was promoted to Associate Professor. Dr. Paul's area of specialization was Ethnic Relations and Sociological Theory. Dr. Paul was widely involved in the community, especially with respect to multicultural issues, both at the provincial and at the federal level. Dr. Paul also edited several books while at the U of A including 3-4 Day Work Week, Multiculturalism in Canada, Race Relations in Canada and several articles on Immigration and Race Relations. Dr. Paul left the Department in 1978 to start a private business. Since leaving the U of A he has organized several conferences on business both in Canada and overseas.

W. David Pierce was born in Montreal, Quebec in 1945. He grew up and graduated from high school in Toronto, Ontario. In 1970, he received his BA Honours (First Class) in combined psychology/sociology from York University, Toronto, and received his MA in Sociology from York University in 1972. In 1975, he received his PhD in Experimental Social Psychology from York University. While Dr. Pierce was specifically interested in social interaction/group dynamics rather than sociology per se, these areas were covered in York's sociology program. He was drawn to

sociology because he studied experimental social psychology under James Moore Jr. at York U. and decided to continue graduate studies with him. Dr. Pierce moved to Alberta in 1975 when he was hired by the University of Alberta as an Assistant Professor. Dr. Pierce applied to the U of A as it was one of the top universities that accommodated his specific interest area. From 1975-present Dr. Pierce has served as Director of the Centre for Experimental Sociology. In 1981, he became an Associate Professor and in 1989 he became a Full Professor. From 1988-1993 Dr. Pierce was Associate Chair (Graduate). Dr. Pierce's specialties are Experimental Social Psychology, Social Learning, Behaviour Analysis, and Behaviourism. Dr. Pierce was instrumental in changing the Small Groups Laboratory to the Centre for Experimental Research (1976-1977). He was also instrumental in creating the annual Sociology Research Day (1989). Dr. Pierce helped to create the Edmonton Sociological Society as a result of revenue from an undergraduate Sociology textbook co-edited with Dr. Meloff.

Robert Pike was born in 1937 in Petersfield, Hants, in the United Kingdom and grew up in Folkestone, Kent. He earned his B.Sc. in 1956 from the London School of Economics, majoring in Sociology, and in 1961 completed his M.Sc. in Sociology at the same institution. He obtained his PhD in Sociology at the Australian National University in 1965. Dr. Pike came to Canada in 1965 as an Assistant Professor of Sociology at the University of Alberta. He took a two-year leave from the University in 1967 to do research at The Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada and did not return to the U of A, although he remained on faculty during the leave. He specialized in the Sociology of Education and the Sociology of Work and Professions. In 1969, he moved to Queen's University where he was promoted to Professor of Sociology in 1978. He served as Department Head there from 1978-1989 and played a major part in "moulding" the new department. His current research interests are in the sociology of education and the social history of communications.

Patricia Richmond was born in 1933 in Santa Monica, California. She earned an A.B. in Sociology with Honors in 1956 from the University of California at Los Angeles. In 1961, she received an MA in Sociology and, in 1965, a PhD, both from the University of California at Berkeley. Her area of specialization was political sociology. From 1965-67 she was an assistant professor of Sociology at the American University of Beirut in Beirut, Lebanon. She was recruited by Dr. Hirabayashi while he was visiting AUB. She also knew Dr. Christian Bay from Berkeley who was chair of Political Science at the U of A. She wrote in 1966 that "the news that Seth Fisher might also join your department (I knew both him and his wife in Berkeley) has convinced me that

Alberta is becoming the Mecca for ex-Berkeleyites." Richmond came to Canada and to the U of A as an assistant professor of Sociology in 1967. She stayed for two years, resigning in 1969. Her letter of resignation gives no reason for her departure.

[Source: U of A Archives]

P. A. Saram was born in 1936 and raised in the District of Colombo, Sri Lanka. His first degree was a Bachelor of Arts, Honours, in Sociology from the University of Ceylon (Sri Lanka) in 1962. He obtained a Master of Arts degree (1970) and a PhD (1973) in Sociology from the University of Alberta. He was drawn to graduate studies in sociology by his interest in the field of community development. His interest in Sociology broadened after he began graduate studies in Canada in 1967 under the Canadian Commonwealth Scholarship Program. Before coming to the University of Alberta, Dr. Saram worked as Lecturer with the Ceylon Government Institute for Training and Research in Community Development, 1964-76. Upon completion of his PhD, Dr. Saram served as an Assistant Lecturer in Sociology at the University of Sri Lanka, 1973; and as a Visiting Assistant Professor of Sociology at Simon Fraser University in Vancouver, British Columbia, 1974-75. He also worked as a Consultant with Alberta Advanced Education and Manpower in Edmonton, 1975-76. Dr. Saram first came to work in the Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta as a Sessional Lecturer in 1974, and then as a Visiting Assistant Professor, 1976-77, before he was hired as an Assistant Professor in 1977. He was promoted to Associate Professor in 1980 and to Full Professor in 1994. Other career achievements include serving in the Sociology Department as the Director, Undergraduate Studies, 1976-79. Dr. Saram also co-authored a report in 1990 on Aboriginal students at the University of Alberta and studied at the Max Weber Institute in Germany in 1983. Dr. Saram's areas of specialization include theory, ideology and social change, and South Asia.

Derek Sayer was born in London, England in 1950. He was raised in Kent, England and graduated from high school there. He received his BA with first class honours, from the University of Essex (in Southeast England) in 1972. He majored in Sociology. In 1975, he received his PhD in Sociology from the University of Durham (in Northeast England). From 1975-1978 Dr. Sayer was a Post Doctoral Fellow at the University of Durham. From 1978-1986 he was a Lecturer at the University of Glasgow, Scotland. (A lecturer there is equal to an Assistant Professor in Canada). While still at the U of G Dr. Sayer spent three semesters lecturing at Dar es Salaam University in Tanzania. In 1986 Dr. Sayer answered an ad in the ASA bulletin and came to Canada to accept the position of Associate Professor of Sociology at the U of Alberta. In 1988, he became a Full

Professor. From 1988-1995 Dr. Sayer was a Founding Editor and remains a Managing Editor of the Journal of Historical Sociology. In 1990, he was elected Fellow of the Royal Historical Society (in England). In 1991 and from 1993-1995 he was an elected member of the General Faculties Council at the U of A. In 1994 Dr. Sayer was elected Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada. In 1994-1995 Dr. Sayer received the McCalla Professor Award. Dr. Sayer's areas of specialization are Historical Sociology and Social Theory. Dr. Sayer enjoys the intellectual diversity in the department and appreciates the department's tolerance of different versions of sociology.

Robert A. Silverman was born in 1943 and raised in Toronto, Ontario. His first degree was a Bachelor of Arts in Economics from the University of Toronto in Toronto, Ontario in 1965. He obtained a Master of Arts degree in Criminology (1967) and a PhD in Sociology (1971) from the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was drawn to the discipline of criminology after losing interest in law. Before coming to the University of Alberta, Dr. Silverman worked as an Assistant Professor at the University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, 1971-75. Dr. Silverman moved to Alberta in 1975 when he was hired as an Associate Professor in the Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta. He was promoted to Full Professor in 1985. Other career achievements include serving in the Sociology Department as the Director, Undergraduate Studies, 1976-79; as the Coordinator of the Centre for Criminological Research, 1978-79, 1982-84 and 1994-95; and as Chair of the Department, 1980-85 and 1988-93. Dr. Silverman also served as Associate Chair for the University of Alberta's Chairman's Council 1983-84 and was elected to the Executive Council, serving for several years. Other contributions include his work with the Policy Advisory Committee for Statistics Canada regarding the collection of criminological data. Dr. Silverman's areas of specialization include criminology, social control and deviance. Dr. Silverman resigned in 1996 to become Dean of Arts and Science at Queen's University.

Earle L Snider was born in 1942 and raised in Calgary, Alberta. He received a Bachelor of Arts in Psychology (1964) from the University of Alberta in Calgary and a Master of Arts in Sociology (1967) from the University of Calgary. He obtained a Ph.D. in Sociology in 1970 from Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan. Dr. Snider was first interested in psychology and research on conformity but found that the available variables did not completely address the questions he wanted answered. While an undergraduate, he took a course with Don Spence, one of the first professors in Canada to teach the Sociology of Aging, and found that sociology was better suited to his research. Following graduate studies in sociology, Dr. Snider joined the

Department of Sociology at the U of A as an Assistant Professor in 1969, and was promoted to Associate Professor in 1973 and Full Professor in 1982. Other career achievements include serving as the Associate Chair (Undergraduate), 1988-93 through which Dr. Snider was instrumental in shaping the undergraduate program. His work on the Dean's Committee on the First Year Student Experience, 1993; as the Chair of the Special Studies Committee on Admissions Criteria for the General Faculties Council, 1992; and as an elected member to the General Faculties Council Committee on Admissions and Transfers, 1990-92 also provided opportunities to shape the character and quality of undergraduate experiences at the U of A. He was instrumental in substantially revising the Honours Sociology Program and in expanding the role of the undergraduate secretary to undergraduate coordinator. He was also involved in reshaping the Criminology Program and refining the statistics and methodology undergraduate courses. Dr. Snider's areas of specialization include environmental sociology, aging, and the sociology of health and illness.

Nico Stehr was born in Berlin, Germany in 1942. He was educated in Bremerhaven, Germany and from 1962-1967 at the University of Köln. He then went to the United States and in 1970 completed a PhD in sociology at the University of Oregon. Also in 1970, he came to Canada as an Assistant Professor in the Department of Sociology at the U of A. He was promoted to Associate in 1974 and to Full Professor in 1979. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada in 1985. He was co-founder in 1975 of the Canadian Journal of Sociology. His areas of specialization are Theory and the Sociology of Knowledge and Science.

Samuel S. Strong was born in England in 1906 and received his secondary education in Romania. He obtained a Bachelor of Arts degree from Brown University in 1938, and a Ph.D. from Chicago in 1940. In 1958, Dr. Strong was serving as Professor and Head of the Department at Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota. Dr. Strong expressed interest in joining the University of Alberta as result of his experience as a lecturer in Sociology at the U of A in the summer of 1957, and because of the relief afforded his asthma by the Alberta climate. He joined Dr. James in the Department of Philosophy and Psychology at the University of Alberta as Assistant Professor (despite his previous experience and seniority) in 1958, where he served until his "tragic and untimely death" in (late January/early February), 1959. Dr. Strong's wife was appointed as a Special Lecturer to assist Dr. James with teaching until April 30, 1959. Mrs. Strong was considered "well qualified for the task" since she had an A.B. degree from Oberlin College, and a Master of Arts degree from the University of Cincinnati. She had served as a full-time instructor in

Political Science at Tulane University, and as a part-time instructor at Carleton College, and St. Olaf College in Northfield, Minnesota. [Source: University of Alberta Archives]

Rosalind Sydie was born in the Midlands of England in 1940. She grew up and graduated from grammar school there. She received a BA (Honours) in 1962 from the University of Liverpool with a major in Social Science. In 1963, she received a Diploma in Industrial Administration from the same university. In 1966, she received an MA in Sociology from the University of Alberta and in 1970 received her Ph.D. in Sociology, also from the University of Alberta. Dr. Sydie came to Alberta in 1963 because funding was better at Canadian universities than at American universities. In 1967-68, she was an assistant professor in the department of Sociology at the University of Waterloo. From 1969-1974, she was a sessional lecturer in the department of Sociology at the University of Alberta. In 1974, she was hired as an assistant professor and promoted to associate professor in 1980 and to full professor in 1989. Her areas of specialization are Sociological Theory, Sociology of Art, and Gender. In 1970, she created Sociology 301, which she believes to be the first course in the Sociology of Gender offered in Canada. In 1974-75, she served as president of the Western Association of Sociology and Anthropology. Since 1994, she has served as the editor of the Canadian Review of Sociology and Anthropology.

Stanley Taylor The following was written in 1963 of Dr. Taylor who "was born in 1906 in Cheshire, England, but came to Ontario at the age of one year, so is Canadian raised. He received a B.A. in philosophy at the University of Toronto in 1932, an MA in social philosophy there in 1938. During World War II he served in the Royal Canadian Artillery. After the war, he was a teaching assistant at U of T until 1947 when he went to the University of Chicago, studying sociology. After teaching at Cedarcrest, Pennsylvania and Austin, Texas, he returned to the University of Chicago, receiving his PhD in 1954. His work has been done in the area of the history of social theory. He taught at Dubuque, Winona State and the University of Buffalo before coming to this department [of sociology at the U of A as an associate professor] in September 1962. His area of sociological interest is theory and history, also some facets of social psychology and social organization. Dr. Taylor is married and enjoys reading novels and poetry in his spare time. He has published a book, 'Conceptions of Institutions and the Theory of Knowledge'." [Source: VARIAbles 2 (1963): p. 48] NOTE: Dr. Taylor died in 1965 (see VARIAbles 5 (1966): pp. 2-3). For a personal and glowing tribute to Dr. Taylor, see Elwin H. Powell's introduction to Stanley Taylor's *Conceptions of Institutions and the Theory of Knowledge*, 2nd edition, New Brunswick, USA: Transaction Publishers, 1989.

Frank Trovato was born in Italy in 1951. He grew up in Italy. He moved with his parents to Canada in 1963 and became a Canadian citizen in 1970. He graduated high school in London, Ontario. He obtained a Bachelor of Arts in Honours Sociology in 1976, a Master of Arts in Sociology in 1978, and a Ph.D. in Social Demography in 1983 from the University of Western Ontario, in London, Ontario. Dr. Trovato was drawn to the discipline of sociology because he was influenced by the excellence of his undergraduate professors. Dr. Trovato worked with Statistics Canada, Ottawa, as an Intern in Demography, Vital Statistics and Disease Registry in 1981. He was an instructor in the Department of Sociology at the University of Western Ontario in 1980-81 and 1982-83. He moved to Alberta in 1983 when he joined the Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta as Assistant Professor. He was promoted to Associate Professor in 1987 and Full Professor in 1991. Other career achievements include working for the Population Research Laboratory as the Director, 1993-94 and serving as the Editor for Canadian Studies in Population, 1985-89. Dr. Trovato was awarded the Dorothy S. Thomas Award in Demography by the Population Association of America in 1981. Dr. Trovato's areas of specialization include social demography, family, and methodology.

Axel van den Berg was born in Haarlem, Holland in 1950. He grew up in Amsterdam, Holland and graduated from high school there. He received his BA (equivalent) in Social and Political Sciences from the University of Amsterdam in 1973. He decided to come to Canada in 1976 to follow a girlfriend. In 1981, he received his MA in Social and Political Sciences from the University of Amsterdam. He received his PhD in Sociology from McGill University in 1985. Dr. van den Berg writes that his interest in Sociology developed through student politics, and because he felt that Sociology was "The Broadest of The Social Sciences." He moved to Alberta in 1982 as a Lecturer at the University of Alberta. His areas of specialization were Theory, Industrial Sociology, Social Stratification, and Political Sociology. Dr. van den Berg left the U of A in 1984 to take a job as an Assistant Professor at McGill University. Since leaving the U of A he has published a book titled *The Immanent Utopia* (1988). He has also spent almost three years in Sweden doing comparative research on labour market (in)security and adaptability to industrial change.

Walter Watson was born in 1932 in Dallas, Texas. He graduated from high school there in 1949. Dr. Watson received a BA in 1953 from the Southern Methodist University. He had a double major in Math and Sociology. In 1954 Dr. Watson received his MS from the University of Wisconsin, majoring in Math. Dr. Watson received his PhD in Sociology from the University of Wisconsin in 1959. Dr. Watson's interest in sociology developed when he was very young. His father was a

sociologist at SMU. Nevertheless, his major interest was math until after he received his MS. He found that he missed sociology so he "switched." Dr. Watson served as an Assistant Professor of Sociology at the University of Washington from 1958-1965. In 1965, he moved to Canada to work as an Associate Professor in the Department of Sociology at the U. of A. He says it was a "good job offer at [a] good department." As well, he says "Gordon Hirabayashi was chair at that time and was very supportive. So were others who had previously been at the University of Washington—Jim Hackler, Warren Kalbach." Dr. Watson's specialties were demography and statistics. Dr. Watson writes that the two years he spent at the U. of A. were very good personally and professionally. He was very reluctant to leave but was "lured away" by an attractive offer in 1967 to work on family planning program evaluation at Population Council, New York City and internationally. Dr. Watson spent ten years working on family planning evaluation at Population Council, including four years as adviser to the Korean Ministry of Health. He also adopted a Korean daughter. Dr. Watson spent four more years on the family planning evaluation at the Center for Population and Family Health at Columbia (1977-1982). He made consulting visits to Asia, and to the Caribbean several times and Africa ten times (mainly Sudan and Nigeria). Since 1982 Dr. Watson has been an Adjunct Professor of Math and Sociology at Pace University and other local (New York) institutions and has also been coach of track and cross country (12 years) at Ardsley High School, Westchester County, New York.

Terrence H. White was born in 1943 in Ottawa, Ontario. He received his BS from the University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh in 1968, and his MA in Sociology from Central Michigan in 1969. He completed his PhD in Sociology at the University of Toronto in 1972 where he held the University of Toronto's Special Open Fellowship (1969-70), Canada Council Doctoral Fellowship (1970-71) and Province of Ontario Grants. In 1971-72, he served as Lecturer and from 1972-75 was an Assistant Professor in Department of Sociology and Anthropology at the University of Windsor. He served as Head of that department from 1973-75. He taught courses in Formal Organizations, Industrial Sociology, Occupations & Professions, and Statistics and Research Methods. He came to Alberta in 1975 when he accepted the position of Associate Professor and Chair of the Department of Sociology at the U of A. He was promoted to Professor in 1978 and, while with the department, taught courses in Formal and Complex Organizations, Quality of Working Life, and Statistics and Research Methods. He served as Chair of the Department of Sociology from 1975 until 1980 when he accepted the position of Dean of the Faculty of Arts. He served as Dean until June 30, 1988 when he left the U of A to become President of Brock University in St. Catharines, Ontario.

Donald Whiteside was born in 1931 in Brooklyn, New York and was the only "native [aboriginal] Ph.D. teaching at a university in Alberta" during his time in the Sociology Department. He served in the United States Merchant Marine (1947-48) and in the Army (1948-54). In 1954, he returned to complete a Bachelor of Science degree in U.S. history at Wisconsin State College, Stevens Point, Wisconsin, graduating in 1958. He went on to obtain a Master of Arts degree in Rural Sociology from the University of Wisconsin, Madison in 1960. He completed a Ph.D. in Sociology at Stanford University in 1967. Whiteside worked as an Instructor in Sociology at the College of San Mateo (1963-64), and at North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N.C. (1964-65). He also worked at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville from 1965 until he joined the Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta as Assistant Professor in 1967. He joined the Office of the President in the summer of 1970 to work on a special project involving Natives in Canadian and American universities, before moving that same year to Ottawa to accept a position with the Government of Canada, Department of Indian and Northern Affairs. [Source: University of Alberta Archives]

John R. Young was born in 1940 in Hannah, Alberta. He moved around central and southern Alberta with his family and graduated high school in Mirror, Alberta. He received a Bachelor of Education (BEd) in Social Studies (1964) and a Master of Education (MEd) in Sociology of Education (1968) from the UofA. He was drawn to the discipline of sociology of education through his work as a junior high school teacher and counsellor, 1964-68 and through the many sociology courses he took as an undergraduate. After graduate work at London School of Economics, Mr. Young joined the University of Alberta in 1971 as an Assistant Professor with a joint appointment between Sociology (1/3) and Educational Foundations (2/3). He was promoted to Associate Professor in 1975. Mr. Young has worked as the Acting Chair, Educational Foundations, 1991-92; and for the Office of the Dean of Student Services as Fraternity Advisor, 1993-present, and Student Advisor, 1988-89. His areas of specialization include social theory, sociology of learning and achievement, multiculturalism, and Canadian society.

Biographies of Faculty Service Officers (FSOs) Department of Sociology

Nirannanilathu Lalu was born in 1939 and raised in Kerala, India. He received a Bachelor of Science in Math (1959) and a Master of Science in Statistics (1961) from the University of Kerala, India. He obtained a Master of Arts (1969) and a PhD (1972) in Sociology at the University of

North Carolina, Chapel Hill. Dr. Lalu became interested in Sociology through his interest in demography. Dr. Lalu worked for the Census of India, 1961-64; and as a Research Fellow at the University of Kerala, India, 1964-67; and at the University of Missouri, St. Louis as an Assistant Professor, 1973-75. Dr. Lalu joined the Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta as a Faculty Service Officer in 1975. Dr. Lalu's areas of specialization include demography, statistics, and methodology.

Nirmal Mehra was born in India. She received a BA in 1950 from Punjab University in India majoring in History and Political Science. She received a BEd Distinction from the University of Delhi in 1952 majoring in Special Education. She then received an MA in History from Punjab University in 1955 and another MA in Educational Administration in 1961 from the University of California, Berkeley. Finally, she received an EdD in Educational Administration from the University of California, Berkeley in 1967. From 1969-1983, she was an Academic Analyst in the Office of Institutional Research and Planning at the University of Alberta. She was hired by the Department of Sociology in 1983 as an Administrative Professional Officer and became a Faculty Service Officer in 1984. Her area of specialization was Sociology of Education. She went on disability leave in 1987 and remained on disability until her death in 1994. [Source: From CV in departmental files.]

Keith Spencer was born in 1941 and raised in Edmonton. He received a Bachelor of Arts majoring in History and minoring in Sociology in 1965 and a Master of Arts in Criminology (1981) from the University of Alberta. He worked as the Acting District Director for the National Parole Service, 1970-77; Acting Assistant Warden of Edmonton Maximum Penitentiary Institution, 1977-1978; and as the District Director of the John Howard Society of Edmonton and area, 1978-1979. He joined the Department of Sociology as a Faculty Service Officer in 1981 and has been responsible for the Criminology Program. He was drawn to the discipline of criminology after working one summer in a boys' detention center, which led to his work as a parole officer. Mr. Spencer's area of interest is corrections.

Biographies of Administrative Professional Officers (APOs) Department of Sociology

In 2016, APOs are known as Assistant Chairs. The following list is chronological according to years of service to the Department of Sociology.

Robert Tompkins was the Department of Sociology's first APO serving from 1969 to 1971. He had been a graduate student in the department completing his masters degree in Sociology at the UofA in 1969.

Robert Graham was APO in the Department of Sociology from 1971 to 1975. He was born in Fort Saskatchewan in 1922 and grew up there. Following graduation from high school, he served in the Canadian Army until 1971 when he joined the Department of Sociology as the Department's second Administrative Professional Officer. In 1975, he moved to the Faculty of Law where he served until his death in 1985.

Hugh King was APO from 1975 to 1980. He was born in British Guiana in 1931. He graduated high school in Old Windsor, Berkshire, in the United Kingdom. He worked with the Royal Canadian Air Force from 1952 to 1975. He joined the Department of Sociology as an Administrative Professional Officer in 1975 where he worked until 1980 when he moved to the Registrar's Office. While in the Registrar's Office, Hugh King was responsible for implementing the telephone registration system and the Unclassified Student Program. He retired from the University in 1994.

Ken Spence was APO from 1980-1990. He was born in 1928 and raised in Regina, Saskatchewan. He received a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Psychology from Queen's University in 1951. He then worked with the YMCA in Regina, 1951-57, in Vancouver, 1957-63, in Lethbridge, 1963-73, in Chiliwak, 1973-77, and in the Alberta Region, 1977-80. He joined the Department of Sociology as an Administrative Professional Officer in 1980. During his time in the department, Ken Spence was responsible for standardizing the administration of student evaluations. The years between 1980 and 1990 saw a decrease in available funding to the department and an increase in class sizes. Ken Spence retired from the University in 1990 and now travels often, especially to Vancouver. Last year, he and his wife traveled to New Zealand, Australia, and Fiji. He also enjoys spending time with his five grandchildren, four in Edmonton and one in Vancouver.

Pamela M. Jarvis was APO from 1990-1992. She was born Pamela Glenister in 1935 in London, England. She won two scholarships, the first to attend the Ursuline convent, Wimbeldon, where she obtained the equivalent of our high school education, and the second to attend Wimbeldon Technical College to prepare herself for full-time secretarial employment. She obtained employment around 1955 as the secretary to the Honorary Secretary of the Constitution Club in

Northumberland Avenue, London. During her time at this position she was involved in regular meetings with many important people, including Sir Winston Churchill, Harold MacMillan, and Anthony Eden. She was awarded a medallion by Sir Winston Churchill on the occasion of his 80th birthday for her excellence and for the significance of her contributions. Pamela Jarvis began work as Assistant Public Relations Officer with the Film Producers Guild in 1957. From 1959-61, she became Assistant Music Manager to an independent television company that was the chief competition to the BBC. In 1963, she became the manager to the popular jazz artist Johnny Dankworth. During her time in the music industry she met many stars, including Julie Andrews and John Lennon. Pamela Jarvis moved to Edmonton, Alberta, in 1966 when her husband, Jack, was invited to work for Angus Butler Engineering. She joined the University of Alberta in 1976, first in a temporary capacity for a few months, and then with the Department of Psychology where she worked as an Administrative Professional Officer. She joined the Department of Sociology as an Administrative Professional Officer in 1990, until her death in 1992. While with the Department of Sociology, Pam Jarvis was responsible for the creation of the graduate student computer room.

Pam Jarvis was responsible for a large number of renovations in the department. In Weekside (April 24, 1992) it was written that she: "made sure we were technologically advanced, changed both the management structure and the management style and in times of economic despair actually managed to rouse the morale of both faculty and staff. She cared deeply about her staff. She supported them and treated them with the dignity and respect they deserve. She worked hard to get the rest of us to do the same. She cared equally about graduate students."

Rick Mikalonis was APO from 1992 to 2000. He was born in Edmonton in 1953. He grew up and graduated from high school in Boyle, Alberta. He received a Bachelor of Science in Agriculture, with a major in Entomology, from the University of Alberta in 1976 and within a short period of time he was hired as a Research Technologist in the Department of Entomology. He held this position until the fall of 1979 when he returned to studies at the University of Alberta in the MBA program. Financial circumstances required that he discontinue full time studies and obtain full time employment. From 1980 to 1983 he worked for two separate Chartered Accounting Firms while continuing to take courses at the University of Alberta on a part-time basis. He began full-time employment for Horne and Pittfield in 1983 and consecutively held positions of Evening Extension Clerk, Branch Accountant, and Office Manager of the Produce Department. In 1987, Rick returned to the University of Alberta to work in the Department of Entomology as an Administrative Professional Officer. In 1992, he joined the Department of Sociology as an APO and currently holds that position. Rick's initial challenge in Sociology was to deal with a large budgetary deficit

and to bring the Department of Sociology expenditures into line with declining budgets. On the positive side, Rick played a key role in establishing the Sociology Local Area Network (ongoing), was instrumental in obtaining the major upgrade of the Tory Computer Lab, TB-39 (the work is in progress) and the Sociology graduate student computer room (new PCs and renovations), major renovations to the Sociology General Office, minor renovations to T5-15, and as a member of the Sociology ad hoc committee on Safety, pressed for and was successful in obtaining renovations within Sociology space to improve safety conditions for staff and students.

During his years as APO on Campus, Rick has served on APO Council (4 years), served as a member of the APO Agreement Review Team (3 years), served as Chief Fire Warden in both the Earth Sciences Building (4 years) and Tory Building (1 year) and has recently been appointed to a three-year term on AAS:UA Council.



People

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make the difference at the

University of Alberta

CONGRATULATIONS ALL

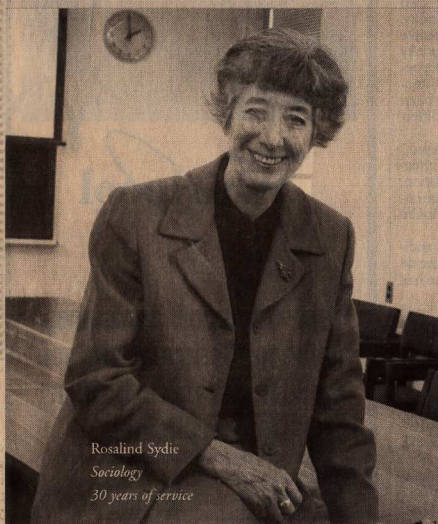
*Colleagues and friends
congratulate and thank
you for outstanding
contributions you have
made to the life of the
University of Alberta*

Terrence Veeman *Economics* • Dale Vitt *Biological Sciences*
• Ronald Von Kuster *Division of Technology in Education*
• Nada Walter *Computing & Network Services* • Lawrence
Wang *Biological Sciences* • Sieghard Wanke *Chemical &
Material Engineering* • Kenneth Ward *Educational Policy
Studies* • Garry Watson *English* • Leonard Wiebe
Pharmacy & Pharmaceutical Studies

25 Years

Frances Armstrong *Library* +
David Austen *Physics* + Deborah
Balan *Capital & Strategic*

Planning ♦ Richard Barbazuk *Utilities Management* ♦
Alejandra Barrios *Library* ♦ John Barry *Physical Education*




Rosalind Sydie
Sociology
30 years of service



Ken Cunningham teaching large class in Tory Lecture Theatre 1983.

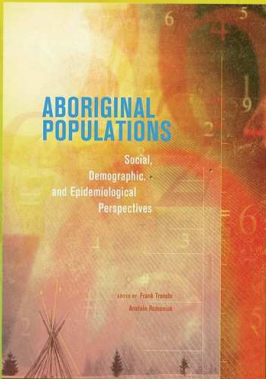
Photo: Alberta Report Supplement, September 26, page S1

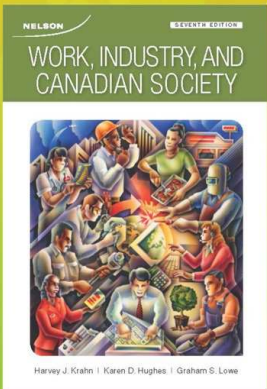
Many books and journal articles have been written over the years by members of the department. Following is a selection of books published over the years.

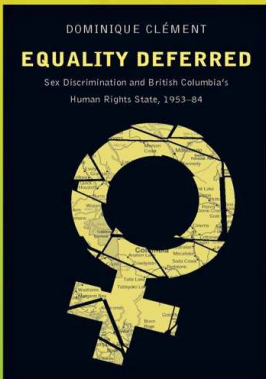


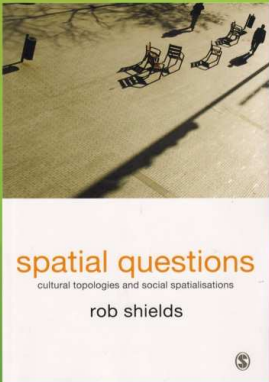
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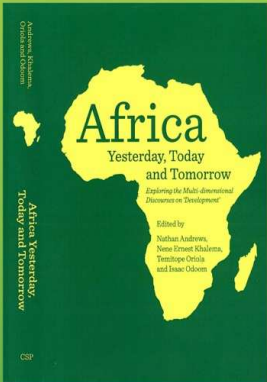
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

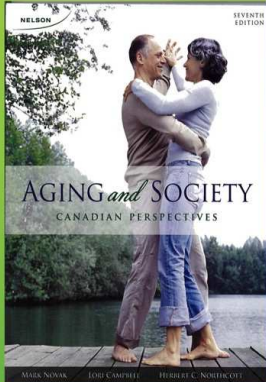


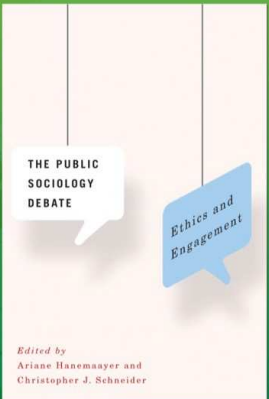


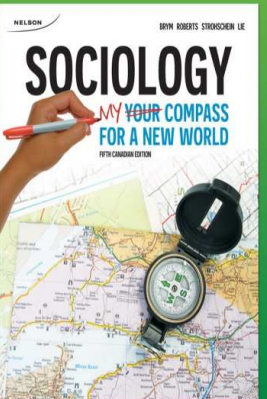


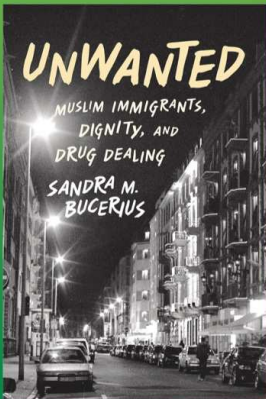




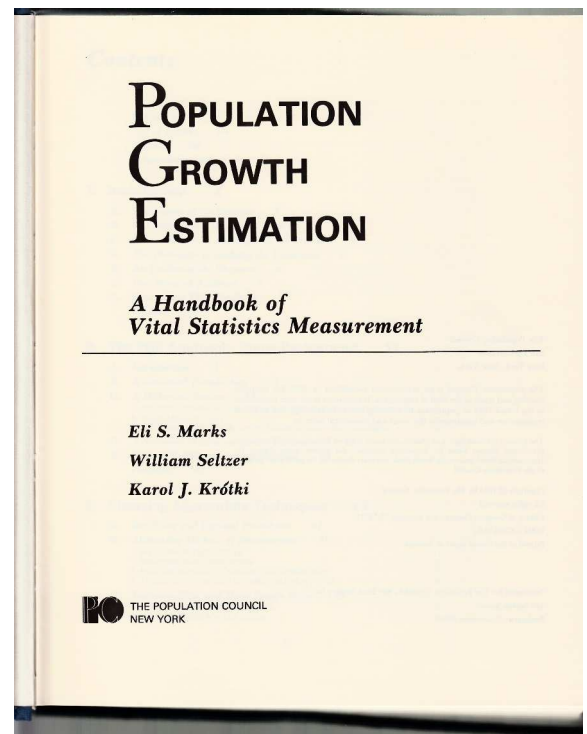
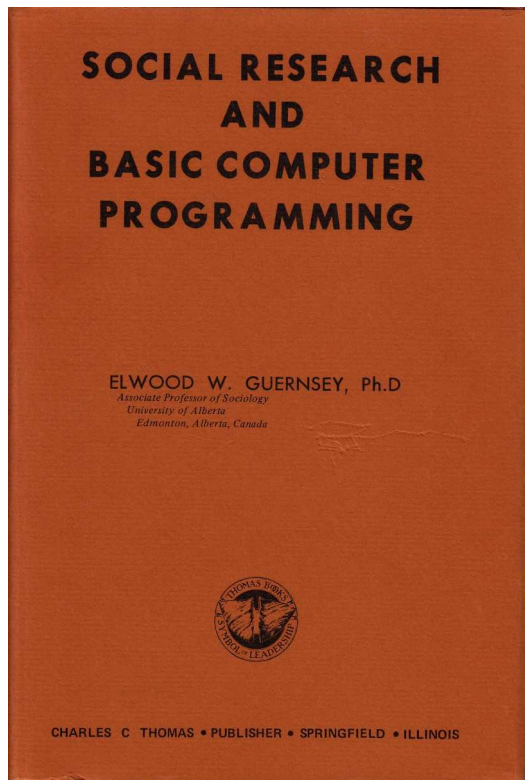
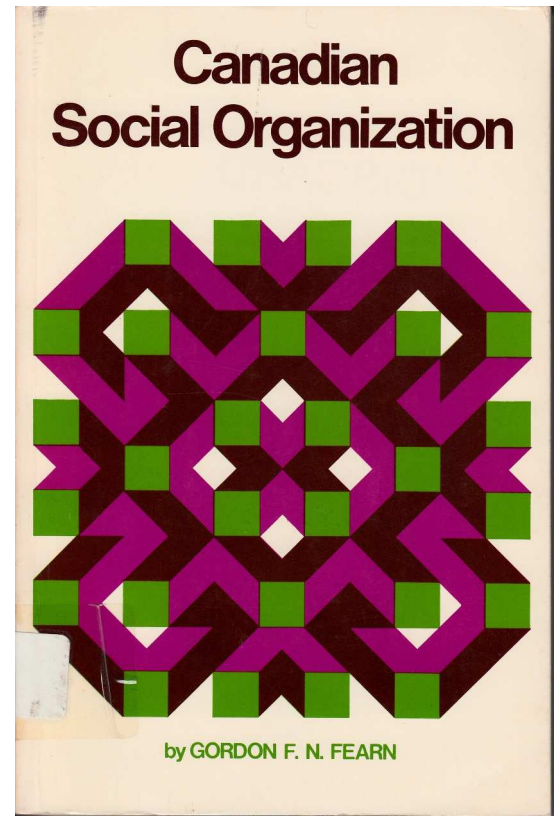


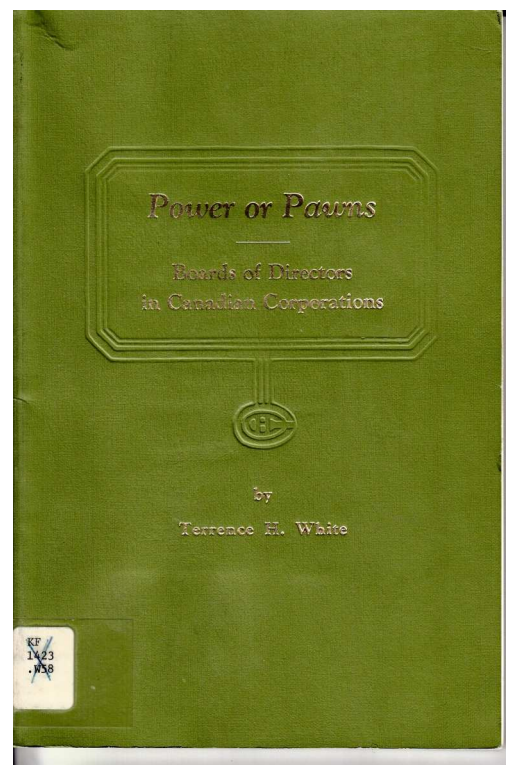
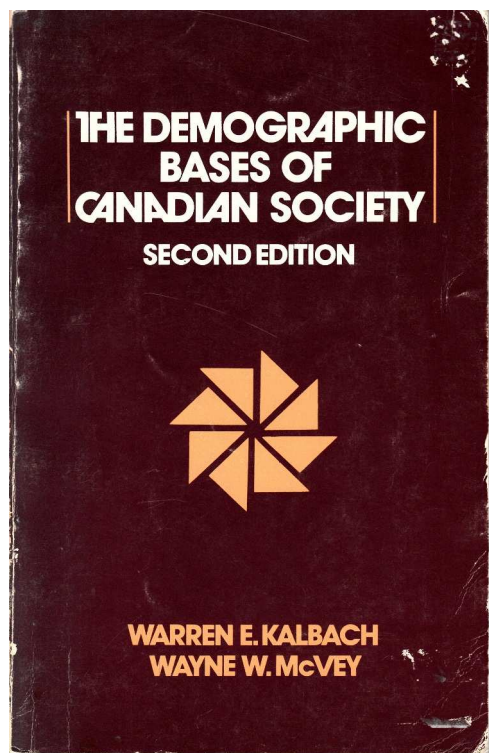
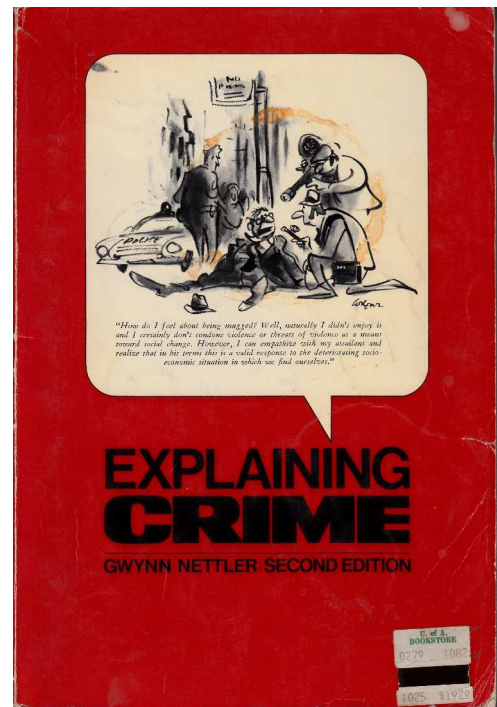
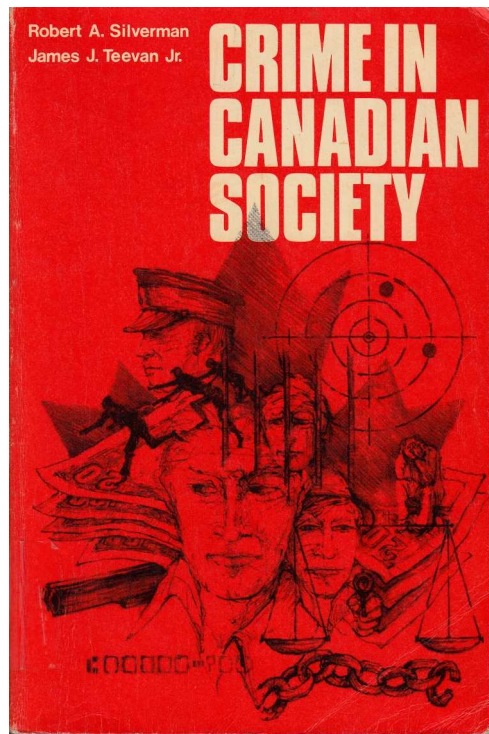


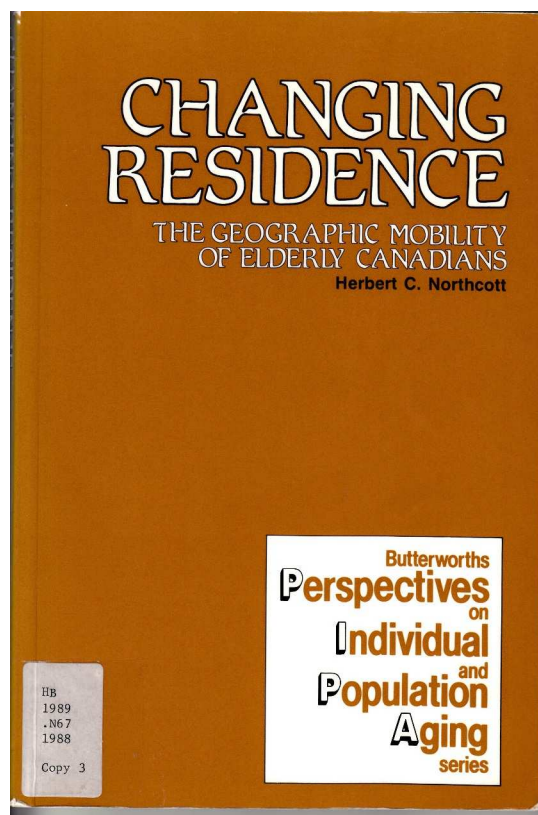
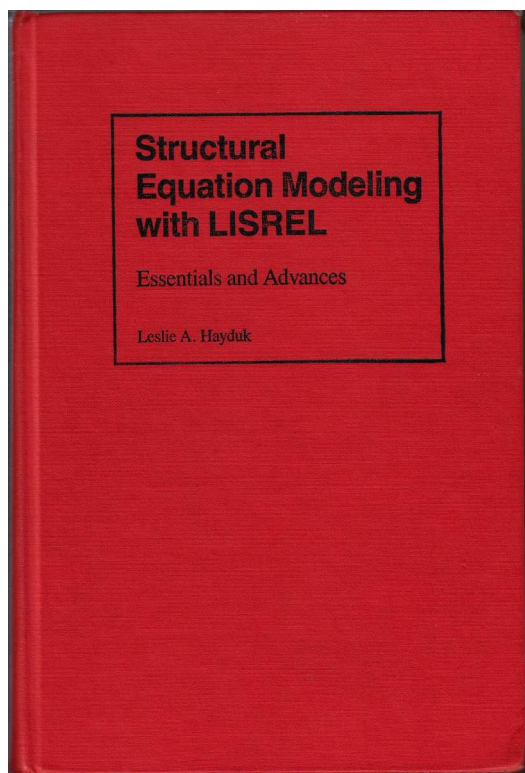
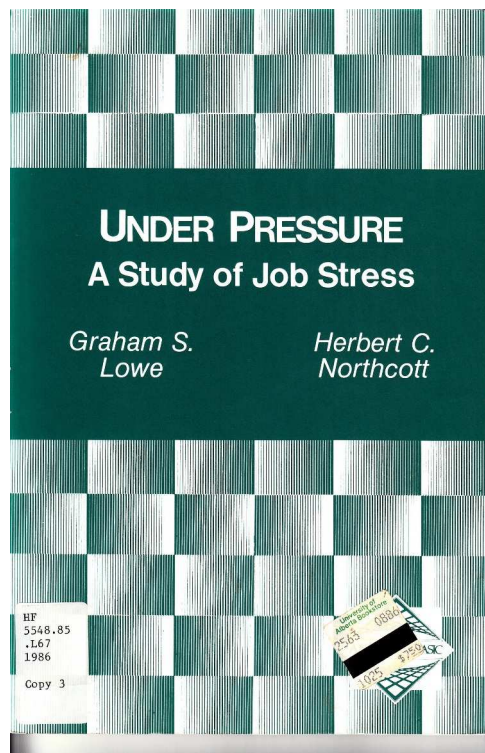
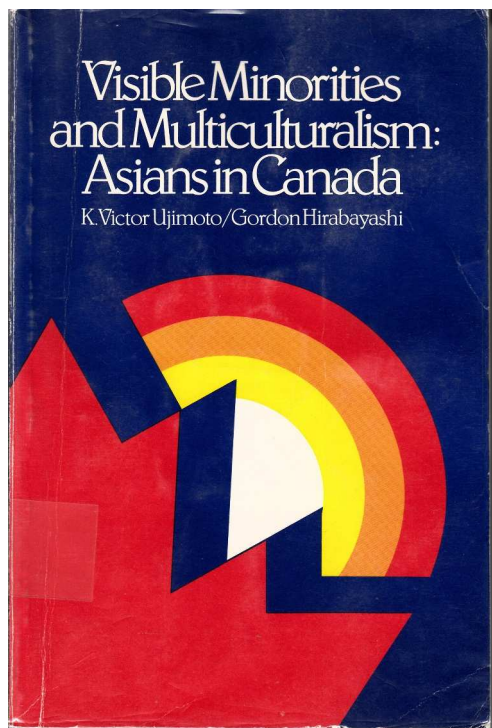


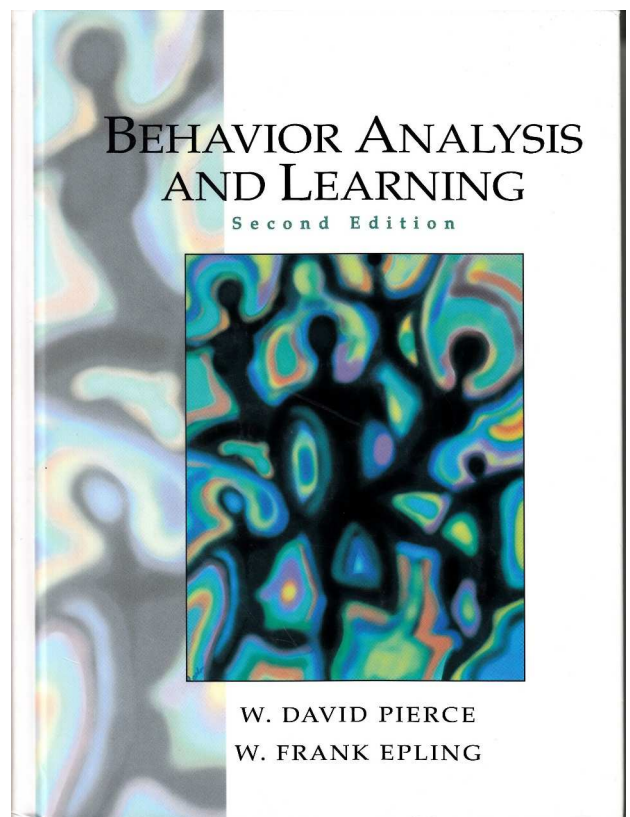
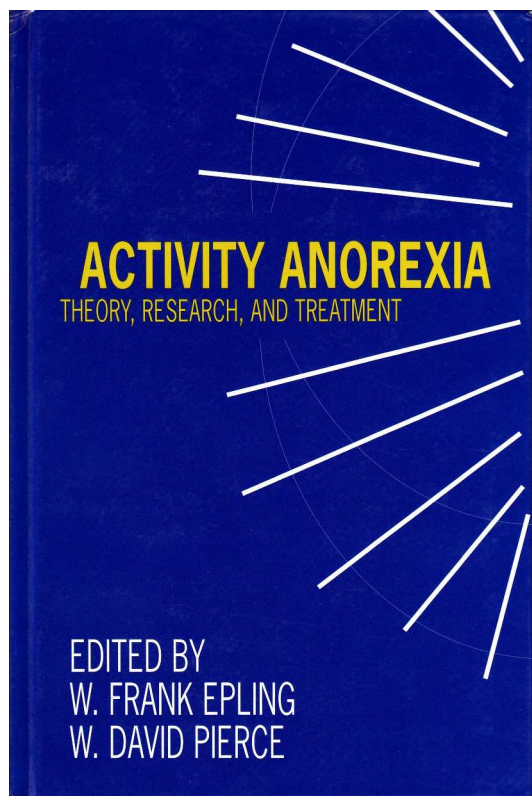
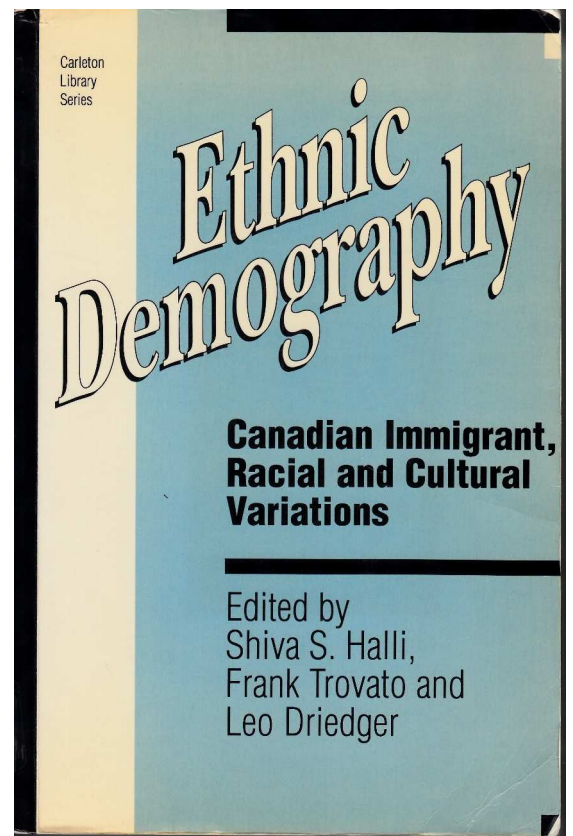
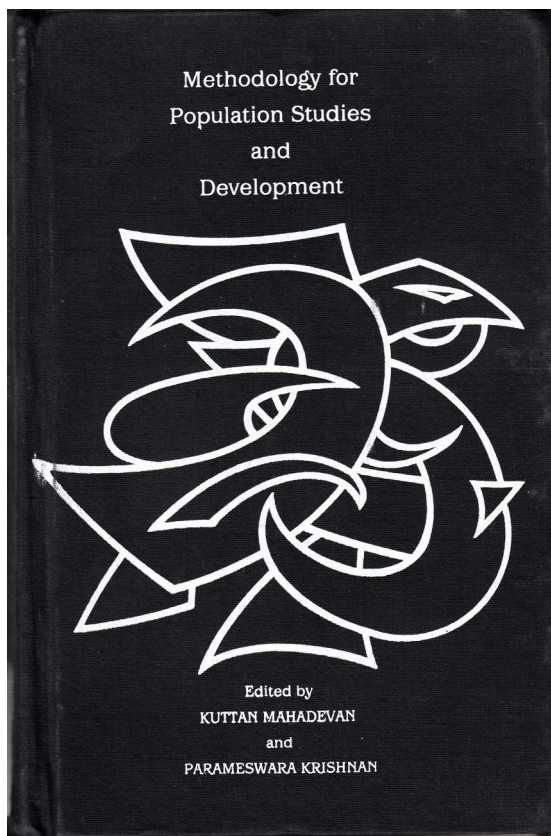


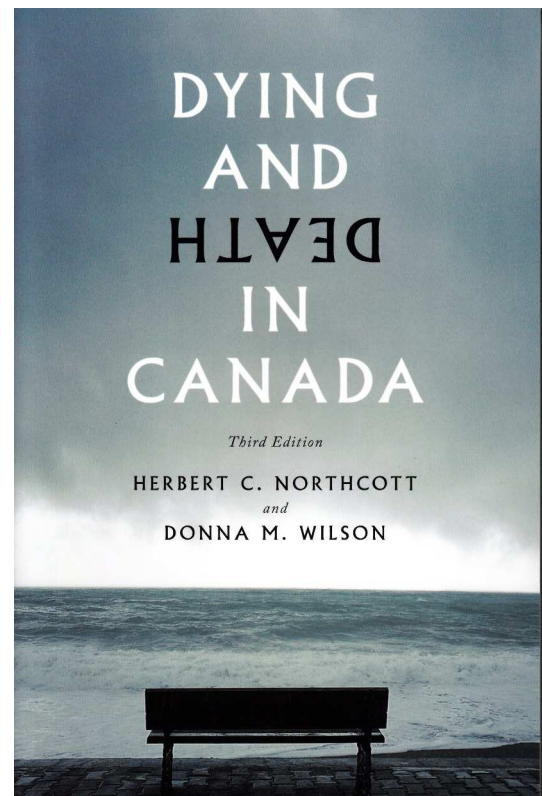
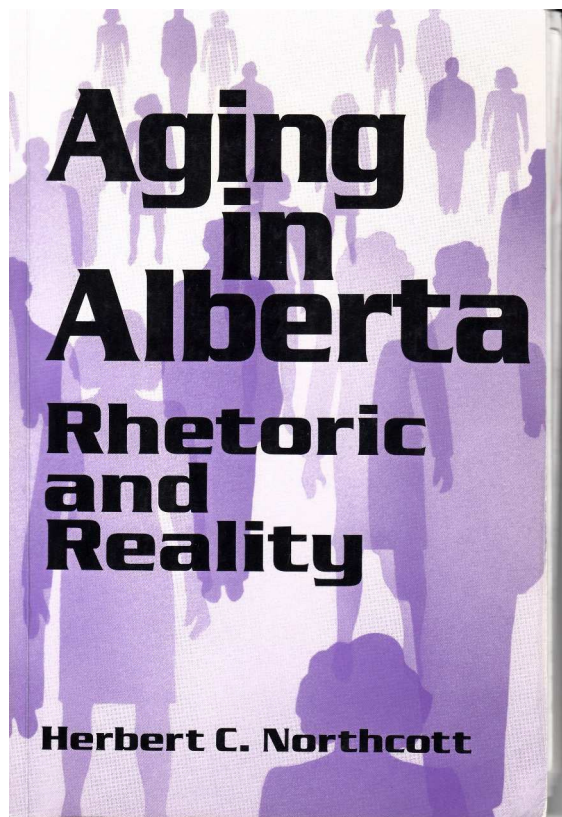
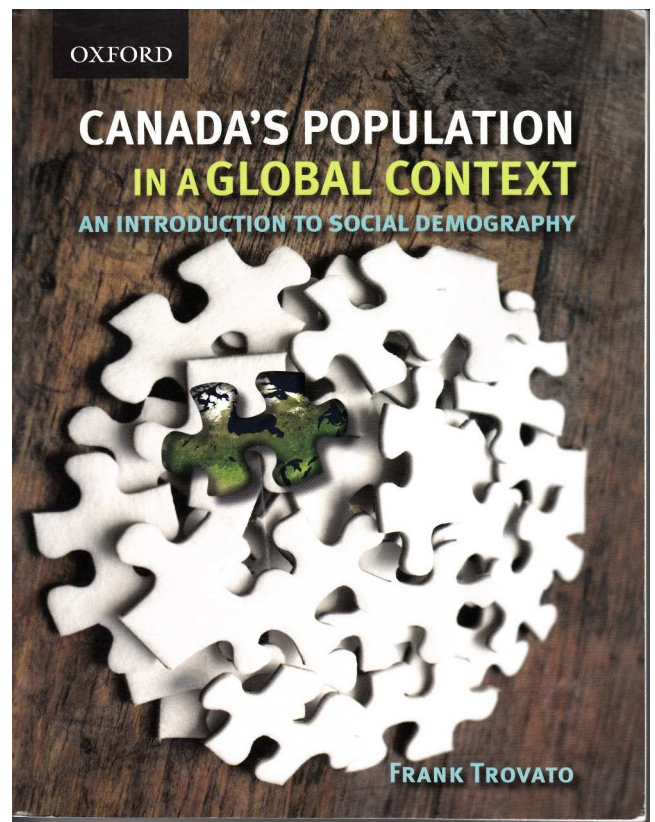
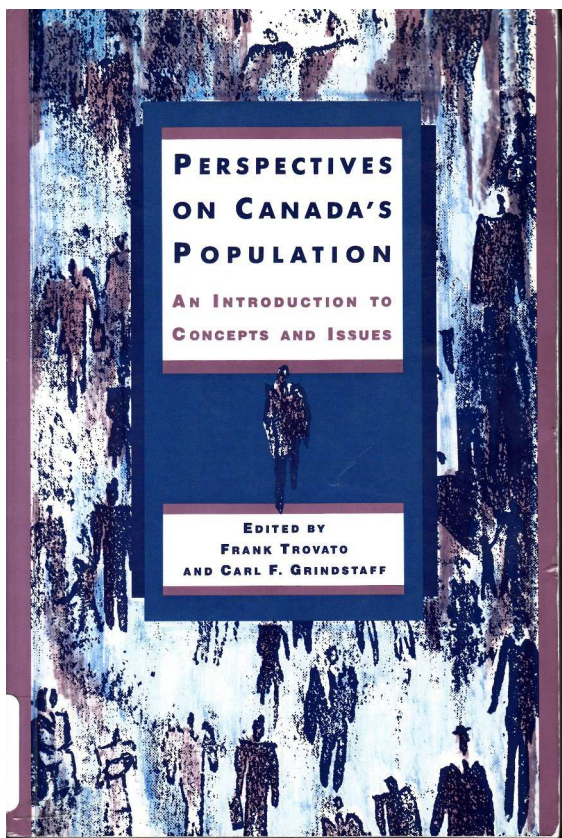
New Publications 2014/2015

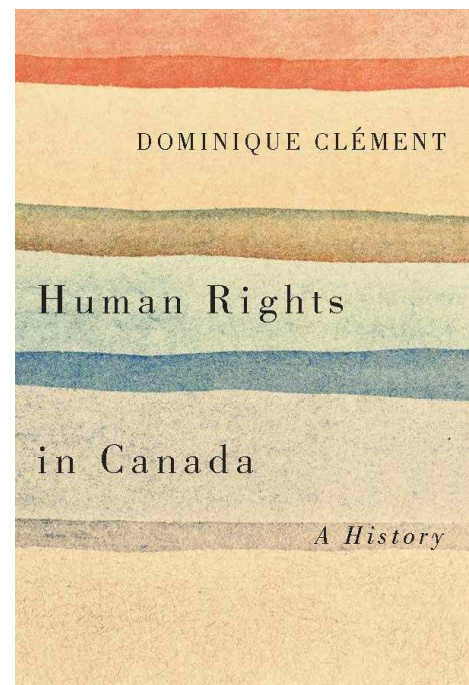
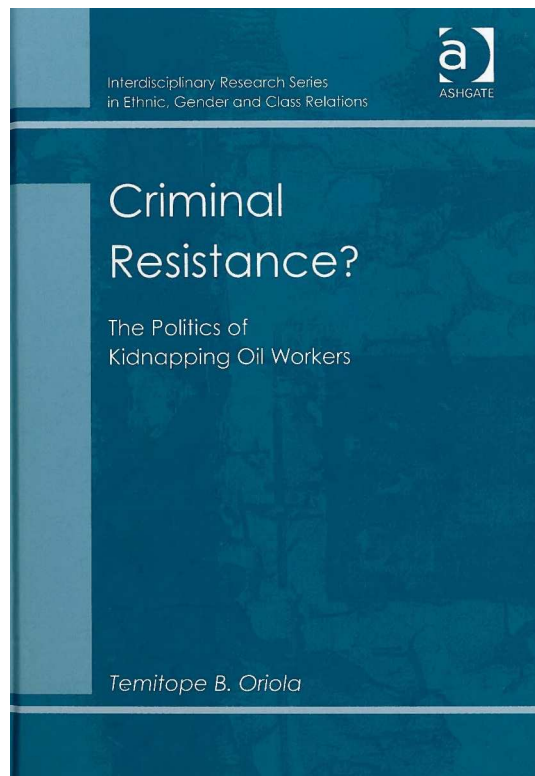
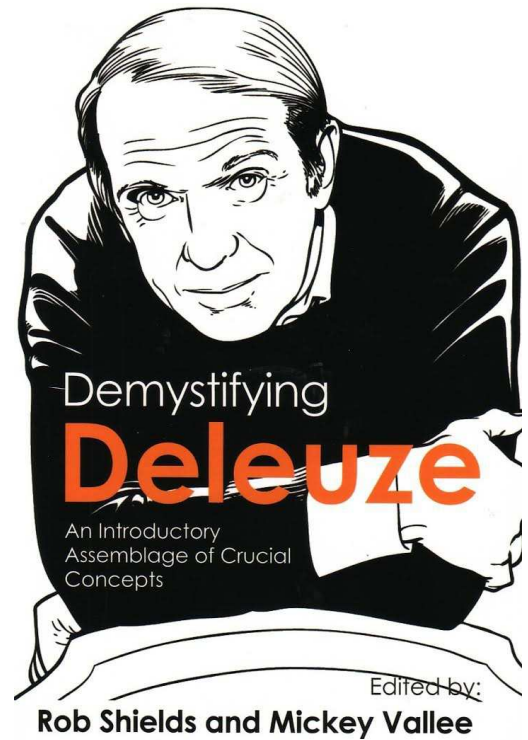
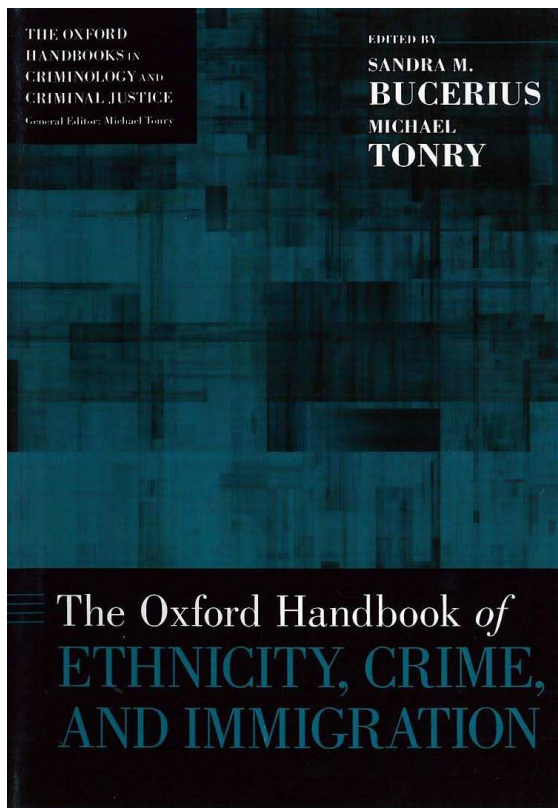


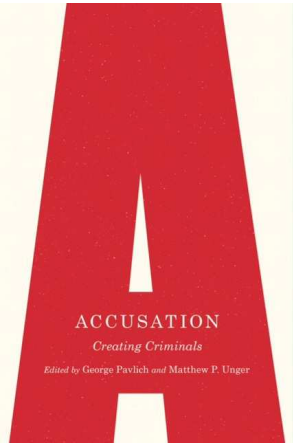
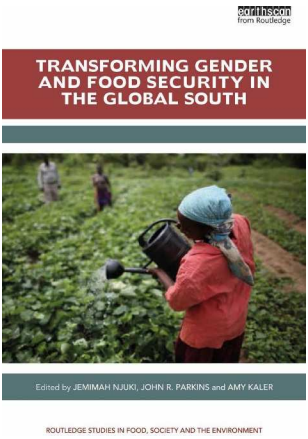
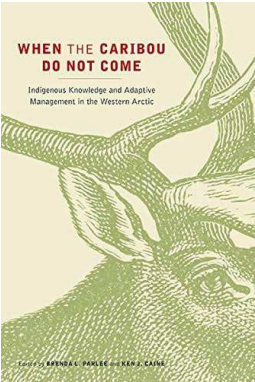
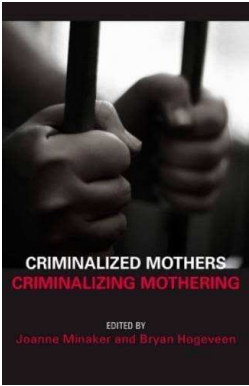
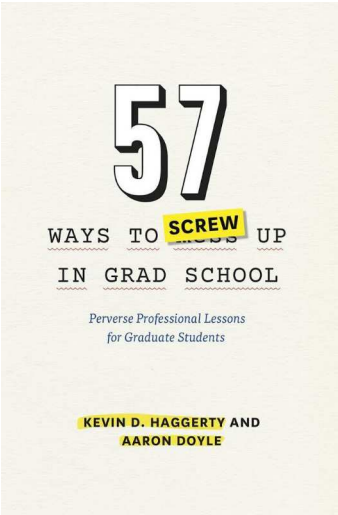












Autobiographies

The June 13, 1984 issue of *The Advocate, Central Alberta's Daily Newspaper*, announced that "Alberta's father of sociology" Dr. Brigham Card, then 70 years of age, had won a \$25,000 Sir Frederick Haultain prize for his exceptional accomplishments in developing sociology and educational sociology. Dr. Card was one of three recognized out of 170 candidates for the award that year. –HN

A Sociological Odyssey By B.Y. Card, October 1995

This is one person's sociological life story. It begins in the southwest corner of Alberta, in the Town of Cardston in 1914, the year of my birth, the eldest child in what would be a family of eight children. The Town had been founded by my grandfather, C. O. Card in 1887. My father, Joseph Y. Card, was a second-generation townsman, involved in the real estate and insurance business since 1910. He was an inveterate promoter of the local community, which he dreamed would expand and eventually become a major centre. My mother, Pearl Christensen Card, was from Farmington, Utah, a graduate in nursing of the L.D.S. Hospital in Salt Lake City. As devout Mormons, they expressed regard for their faith and ancestry, as well as love for their first-born, in naming me Brigham Young, for one of my great grandfathers.

In southwest Alberta's "Mormon Country" in which Cardston was the leading community with some one thousand residents, my name was fully acceptable as four or five others also had it. Elsewhere, as I later learned, it was a curiosity and very often reason for some ridicule or ostracism. It immediately associated me with the Mormon people, who were *persona non grata* for many in North America and also Europe. There would be an assigned ethno-religious status in my life from a name that was also a paradigm, serving as a built-in indicator of acceptance or prejudice. Also inherent in the name were the great expectations of parents and kin, then, at age eight, of a Mormon Patriarch who told me in no uncertain terms that my career and mission in life depended on education as well as righteous living. Perhaps I had the advantage of what Peter L. Berger called "an epistemological privileged position" early in my life course.

My natal town was a sociologically privileged place to be in. It was ecologically a strong community, a farm city, the end of the rail line from Lethbridge, and bordered by the Blood Reserve on the north. It was on major roads leading to the United States, national parks, and north to Macleod and Calgary, and east to Lethbridge and beyond. The Rockies on the west

assured limited expansion in that direction as well as water that could irrigate prairie land to the east. Socially the town was institutionally complete except for post-secondary education and sufficient industry to absorb its expanding population. Exporting people became a major enterprise, as I was to learn. The town had a strong business section to meet local farm and ranch needs. Education up to Grade Twelve was available. The town's sports and cultural life were outstanding, including the visiting Chautauqua each summer. Municipal government was strong, its Board of Trade, which my father headed for many years, very active. There were Catholic, Presbyterian (United), Anglican, and Mormon churches, though the last included around 80 percent of the population. The people of town and district were ethnically mixed, though the majority were Utah Americans in origin. Blood Indians were neighbours and daily visitors. Hutterites arrived shortly after World War I to establish colonies near Cardston. This was an exciting place to grow up, where civic pride and sense of progress came to me as a boy as naturally as breathing. I was happy and proud to be a Cardstonian, a Canadian, and a Mormon.

There was an élan for living reflected in my finishing twelve years of schooling in ten years among the leading students, in being in the school band, the Cadets, with annual provincial camps at Cochrane east of Calgary where I was bugler, in Wolf Cubs, Scouts—I was the first King Scout in Cardston, Rover Scouts, and Gillwell Training for scoutmastership. I progressed through Church Primary, Sunday School classes, and Priesthood quorums, where I was president of the Deacons, then of the Teachers. My parents had a large two-storey home near Main Street that was a hub of activity. Here they invited immigrant families from England and Switzerland to live with us until they would become established, provided over-flow rooms when hotels were crowded, hosted church and government dignitaries, and had a stream of farmers, men seeking employment, or out of town visitors in for meals. As soon as I was big enough I was employed on farms to work summerfallow, stook bundles of grain or thresh, working in all on eleven farms and ranches who later became eleven 'rural micro-settings' in a paper on rural change.

The Depression years brought major changes in my life's direction and goals. In 1931, when it was financially impossible to attend university, I spent ten months on road camps in Waterton Park with Lethbridge and district unemployed men, including veterans of World War I. As first-aid man, an additional role that paid 25 cents a day above the dollar a day and board of the camps, I got to know every man and heard their own life stories dealing with lands of birth, World War I, Lethbridge's mining, railroading, and "Third Street" life, where the 'worlds' of working men and their female consorts met. I gained a fundamental respect for the men (and their women) that transcended class boundaries that winter, plus an abiding love of nature in that Waterton Park setting.

In 1932, I began my 'career' aspirations of becoming an aeronautical engineer by going to Brigham Young University (known to many as the Y) to take automobile mechanics plus accounting and business courses, since I could not count on other university training. That year I made the University Honour roll two quarters, and was a marginal member of a track team. Mainly I learned how to be part of a friendly university. This Y experience later motivated me to write in 1947 a major proposal for freshman orientation at the University of Alberta. My total cash expenses at the Y were \$285. I worked out two quarters of tuition typing for the library at 25 cents an hour. I was never poorer nor happier. Aeronautical engineering proved not to be my great goal in life after all. I discovered that my religion was intellectually respectable. As the year ended, I learned that one could stand aside from life to see what was really going on, an insight from a psychology course.

Three years of adaptation followed, with important insights into social life. After successfully removing an object from a farmer's son's eye when threshing, I began thinking that medicine should be my field, given my first-aid training, experience and love of science. However, at the time, economic realities were unfavourable. They led to a job at the Raymond Sugar Factory on the yard crew that abruptly ended before the Christmas of 1933. I was advised by a doctor friend to work for my board on a farm to reduce the expenses of my father's family. Instead, since food was abundant at home and I was welcome there, I went back to high school taking Physics 2 and French 3, and Latin 2 by private study, to generate the qualifications for medical school. Economically, things worsened. I joined my father full-time in his business, taking over secretarial and accounting work and helping with sales in an effort to save his business. He, my younger brother and I decided to work together, reduce overhead to a minimum and receive only credit for our wages, which someday we hoped could be paid when things improved.

Unexpectedly in 1936, an uncle, Hugh B. Brown, in Salt Lake City, wrote inviting me to live at his home and attend the University of Utah. He would see that I had some supplementary work for income. At first I thought of not accepting, preferring to work things out myself, but then I accepted and entered another social world. My job, for \$15 a month, was to help supervise over 600 National Youth Administration students on campus, working for various professors and the University. I learned about the university and its staff-student relations in some depth. Also, I took part in a community survey of air pollution. In a philosophy class I learned philosophers could not explain how they knew what they knew, so that I was epistemologically on my own. My response was to accept the best I knew from family, religion, and life up to that time, hypothesize that there was a God, and find out the ultimate truth, if there were such, when I left this life, but meanwhile to pragmatically test every background, knowledge, and experience. My pre-medics brought me

face-to-face with organic evolution and I sensed the explanatory power it possessed, though I thought it was truncated evolution as it culminated with mankind's biological appearance. It has little to say of human and social potential.

To balance out student life, I attended the Latter-day Saint Institute of Religion adjacent to campus, to study and discuss with Dr. Lowell L. Bennion, a sociology Ph.D. from Strasbourg University, whose doctoral thesis on Max Weber was the first English-language publication dealing with that eminent sociologist, as I learned later. From the University of Utah professors, I gained a profound respect for good scholarship. I made the University Honor Roll in the winter and spring quarters. My life in the Hugh Brown household was itself an education. My uncle was then the first Utah Liquor Commissioner, a practising Mormon, and himself a man of deep insight and learning with a wonderful private library on philosophy and related fields. That year I confidently expected to become a medical doctor. My major zoology professor predicted I would be a good one.

My father's business began improving, so much so that in the fall of 1937 I had \$600 in the bank and a thousand dollars in credit for past wages; my younger brother had \$500 and some back wage credit. We walked into the Cardston Trading Company where our Mormon Bishop worked, and told him we were volunteering for a mission. He was astonished, wondering if our father could follow through with support. Upon our assurance and available assets, he sent in our names to church headquarters. My brother was called to the California Mission. I was assigned to the French Mission, though my first preference then was for Germany, as I had just finished two quarters of German at university.

My call to France was a godsend as it turned out. I was assigned first to Nyon, Canton of Vaud, to make friends, as we were interdicted from proselytising in that Canton. In the Canton of Geneva, adjoining, we had full religious liberty. After eleven months learning French and making friends, including playing basketball on the Nyon team, I was transferred to Geneva, where I became eventually Branch President and then District President as World War II broke out and all American Mormon Missionaries were called home upon request of the U.S. Government. I was a Canadian, my country already at war, so I volunteered to remain on my own and help the struggling Saints and their Branches as long as the Church wanted me there. I worked five months alone, overseeing and strengthening the 250 members and four branches of the Church in French-speaking Switzerland. I was disillusioned with European nations, supposedly civilized, engaging in war, yet sympathetic to the defiant stand of independence of Switzerland. During my two years as a missionary I realized that if I wanted to really do good for humankind, medicine was a limited field compared to education in a broad sense, and religion in a more fundamental

sense. I had resolved before leaving in February, 1940, that I would devote my life to the greatest good as I was able to conceive it. But what? I knew I would work for peace and against war as long as I lived. But how?

Back in Canada I was at first very negative to the European war, until I heard a Mormon Mission President recently from Germany tell of the power struggle involved, an insight I didn't have in Europe. My father counselled me to not express my views till I had time to absorb the thoughts and feelings of Canadians, for they had wisdom too. Apprehensive about continuing education in the U.S.A., and very much desiring to become more fully Canadian, I visited the University of Alberta in April, to look over the campus. When the Assistant Registrar, Geoffrey Taylor, with a Scout badge in his lapel, courteously showed my brother and me around campus, I became convinced that this was the university for me. There had been considerable distrust of the University of Alberta in Cardston, with its strong Utah ties. I realized that universities didn't just offer credits for courses, but were instruments in moulding a person for an environing society. I wanted to be Canadian.

I registered for the 1940 Summer Session, taking French, Physics, and voluntary basic military drill on the quad. Then followed two full academic years culminating in a B.Sc. in physics and chemistry in 1942. I took military training each year, one in the Auxiliary Battalion, the second in the Canadian Officers' Training Corps, with spring camps at Sarcee. This cut down on earning time during the summer. I sold Fuller Brushes in Edmonton's Norwood District the summer of 1941, became Canada's third ranking salesman, and used some of my wealth and enthusiasm to help launch the Campus Cooperative Residence, where one could live for \$25 a month. In my last year I began exploring the military, firmly convinced that success in World War II was as much a scientific, technological matter as it was combat. I was wondering how my years of science could help the war effort when Dr. Donald Scott, during the Optics final examination, asked me to come to his office afterward. He showed me a letter from the Superintendent of the Chemical Warfare Experimental Station, Suffield, Alberta, asking for a physicist. Dr. Scott urged me to apply, as I was the most highly trained University man not already enlisted. I agreed, and my name was sent to Suffield.

While at Sarcee Camp, I was ordered to Suffield for an interview. I was given two basic tasks to explain (measuring temperatures at a distance [thermocouples], and calculating the size of a droplet from its meniscus on a glass plane), then invited to join the staff as a civilian or as an army volunteer, the latter strongly recommended. I returned to COTC camp, then to Edmonton and enlisted, starting as a Private, but soon advanced to Sargent, Staff Sargent, then Warrant Officer, followed by Second and then First Lieutenant. My main work was to be in charge of the

Wind Tunnel and the Particulates Laboratory, where I had a staff of five to seven personnel. I was connected with the design, evaluation and operation of field sampling equipment for aerosols and particulates, working as part of a team of mathematicians, chemists, physiologists, engineers, etc. My work took me to Saskatoon, Dugway Proving Ground in Utah, National Research Centre, Ottawa, and to the University of Chicago and the University of Illinois, then developing electron microscopy. In July, 1945 I was interviewed in my lab by Dr. Langstroth, head of Physics, University of Alberta, who was doing contract research. A few days later he wrote asking me to accept a sessional lectureship in his Department if he could get me released from the Army. I wrote back assenting. At two p.m. one day in late September I received orders to be at Edmonton the next morning to begin teaching Physics. On the 5 p.m. train I sat beside Dr. Robert Newton, President of the University of Alberta, who rehearsed his similar experience at the end of World War I of being drafted from Army to University overnight. From my days in Chemical Warfare I learned the importance of teamwork among scientists, the need for constant creativity and acute observation, even of unintended results, and above all, a deep appreciation for the power of the scientific mode of thinking, which I wanted to see extended to social life more than to a military system preparing for World War III with atomic and biological/chemical weapons.

After travelling all night, I went to the University around nine the next morning, to find I was to go immediately to my class of 45 introductory physics students in pre-dentistry primarily. I walked in, was introduced by Professor Nichols who met the class, who then announced, "Lieutenant Card will now take over." I gave a ten-minute pep talk on Physics, dismissed the class, and then got a textbook I'd never seen and began organizing my course. The backup from the Physics laboratory head (Fred Gleave) was outstanding. With his help each lecture was well illustrated. The course went well, also the additional duties supervising laboratories. I gave an illustrated lecture to the Physics Club on particulate sampling. However, I was not at ease with the prospect of a Master Degree in Physics, nor was I with Medicine, especially considering it would involve another five years training and I was already over thirty. The only field I felt good about was education, where I felt I could use all my previous background of experience, especially as a teacher or principal in a secondary school. At the request of some Mormon students who wanted to play Interfaculty Basketball, I helped them organize a "LDS Club" and served as its mentor. I was at another transition point.

In the summer of 1946 I entered the Faculty of Education seeking a B. Ed. degree, spent the end of summer and September surveying in the Peace River Country as a chainman, and then qualified for a B.Ed. degree in May 1947. At first I was exhilarated with education, especially the course on educational philosophy, but as the year wore on I felt that the emphasis on

individual difference psychology, curriculum and methods, and school administration, was imposing a low altitude ceiling on the educational enterprise. Missing was any systemic study of family and community cultures, social trends and background factors. My student teaching was successful, my grades high, yet I felt a need for a larger vision. In February, 1947, in an Educational Administration Lecture by Professor Harry Sparby, who was pursuing a Ph.D. from Stanford University, he reviewed population trends in Western Canada related to education, and in conclusion said: "Ladies and Gentlemen, what I have said here today represents what is studied by a new discipline being developed in the United States, called Educational Sociology. It is urgently needed in Canada at this time." At that moment, it was if a light turned on in my mind with such force and brilliance that I said to myself: "Developing that field is what I want to do."

My B.Ed. was awarded in spring Convocation, 1947, with first class standing. Meanwhile I had consulted with Dean M.E. LaZerte of Education, advising me to take a M.Ed. degree in Alberta and then seek a doctorate, and Dean John Macdonald, Arts and Science, who said: "Card, I suggest you go to the United States as soon as possible for there is where you can gain a doctorate in this field." I had surveyed Ph.D. programs in a number of American universities, and decided Stanford had the best offering in Educational Sociology. I had written Dean Quillen who urged me to come, even though I lacked any sociology background and the two years required teaching experience. Colleagues and friends who were attending Stanford recommended its School of Education highly. I had deep personal feelings that entered in. I wanted a Western American orientation in my doctoral studies, not one of the Mid-West or East with their great metropolitan concerns and problems. I was hoping for a marriage partner. As a Veteran of 33 I felt I would find one in California. With these visions and hopes I entered Stanford, July 1947.

Up to this time I barely knew Sociology existed. I saw Professor of Rural Sociology, Lowry Nelson, of Brigham Young University (later of the University of Minnesota) at work in 1930, interviewing people in a tent at the Tri-State Mormon Fathers' and Sons' camp on Pass Creek, Waterton Lakes Park. I did not then know he was engaged by C. A. Dawson, McGill Sociologist, to write on Mormons as one of Western Canada's ethnic groups settling as a bloc. At Brigham Young University I knew two students of sociology and recognized the senior professor by sight. At the University of Utah I met the sociologist directing social work who supervised some National Youth Administration (NYA) students. Enroute to Stanford I chatted with Dr. John A. Widtsoe, Apostle in the Mormon Church about my goal. He was enthusiastic, recalling the pioneering thought of Auguste Comte, and the importance of a scientific study of human affairs. I talked with Elder Levi Edgar Young of the Presidents of Seventy, a distant uncle and Western American historian, who was glad of my decision but advised, "Read books, read books!" On the bus, I met

John M. Brown of Winnipeg, Canadian Army officer in counselling, also seeking a doctorate at Stanford. We became fast friends and decided to room together. He later became Dean of Education at University of Manitoba.

Stanford was a great challenge. My Physics instruction, mission, scouting and teaching a Sunday School class of University students in Edmonton were accepted in lieu of two years of teaching. On the mental health interview required of Ph.D. candidates, I was asked about my concerns. I replied: "Relating secular studies to my religious beliefs and background." The interviewer, Professor Bird of Health Education, asked if I couldn't simply enjoy being a Mormon for the great organization that it is, and ignore origins. But before I answered, he invited Professor Read of Philosophy, then in his office, to come in to hear my reply. It was that if you take away Mormon origins, they become diluted and like any other people, for origins are a major source of identity. Both professors were satisfied and that obstacle was passed. The last was the Sociology Department, headed by Richard LaPiere, who was taken back by my lack of Sociology and my request to be allowed to prove myself by reading and writing an exam as if I were an Oxford student. His curt reply was: "This is Stanford, not Oxford," though he promptly agreed I could read his textbook, *Sociology* and one other work, and write an exam. If I obtained a B I could take other sociology courses. I did obtain a B, and also a B in a concurrent sociology class I took, Social Organization, but those were the last B's I obtained in any of the sociology courses, doing better subsequently.

Stanford was exhilarating. It had a student honor system that allowed one to write unproctored exams. I wrote one under a tree, and my doctoral exams on a type-writer, keeping a carbon copy so that I could interview professors afterward and learn what could be done to improve. There were over a hundred doctoral candidates in Education, and only a couple that I knew of in Sociology. As an educational sociology student I soon learned I was marginal in both fields, and made to feel that by Louis Wirth, visiting professor of Sociology, University of Chicago, from whom I took Urban Sociology and Sociology of Knowledge. The School of Education courses were usually outstanding in every way, especially those offered by Lawrence G. Thomas in Philosophy and Sociology of Education, who became my mentor and thesis adviser. Sociology and Anthropology courses were competent. Most of the graduate students were veterans, who flooded the job market as they finished degrees. The School of Education was clearly a driving force at Stanford in the Post World War years, for its student numbers, high levels of scholarship and open commitment to democracy. In the spring of 1948 I was invited by the University of Alberta Faculty of Education to become an assistant professor of Secondary Science methodology for teachers, but declined to continue becoming an educational sociologist. By

summer, 1949, I had completed all courses and written my comprehensive examinations in educational sociology. My major was educational sociology and associate educational fields in history, psychology and counselling and guidance, and a minor in sociology, emphasis in social psychology and social organization.

For a dissertation, I proposed a study of the backgrounds for educational sociology in the Canadian Prairie Provinces. I was cautioned not to do any research on Mormons until after I had a Ph.D., when I would be free to study what I wished. The Prairie Province proposal was accepted. I tried to obtain funding for doctoral research, but Veterans Affairs Canada would not support this, only tuition for course work. Then I tried for a grant to compare educational sociology in other American universities as prelude to my Canadian inquiry. This was unsuccessful. I chose the only alternative at my disposal, a questionnaire survey of personnel in Prairie Province social science and education to learn their backgrounds, experience, views on social problems of the Prairie Provinces and their education, and opinions on where the discipline would best fit in Prairie university and educational structures. Questionnaires were mailed in May 1949, with a follow-up in June, yielding over a 50 per cent return. Meanwhile I canvassed the American job market, but found no openings. The University of Alberta encouraged me to return. Meanwhile I met a very fine woman whom I wanted to court, so set back my return to Canada till March, 1950 and spent my time doing documentary study and questionnaire analysis, completing the analysis to the tables level. With a June marriage date set, I returned to Canada.

In April, I began a cross-regional field study of all Normal Schools, Education Faculties, Social Science Departments and provincial Departments of Education, following up questionnaires, determining personnel and library resources, and organizational arrangements and possibilities for an educational sociology adapted to Western Canada. At the University of Alberta I was offered the option of becoming part of their counselling service or an assistant professor of education. I chose the latter, with the encouragement of Dean LaZerte, who said he wanted me to teach straight Arts and Science sociology, no educational sociology, when I came on staff in September. University President Andrew Stewart was most encouraging, showing me a copy of C. A. Dawson and Warren E. Getty's *Introduction to Sociology*, 2nd ed. 1948, Ronald Press, which I liked because of its topic, organization, and free use of Canadian as well as American research. I chose it then for my sociology course textbook. The fieldwork I accomplished was most valuable substantively, but especially so in the network of resource people that was formed, especially the sociologists and educators at the Universities of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The two practical problems faced were the very low starting salary, \$300 a month, and no access to University subsidized housing, reserved for out-of-province staff who

didn't know Edmonton as well as I.

In September 1950, Dean LaZerte had retired and was replaced by Dean H. E. Smith, whose policy was no change for five years because of the excellent Faculty created by his predecessor. I took a full load of courses and student teachers to supervise, and responded to Dean Smith's request to offer Ed. 314 Sociology in the evenings without pay in order to help popularize a new field. I had 25 students Tuesday/Thursday/Saturday for an hour each class day, and another group of students Thursday for 2 hours and 1 hour on Saturday. In 1951 I taught the course in Summer Session for about the same number of students, making analysis of local community papers a means of illustrating sociological concepts. In 1952 there were over forty students in sociology, including some nursing students. At the urgent request of the Edmonton District Planners, the class agreed to do a housing survey of Jasper Place for their term work. We composed a survey instrument, administered it to housing samples in Jasper Place in February, and analysed the data in March. This sociological effort was highly regarded by the planners and found its way into submissions to the McNally Commission on Metropolitan Growth in the Edmonton District. With this visible usefulness, enrolments continued to grow.

In the spring of 1952 I was asked to become "Special Lecturer in Sociology and Social Psychology to the Faculty of Arts and Science," an appointment held through the spring of 1957. In this capacity I offered basic introductory sociology for Education, Arts and Science, Nursing, Commerce, and Agriculture Students. In 1952-53 I added a course in social psychology. I was also given a budget of \$200 per year for each of Sociology and Anthropology for library books and periodicals. I represented sociology as a member of the Faculty Council of Arts and Science. In the spring of 1956, when sociology students now numbered over a hundred, I was approached separately by Professor Douglas Smith, head of Philosophy and Psychology, in whose Department sociology was located, and by Dean Walter Johns, to help in selection of a sociologist for the Arts and Science Faculty. I inquired if they would consider me. They gave the same answer. They wanted a 'real' sociologist, and expected me to return to the Faculty of Education to develop educational sociology, though I was welcome to apply. Sensing that their preferences were clearly in favour of some other person, I agreed to help with the selection. Dr. Robert James, University of Nevada was appointed to begin September 1956, with each of us taking an introductory section that academic year. In the fall of 1957 I returned full time to the Faculty of Education, and was allowed to offer a graduate course in Educational Sociology.

The 1950s were critically important years for my growth and orientation to sociology at the University of Alberta. After my first year I could see that Educational Sociology in the Faculty of Education should take second priority to establishing sociology in the Arts Faculty, which I think

was the intent and vision of Dean LaZerte. My knowledge of Canada outside the Prairie West was deficient. When the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation encouraged and supported a movement to extend sound town planning across Canada, I willingly became a member of the Alberta and the national Community Planning Associations, rising to national director and also doing grassroots work in Alberta, where I helped in initiating and implementing town planning conferences leading to formation of Planning Regions in the Peace River, Battle River, (Camrose), Red Deer, and Old Man River parts of Alberta. This tie also took me across Canada several times, and allowed a visit to McGill University in 1953, where I met Aileen Ross, a student of C. A. Dawson, and began a research collaboration in the sociology of nursing. Also, I carefully studied the way C. A. Dawson inaugurated sociology at McGill, and tried to make use of student research, as he did, to build experience in and demand for sociology as a discipline. Duplicate student term papers were collected, indexed, and used as resources for subsequent students.

The demand for educational sociology began to increase. In 1955-6 I represented the Alberta Teachers Association as an educational sociologist, and also the Faculty of Education, during the Cameron Royal Commission of Education in Alberta. Also, in 1955, I could see that the Faculty of Education needed fundamental restructuring if Educational Sociology, Educational Philosophy, and History of Education, were to compete and advance in a setting that traditionally had little division of labour in preparing teachers. I proposed in December that year a mode of Faculty organization that recognized the Arts and Science fields or disciplines as an outer and basic level of research and scholarship for an intermediate level within the Faculty of Education, which would contain the Foundation Disciplines of Education cross-linked with Arts and Science and the subject fields in teacher education. Within this would be the inner education level of specific educational pedagogical and administrative concerns. I called it the Triple U Approach to Teacher Education. From the logic of this proposal the Department of Educational Foundations was formed in 1961, and with it a secure place for sociologists, philosophers, historians and anthropologists to work in and with the field of education. About this time the Kellogg Foundation awarded a long-term grant to the University of Alberta to prepare educational administrators up through a doctorate in Canada. Initially my services and expertise were used, but Educational Administration wanted nationally-known figures to advance their status, with the result that sociologists from Oregon, Chicago, Harvard and other places were brought in. Educational Sociology was left to make its own way by being relevant to Alberta teachers and communities primarily.

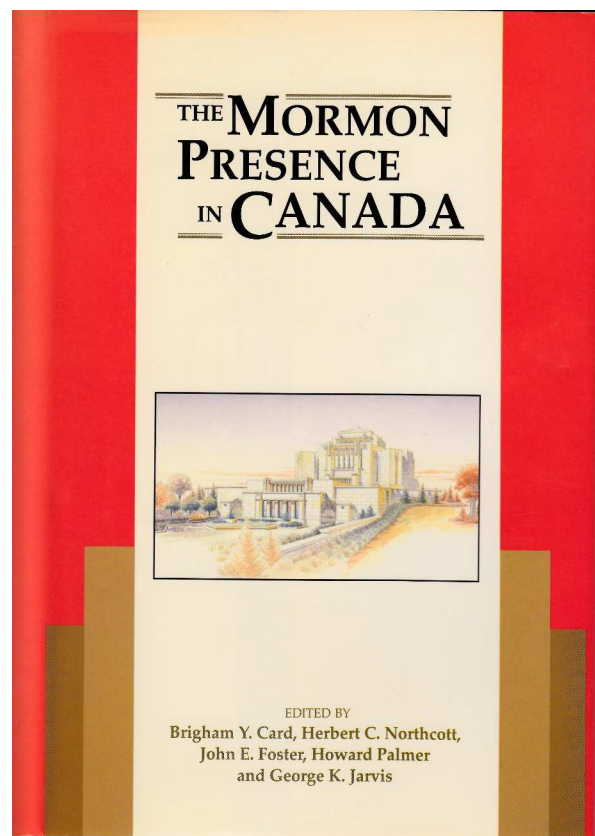
Under Robert James, Sociology continued to expand in Arts and Science, necessitating more staff. I helped the process along by helping create demand for Sociology for Secondary

Education prospective teachers. Using data from my Prairie Province survey as my guide, I knew that Alberta School Superintendents thought almost the same as American educational sociologists. In a revision of the B.Ed. program, I simply showed the three Superintendents called in for advice the course outline of Introductory Sociology. They unanimously said this was what every secondary teacher should have. Within a few weeks, a basic course in sociology was required thenceforth for all B. Ed. Secondary students. There were upwards of 300 such students. By 1960 the University of Alberta had over 600 introductory Sociology students in Canada, one third of all such students west of the Great Lakes, and one sixth of all such students in Canada, according to a book representative publishing in sociology. Sociology soon outgrew the Gas Testing Laboratory office north of the Arts Building, moved into the Officers Mess temporary building as it added Anthropology, and was a basic reason for construction of the Tory Building with two floors, a population laboratory, and research rooms for Sociology.

An important turn in the development of sociology at the University of Alberta was the creation of the University of Alberta Committee for Social Research in 1960. I was approached by the Executive Director of the Alberta Tuberculosis Association who urgently requested I undertake research in northern Alberta on the social, economic and cultural factors associated with the high incidence of the disease among Native people. Sensing this was a task for interdisciplinary collaboration, I consulted among colleagues, and with their help created the Committee, accepted a grant from the Association, and launched a major field study that culminated in publication of a multiple-authored report: *The Métis in Alberta Society*, 1963. Since I was due to begin a sabbatical on September 1, 1960, Dr. Gordon Hirabayashi served as the Committee's Research Director, though I did spend that summer with a field team doing intensive research in the Lesser Slave Lake Area, and upon return in 1961 took major responsibility for producing the report and organizing a conference at which it was presented to the 'stakeholders' in health and development of Native people, especially the Métis.

This research thrust was a critical factor in the development of sociology for it visibly demonstrated the need and usefulness of the discipline, its ability to be inter-disciplinary, while serving as a vehicle to acculturate American sociologists forming the nucleus of the new Department of Sociology and Anthropology into the realities and needs of Alberta and Western Canadian society. Policy outcomes included a strong community development emphasis in the Department, and a human resources emphasis in the Social Credit government, that extended the acculturation process for sociology and anthropology in the demands for personnel generated by the Alberta Human Resources Research Council, the Human Resources Development Authority, with input from a Human Resources Advisory Council.

I conceptualize my career in terms of expanding democracy with the social sciences as a tool. In the 1950s, it was expanding democracy in Alberta. In the 1960s this expanded to meeting challenges to democracy in Alberta, the West and Canada. In the 1970s it became expanding internationally the vision of democracy outward from Alberta and bringing the best from elsewhere back for home use. From the 1980s to 1990s the emphasis was on utilizing the Alberta/Canadian experience to enhance democracy in the USA and in Canada. As my career winds down I feel that I have drawn strength and insight from a host of predecessors in and out of sociology, and trust some of this will be carried forward because of this career—now seen as a quest for a better life with life itself as the paradigm, a quest for open systems, with empirical observation, intuition and reflection, comparison, reflexivity, and transformation as essential, life-enhancing processes.



Autobiography
Jim Hackler, June 1996

Megalomaniacs have no trouble writing about themselves, but my life has been spectacularly ordinary. My parents were supportive and conscientious, so my brother and I did not suffer or even appreciate the struggles they had. Perhaps my tightwad tendencies were reinforced by thrifty parents, and I just assumed that everyone had similar views. It would be romantic to claim that my desires to change the world by studying crime arose out of some traumatic experiences, but the real story is that my life has been a series of mostly fortunate stumbles. More interesting perhaps was my first experience as a criminal.

My first experience as a criminal. I must have been about four years old when our “gang”, led by big kids of six or seven went out to steal “acid” at a gas station in San Francisco. We snuck into the restroom and our leader pointed to the container above the washbasin. It was round and contained a green liquid (the “acid”) that was released by pushing up on a plunger from below. Being the smallest I was boosted onto the sink and handed the jar lids that were to be used for stealing the “acid.” Just then the gas station attendant pounded on the door and yelled, “Hey you kids! Get outta there!” Caught in my first criminal attempt! I was terrified. Clearly I was not cut out for a life of crime and swore off such a career choice on the spot.

Challenging authority. By the time I was in the eighth grade I was learning how to challenge authority. Our teacher had a habit of coming into the boys’ restroom and telling us we had to hurry. Some of us did not think it proper to have a lady teacher come in while we were standing there peeing and tell us to get moving. At our class meeting, where I was presiding as class president, we raised the question of such invasions of privacy. The teacher quietly watched from the back of the room while our class voted to send me, with a delegation, to the principal with a complaint. As I recall, the principal seemed to have difficulty suppressing her giggles. However, from then on we were allowed to pee in peace.

My short career as a boxer. My next leadership role of note came at San Mateo High School, just south of San Francisco, when I was student body president. Our newly formed boxing team was becoming popular but was attracting the “rougher” elements in the school. If some of the more “respectable” boys would participate it might help. I was seen as something of a leader and a polite, if restless, student. Thus, I was encouraged to join the boxers, which I did. Being in the

bantam weight division, the sixteen ounce gloves were like huge pillows, so it was hard to get hurt, unless you did stupid things in the ring. I stumbled into the finals, and on the big night I found myself in the ring with another little guy flailing away at each other. I would rush forward, arms going like windmills, he would duck and I would fall on top of him. Then he would bring his head up catching me on the nose and eyebrows with his skull. This repeated procedure produced a lot of blood. Mine. Our school paper described this as the best fight of the night, which says something about what boxing audiences want to see. I was quoted after the fight as saying, "Boy, did I bleed all over him."

Shortly afterwards, the town of San Mateo had Boys Day, and I was Mayor for a day, complete with huge black eyes. But that was not as embarrassing as appearing in court a few days later on a traffic ticket. I explained to the judge that I went through the STOP sign without coming to a complete stop in order to catch up with a girl. When I took off my glasses to reveal my lovely shiners, my father, who had earlier been very annoyed, began to giggle. We were lucky to get out of court without my father being cited for contempt.

Getting through college. San Mateo Junior College was a good intellectual experience for me. Besides, I was able to continue to work at the gas station where I learned a great deal over several years. With summer work in the forest service and post office work around Christmas time, it was relatively easy to cover expenses. I also gained insights into scholarships. At the end of my scholarship interview, I was asked if I could go on to the University of California if I did not get the scholarship, since my father was disabled with a heart attack. Of course I could. I had lined up a job hashing [as a waiter] to get my meals and I would not have trouble finding gas station work. Another candidate had better coaching. His family was making such heavy payments on their boat, two cars, and big house that there was nothing left for him. He really needed the scholarship. He got it.

Berkeley was interesting. In 1951-52, demonstrations were still tame compared to what came later. Classes were big, but I joined the Men's Glee Club, which had interesting tours, and I attempted to join the rifle team, which had won the national championship 17 times in succession. I was not good enough to make the rifle team, but I learned much about the distinction between serious shooters and those who keep weapons to reinforce a macho image.

My hashing job at a sorority was partially successful. When I swung out of the kitchen with a tray and hit the guest of honor in the head, I impressed many people. This was trivial compared to carrying several plates with gravy on the sides. As I walked along the drapes, I left a long brown line. My efforts as an artist were not appreciated. My final performance came when I was serving

ice cream in long stemmed glasses from a tray balanced in one hand above my shoulder. One glass fell over the side. I caught the ice cream in my hand and was able to get the glass and its plate back on the tray. While doing this, however, the ice cream was dripping through my fingers onto a terrified girl sitting below, without moving, expecting the entire tray to follow.

I was more successful as a gas station attendant and greaseman. My co-worker on Sundays was a moonlighting police sergeant. From him I learned that the Berkeley police were skilled at working with crowds of students. They wandered on the edges of the mob talking with people. Students tend to be polite and cooperative and, at that time, the police had no trouble defusing demonstrations and keeping them orderly.

My Life as a Soldier. I joined the Military Intelligence Unit that was based at the University of California, but after graduation I applied for a commission in the Medical Service Corps. They wanted people with MAs in Business and three years experience. I had a BS in Business and no experience. I became a 2d Lieutenant, but all my papers were lost, and I spent six months in basic training as a private. I actually managed to go to the 6th Army Headquarters in San Francisco and find the papers so that I would get activated as an Assistant Battalion Surgeon. Theoretically, you are the administrative officer of a unit with a doctor in command. In reality, the doctors are off at the nearest hospital. When you do get a doctor, the good ones practice medicine, coach the aid men on medical practices, and are very helpful, but they let you run everything else. I found it to be a good arrangement.

It was my good fortune to be assigned as medical support to the Mountain and Cold Weather Command at Fort Carson in Colorado. One summer the troops walked over 100 miles to Camp Hale in the Rocky Mountains. This included scenic country and crossing the Rockies through a high mountain pass. My job was to supervise nine ambulances and treat blisters each evening. The medical doctor assigned to us was a lung specialist, so I showed him how we treated blisters. When the troops were camped at a mountain lake, my ambulances produced fishing rods and we supplemented our K-rations with trout. I may not have been a very militaristic soldier, but the colonel in command seemed to approve of my foresight.

When we arrived at Camp Hale, located at 10,000 feet in the Rockies, our job was to learn how to take injured men off mountains. As our unit learned climbing techniques with a professional instructor, a certain rapport developed. One indicator of that rapport was the way the men supported the staff sergeant of our platoon, who was older than the rest of us. He was not comfortable on the cliffs, but the men never embarrassed him or threatened his position because of his discomfort with climbing.

My situation was different. Being 23 and with average climbing skills, my men expected me to perform accordingly. When any of the men succeeded at a difficult climb, the rest turned to me and said, "Well lieutenant, he made it!" Then they sat back and enjoyed watching me sweat. I could not match the best climbers, but it was important to do the best I could. The platoon's ability to create different expectations for their young lieutenant and their older sergeant taught me something about group dynamics.

At Camp Hale we lived in tents and there was little to do on weekends except go to the town of Leadville twenty miles away and drink. I pointed out to the Commanding Officer that my medical men would get good "training" by using the topo maps and a truck to seek out lakes for fishing. As a result, we explored the surrounding area, enjoyed fish dinners, and hopefully dealt with the boredom, which plagues soldiers in so many situations.

Although a military life was not for me, I believe one can create conditions that would make many military roles more satisfying. Certainly providing medical services is a worthwhile task. Soldiers, who provide such services, work in different situations and need to show initiative. The red cross on their helmet almost always guarantees cooperation. My general strategy was to have my platoon do their job well but not hesitate to go to commanding officers to send radio messages, get rides, or get fed. As a result, I like to think our platoon put in a reasonable tour of duty.

Winter maneuvers in the Rockies had me running a small field hospital with six doctors and one dentist. Our ambulances shuttled back and forth to the ski slopes where the lack of safety bindings guaranteed a high rate of sprains and breaks among a thousand inexperienced soldiers. I also got some insight into the "science" of medicine. In one discussion, each of the doctors had a favourite antibiotic and one they avoided. Their disagreements were almost entirely based on personal experience. I was surprised that evidence from medical research played a less convincing role.

Since the mess hall at the hospital was the best on the base, I encouraged the military police and others to eat there. This led to good treatment the few times our men had troubles. The military police would contact me immediately, and we were usually able to keep problems from escalating. The pilots of the army reconnaissance planes also ate in the hospital mess. This gave the opportunity to fly in small planes over elk herds and other interesting sights in the Rocky Mountains. In general, military life was not a hardship, especially since no one shot at me.

Entering the teaching game. As the medical officer in the battalion, I had to lecture on malaria and other things to 900 men. By throwing candy bars to soldiers who answered questions, I

managed to keep them awake. Perhaps teaching could be rewarding, so when I left the army, I decided to get a teaching credential. After a year and a half, I ended up in a junior high classroom and spent five years with eleven year olds. I really found them fun. I started teaching social studies but switched to math and science. Why I considered going on to a PhD is not clear. Eventually, the subject matter might have gotten old even though I enjoyed the enthusiasm of eleven year olds. At any rate, the University of Washington in Seattle was near the mountains and sailing was close by. I had never been very concerned about grades in college, but I did manage to publish three articles while I was teaching. Later I was told that my application to graduate school was “weird but creative.”

Becoming a sociologist. Herbert Costner and Clarence Schrag were the most important scholars in my PhD program. Because I skipped some of the introductory statistics courses, I had to struggle pretty hard. Asking questions in Costner’s statistics classes slowed him down and helped many of us understand. Naturally, I fell under the spell of a Lundbergian view of sociology as a science, but I found that the truly top methodologists, like Herbert Costner, are not rigid. There are different ways to achieve knowledge, and science offers a useful strategy. In later years, I learned that many of those who rejected empirical methods were simply badly trained and could not understand the scientific approach. One reason I emphasized scientific thinking in one of the chapters of my book *Crime and Canadian Public Policy* is that I feel that many teachers of criminology neglect this area.

In Seattle I got involved with the Opportunities for Youth Project as part of my PhD dissertation. Clarence Schrag warned me that this was a hard way to do a dissertation, but at this time I was convinced that applying the work of Albert Cohen, Cloward and Ohlin, and others would surely enable me to cure delinquency. We got money from the Ford Foundation, the Boeing Corporation, and the Federal Housing Authority. We were sure this sophisticated design would make a breakthrough in delinquency prevention. There were 16 different experimental and control groups. The possibilities of measuring main effects, secondary effects, and interaction effects were numerous. I also measured variables at the social psychological, structural and community levels. One experienced delinquency researcher said the design was clever, but too complicated to achieve. He was right, but we were lucky. When certain experimental or control groups became impractical we were able to recombine groups in a manner that preserved the design. Luck, rather than foresight, enabled us to deal with factors that threatened the project.

After 4000 computer tables, we were able to assess the impact of 49 variables reflecting different aspects of the project and different components of the theoretical framework. Twenty-four

of the tests showed that we might have done a little good; 25 suggested that we might have done a little damage. In other words, the impact was completely random. Stated more simply, nothing happened. The project did not work. When I presented these findings at scholarly meetings, I got sympathy. David McKay, the co-author with Clifford Shaw of the classic Shaw-McKay studies, suggested that we call this the Hackler effect: the more sophisticated the design and more careful the analysis, the greater the likelihood of failure.

When I presented these findings to 300 people in Seattle who came to hear how this wonderful project had resolved the problem of delinquency, I did not get sympathy. Instead they were outraged that I had applied all these great ideas, spent all that money, and used all those statistics to show that nothing had happened. The public expected results, and my claim to expertise led them to expect me to find the answer to delinquency prevention. My plea that many experiments fail did not impress them. But the lynch mob did not catch me before I fled to Canada.

After four years we did a follow-up, and John Hagan helped me to milk a little out of the data. However, the analysis still showed that the project achieved little. Some have suggested that if the experiment had gone a longer time we might have succeeded. My feeling is that part-time jobs for young delinquents, working with teaching machines, and the other tinkering we did, was simply too insignificant to make a difference. Larger forces were operating. On the other hand, we found that lower-class parents, particularly black mothers, were especially supportive when you try to help their children.

Today we can summarize our knowledge about crime prevention in four points: (1) most things do not work very well; (2) some things work a little, sometimes; (3) we are not sure what works better than anything else; and (4) doing less is probably better than doing more.

The Alberta Experience. Personally, the move to Canada was another of a number of lucky choices. Bunny and I married in Seattle just before the move to Edmonton. We met in jail in Seattle (as part of a tour), but Bunny did not realize that she would later be visiting prisons, courts, and even brothels in different parts of the world. The environment at the University of Alberta, until recently, has been conducive to good scholarship and teaching. I am grateful that I came to Alberta when certain initiatives were possible, such as our MA in Criminal Justice and the BA in Criminology. It took me seven years of drafting proposals and annoying people to create the MA. Not everyone agrees that designing a program to serve professionals already in the field is worthwhile, but I believe we make a positive impact on the community by providing a cafeteria of knowledge for those who have become leaders in criminal justice. In some respects, however, we

probably have provided ideas for challenging the system and this is not the best way for a criminal justice professional to succeed in this province.

There was resistance to the BA in Criminology as well. The Arts Faculty was not completely comfortable with an Applied Degree, but I feel that we have provided a meaningful program for a number of young people. The role of the university in providing experiences that might be more relevant to the community will certainly be debated in the future.

My community involvement in various causes has probably been supported more at the U of A than it would have been at most universities. True, presentations at Amnesty International and the John Howard Society do not make a heavy impact on your annual report, but many of my colleagues share a feeling of obligation to be relevant to the local community. Will we neglect this role in the future? Today I am not convinced that the pressure on my younger colleagues will improve the quality of university work. People may produce more articles, but scholars should write because they are eager to share ideas, not to avoid being shamed by the annual assessment ritual.

My academic interests. Studying juvenile courts and societal responses to juveniles in other countries was not an efficient way to work, because my language skills are limited. Thus, I spent much time and effort learning French and German. However, living in different countries helped me to view North America more clearly. For example, at one time I saw the adversarial system in our courts as “good.” Now I believe this approach has provided us with an inferior justice system where truth and justice are casualties. The U.S. has more lawyers than the rest of the world combined. Canada has the next highest number of lawyers per capita. We have become trapped into a legalistic mentality, which makes it more difficult for our society to achieve other social goals. At the same time, North Americans are very concerned about protecting human rights. Perhaps this is appropriate in a society that is determined to convict people and concentrates on severe punishment as the primary means of changing behaviour. At any rate, other cultures, including our First Nations people, are more interested in healing than in punishing. We have much to learn and borrow from other cultures.

Another sad observation is that knowledge seems to have little impact on social policy. Over fifteen years ago, I argued in my book, *The Prevention of Youthful Crime: The Great Stumble Forward*, that policy makers only use knowledge when certain other factors coincide. Some of us think that knowledge should be the starting point for decision-making. Thus, it is annoying to see governments disregard evidence of activities that help and that damage. When one learns that building prisons is a major growth industry in the U.S. and that budgets for

education are being cut, it makes one question the viability of our system. Although criminologists do not agree on many things, it is clear that teaching children to socialize with others in non-violent ways pays major dividends later.

My pessimism about government policies, however, has not made me believe that benevolent dictatorships would be any better. At present, many people believe that Singapore and parts of Asia are doing well because people are willing to give up individual rights for national progress. While I lament the short sightedness and selfishness displayed by voters in democracies, the non-democracies have greater weaknesses. Thus, it is important to encourage democracies to strive for something nobler and more far-sighted than the materialistic goodies offered by political campaigns. Perhaps this is why I believe university teachers should be more than narrow experts seeking reputations in specialized areas. There is also an obligation for university scholars to reach larger audiences with larger issues.

Hopefully, retirement will provide such opportunities. In four months of teaching at the University of Victoria (January-April 1996, following my retirement from the U of A), I managed to do several columns for the local newspaper. The Provincial Court Judges News of British Columbia also carried two short articles expressing some favourite peeves. Surely, a few articulate paragraphs in such publications will be read by more people, and perhaps have more impact, than the scholarly articles I have written.

Let me close with a theme that concerns me. Politicians seem to be winning votes by clamouring for "less government." And yet the gains of the western democracies in the past 150 years have largely been made *because* governments, speaking for the majority, have insisted that aggressive, and often ruthless "free enterprisers" share their gains. Leaving the powerful and the wealthy to run the world as they saw fit left the majority in misery, and this is still the case for most of the countries of the world. The western governments, through their many civil servants, provided a quality of life that would not be achieved by simply relying on the "market place." Market forces do not create libraries, schools, parks, public transportation, clean water, fire departments, etc. Rather, a society puts people in secure positions (i.e., civil servants) who are able to concentrate on providing services that they *know* are worthwhile. I was fortunate to have been such a person during a period when personal security made it easier to contribute in a meaningful way to a better society. Although I believe in fiscal responsibility and balanced budgets, I do not see our salvation in the increased production of material goods. The most important things in my life have come from the public sector. Clearly, I am out of step with much of current thinking, because I believe many citizens and voters have forgotten that much of the "quality" in our lives originated in public institutions.

Let me close with the following personal reflection:

*When I was young I admired clever people;
Now that I am older I admire kind people.*

**How I Built My Academic Career
By Herbert C Northcott, June 2017**

I began my academic career in 1976 when I accepted a tenure-track position as an assistant professor in the Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta. While a career in the academy has always involved the pressure to publish, times were somewhat different in 1976 than they are at the time of writing in 2017. For example, the pursuit of research grants was not as essential to building an academic career in those days. Furthermore, it seems to me that there was more emphasis on teaching.

For my first year at the University of Alberta in 1976-1977, I was assigned five single-term course equivalents for the academic year (all new preparations, two courses in the fall term and three in the winter term. To be more specific, I was assigned three single-term courses and one “full” course that ran for both fall and winter terms). Today a newly-hired professor would be assigned three courses for her first year and four in subsequent years. Like many of my colleagues in 1976, I taught two additional courses in the Spring term and did so every year until 2008. Today, spring term classes are taught by advanced graduate students and recently graduated sessional instructors while professors use the spring term to write scholarly articles and books and seek research grants.

I remember early in my career being somewhat envious of my colleagues who supplemented their income with additional off-campus teaching and consulting. I sought to emulate their example and “break in” to the off-campus teaching and consulting opportunities. It did not take long to do this and for years I taught additional courses off-campus and ran a sole

proprietorship providing consulting to various levels of government. Most years, I taught four courses during the academic year, plus two spring courses, plus two off-campus courses for a total of eight courses. One year I taught eleven courses. In addition, I usually had at least one major consulting contract each year over a twenty-year period. During my career, extra teaching and reports resulting from consulting were recognized as academic contributions, although my sense is that they might not be as highly regarded in 2017.

During my career at the University of Alberta, I taught courses off-campus at Westlock, Slave Lake (Sunrise Project), Blue Quills First Nations College in St. Paul, Maskwachees Cultural College in Hobbema (now Maskwacis), NorQuest College and Concordia College in Edmonton, University of Victoria, China Foreign Affairs University in Beijing, China, University of Alberta Hospital School of Nursing, Misericordia Hospital School of Nursing, and UofA Certificate Program in Gerontology.

Consulting gave me the opportunity to apply academic skills outside of the university. Over the years I have consulted for the Alberta Government (Alberta Seniors, Alberta Health and Wellness, Demographic Planning Commission, Premier's Commission on Future Health Care for Albertans), the Health Quality Council of Alberta, Alberta Hospital Association, the Federal Government (Citizenship and Immigration), the Alberta Teachers Retirement Fund, City of Spruce Grove, City of Leduc, and Government of Manitoba (Manitoba Health, Manitoba Environment).

I also enjoyed the diversity of experience that sabbaticals and occasional administrative assignments provided. I took 12-month sabbatical leaves every seven years. I served three years as associate chair graduate, two years as associate chair undergraduate, a total of five years (on three separate assignments) as executive director of the Population Research Laboratory, and two years as editor of the journal *Canadian Studies in Population*.

In 1976, the annual evaluation of professors in the Faculty of Arts was governed by a 110 percent rule. That is, there were 110 increments available for every 100 professors. These increments were for the most part handed out as 1.0, 1.5, or 2.0 increments with 1.0 being the "normal" increment. In 2017, we have 120 increments for every 100 professors and these are assigned in quarter increment steps to as high as 3.0. The more limited availability of annual increments in 1976 meant that a wider range of accomplishments earned each half increment. This provided an incentive to submit just enough to get an increment while "banking" additional accomplishments for the next year's annual report. It was important to have publications to submit each year. Long-term projects paid off only if a professor had a number of projects going on so that something succeeded each year. There was an incentive to do short-term projects. Further, for the most part, research grants were not rewarded until publication resulted so there was an

incentive to do work that led directly to publication without the hassle and unpredictability of pursuing research grants.

I wasn't very good at networking and my wife objected to my spending time travelling to conferences while she stayed home with the children, so I attended very few conferences over the years. Besides, what really mattered was publication and it was more efficient to write directly for publication and skip the intermediate step of presenting at conferences.

I soon learned that a person needed three or four refereed articles in a year to be awarded a double increment but that a book usually earned a double increment. Further, books were more assured of being published than were articles. So, I concentrated on a mix of monographs and articles. In addition, I welcomed invitations to contribute chapters to other authors' edited collections.

At one point, I was invited to help organize a conference (actually a colleague I could not say "no" to—Brigham Card, the first sociologist at the UofA—twisted my arm). Later, he invited me to help edit a selection of articles presented at that conference. I thought that this effort would not pay off but in the end my chair recognized my contribution. Much to my surprise, the conference and resulting publication were a satisfying experience.

In earlier times, most professors spent a great deal of time in their university offices. It was a common experience to come in to work at the university on the weekend and find a substantial number of colleagues working there on Saturday and/or Sunday. Increasingly, the computer and the internet have made it possible for professors to work from home. I still tend to come to the university to work, but some of my younger colleagues now come in only on days that they teach. I like the separation of doing academic work at the university and doing other things at home although there have been times (during sabbaticals for example) when I have moved my work from the university to my home or to my home away from home during extended absences from Edmonton.

There are a number of different ways to build an academic career. I have described my strategy. While I modelled my career on some of my colleagues at the UofA in the 1970s and 1980s, I can think of others who built their careers differently. Without naming names, I recall colleagues who concentrated on teaching (and minimized research and publication) and colleagues who focused on administration or research (and minimized teaching). Some did it all, some worked longer hours, some focused on off-campus pursuits, some left the academy to work outside the ivory tower, some flourished in the academy. Certainly, there have been a diversity of personalities and careers over the years in the Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta. My story is but one of many different accounts detailing the different ways that academic careers unfold.

Professors Hall of Fame Department of Sociology

Dr. Gordon Kiyoshi Hirabayashi, 1918-2012

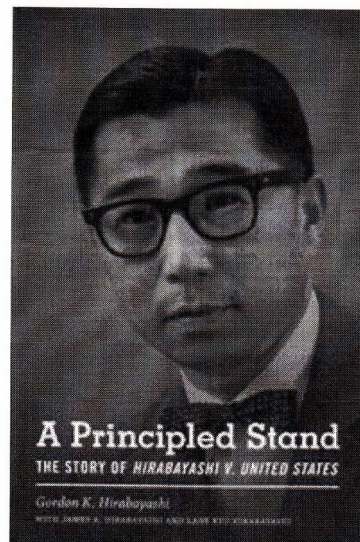
United States Presidential Medal of Freedom 2012

Gordon was born to Japanese immigrants in Seattle, Washington on April 23, 1918. His father operated a fruit and vegetable stand. Gordon was a student at the University of Washington when the war between the USA and Japan began. A curfew was imposed on Japanese-Americans. Shortly after, removal to internment camps began. Gordon openly defied the curfew and internment orders, turning himself into the FBI. Gordon later refused induction into the US armed forces. He was jailed for each of these acts. Gordon's case went to the Supreme Court of the United States, which ruled against him in 1943. A federal court overturned his conviction in 1987. Gordon died on January 2, 2012. He was awarded the **Presidential Medal of Freedom** by President Obama on April 26, 2012.

After the war, Gordon earned a masters degree and doctorate in Sociology at the University of Washington. He came to the University of Alberta in 1959 and served as chair of the Department of Sociology from 1963 to 1970. He retired in 1983.

Sources: Obituary published in The New York Times, January 3, 2012 and in The Globe and Mail, January 5, 2012. Time Magazine, January 23, 2012, page 19. The White House, President Obama Names Presidential Medal of Freedom Recipients, April 26, 2012.

Dr. Gordon Hirabayashi was Chair of Sociology from 1963-70, and retired in the early 1980s. As a young university student in the 1940s, he challenged the United States government's WWII policy of enforcing a curfew on Japanese Americans and "evacuating" them to internment camps. He lost his Supreme Court challenge, and served time in prison. Four decades later, in 1987, a U.S. court overturned Dr. Hirabayashi's conviction. In 2012, he was posthumously awarded the U.S. *Congressional Medal of Honor*. Earlier this year, his brother and nephew published a book based on his prison diaries and wartime correspondence.



The picture and note above is from the Department of Sociology Newsletter January 21, 2014.

Dr. Baha Abu-Laban

Member of the Order of Canada 2014

Baha Abu-Laban is professor emeritus in the Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta. He has a Ph.D. in sociology from the University of Washington in Seattle and an M.A. in sociology from the American University of Beirut (Lebanon). He joined the University of Alberta academic staff in 1961. His teaching career includes several other universities including the University of Washington, Stanford University, and the American University of Beirut.

Dr. Abu-Laban's research contributions include thirteen books and research monographs published by McClelland and Stewart, Le Cercle du Livre de France (Montreal), University of Alberta Press, University of Ottawa Press, and E.J. Brill, P.M.C., among others. Moreover, he is the author or co-author of over seventy book chapters and articles published in refereed journals.

Additionally, Dr. Abu-Laban has made important administrative contributions at the University of Alberta in his various roles as Chair of the Department of Sociology, Associate Dean or Interim Dean of the Faculty of Arts, and Associate Vice-President (Research). Besides, he is the founding Director of the SSHRC-funded Prairie Metropolis Centre for Research on Immigration, Integration and Diversity (PMC, 1996-2012).

Dr. Abu-Laban has played an active role in both professional and community-based organizations and has served as President of several, such as Canadian Ethnic Studies and the Association of Arab-American University Graduates. He was appointed to the **Order of Canada** in 2013 and invested into the order the following year “**for his contributions as a scholar and volunteer building a more inclusive society**”. Further, he is the recipient of the Alberta Centennial Medal, the Queen's Golden Jubilee Medal, and the Citation for Citizenship, among many other prestigious awards.

Source: Biosketch written in 2015



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[Socgrad-list] Fwd: Professor Emeritus Baha Abu-Laban - Member of Order of Canada

1 message

Cristeen Whalen <cristeen@ualberta.ca>

Mon, Jan 6, 2014 at 8:38 AM

To: socfaculty-list <socfaculty-list@mailman.srv.ualberta.ca>, Socgrad-list <Socgrad-list@mailman.srv.ualberta.ca>

To: Sociology department members & friends

From: Harvey Krahn, Chair

Re: Professor Emeritus Baha Abu-Laban - Member of Order of Canada

I am delighted to announce that Professor Emeritus Baha Abu-Laban has been appointed as a Member of the Order of Canada for his *"contributions as a scholar and volunteer building a more inclusive society."* <http://www.gg.ca/document.aspx?id=15482>

Dr. Abu-Laban is a former department Chair and Associate Vice-President at the U of A, an early and leading Canadian scholar in the area of race and ethnic studies / immigration, and an organizational leader who played important roles in many important multicultural organizations, locally, provincially, and nationally. He was the founding Director of the Prairie Metropolis Centre for Research on Immigration, Integration and Diversity, a research network that organized and sponsored immigration-related research across the prairie provinces for many years.

Socgrad-list mailing list

Socgrad-list@mailman.srv.ualberta.ca

<http://www.mailman.srv.ualberta.ca/mailman/listinfo/socgrad-list>



Where are they now?

Catching up with our retired professors

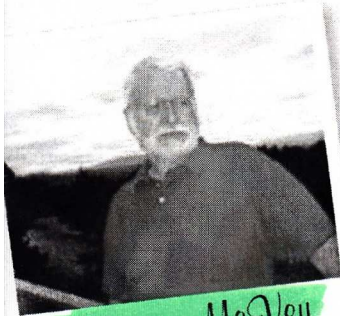


Photo by Diane McVey

Professor Emeritus Wayne McVey taught courses in demography, marriage and the family, and family demography for 30 years in the Department of Sociology. Between 1990 and 2008, McVey edited Canadian Studies in Population, the only professional demographic journal in English Canada. He served as the first director of the U of A's Population Research Laboratory from 1966 to 1972, and president of each of the Canadian Population Society and the Society of Edmonton Demographers.

After retirement in 1995, I moved to the north Oregon coast just south of Astoria, Oregon, and I continued work with the *Canadian Studies in Population* [journal] until 2008 and have published a research article dealing with marital separation in Canada. In addition, I participated in six major provincial contracts dealing with population projections with the Population Research Laboratory. I continue research work dealing with housing and the elderly in Canada, as well as a longitudinal study of marital separation and divorce from 1941 to 2011.

In addition, I am pursuing professional photography activity dealing with marketable scenic photo note cards.

In reflection, I enjoyed immensely the opportunity to teach students the importance of understanding population change and its impact on Canadian society. I remain in touch with 12 of my outstanding students going back to 1968.



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Spotlight: Wayne McVey, Professor Emeritus

Ualberta - Sitecore

Helping students see the world through a different lens

For more than 30 years, University Cup winner Harvey Krahn has opened the eyes of students, communities and policy-makers to social inequality.

By Bev Betkowski on September 23, 2015



Harvey Krahn is congratulated by President David Turpin and Provost Steven Dew on receiving the University Cup, the U of A's highest academic honour.

(Edmonton) Growing up in Saskatchewan, Harvey Krahn attended a Mennonite high school, where he was exposed to ideas about social justice and the value of higher education.

Influenced by well-educated, well-travelled teachers who were steeped in the humanities, Krahn found himself drawn to the arts. After studying English and philosophy for two years at the University of Saskatchewan, he worked and travelled for a few years, then returned to university in London, Ont. There, he became intrigued with sociological research by one of his professors, showing a link between poverty and mental illness.

"It fit in with my social justice concerns and the belief that inequality should be addressed and not ignored." The study had an elegant design and revealed clear findings, and showed Krahn how sociology provided a pathway to unravelling and understanding the complexities that affect the human condition.

The prospect of one day conducting similar research motivated him to earn undergraduate and master's degrees in sociology from the University of Western Ontario, followed by a PhD from the University of Alberta. Krahn then launched a 32-year career at the U of A's [Faculty of Arts](#), where he has conducted groundbreaking work on social inequality as it relates to the most vulnerable in the labour force, and in the education and immigration systems. He's also taught hundreds of U of A students how to "view the world through a different lens," supervised and mentored scores of undergraduate students and brought his research into the community arena.

That commitment to employ social science in research, through teaching and at the community level has earned Krahn the University Cup, the U of A's greatest academic honour, recognizing his combined lifelong achievements in teaching, research and community service.

Krahn is among a long list of outstanding faculty, staff and students being honoured at the annual [Celebrate! Teaching, Learning, Research](#) event being held Sept. 23. All are welcome to attend.

Spotlight: Harvey Krahn receives University Cup 2015

Though 32 years may seem a long time to stay at one school, Krahn has no regrets about his decades of work at the U of A. "It's been a good place to work, a place that has over 30 years focused on building its research capacity, but it has done so without sacrificing its commitment to community work and teaching."

"It's a wonderful job," he added. "As university professors we are blessed—we have autonomy, we are respected and we work in a knowledge-rich environment which encourages us to stay involved."

Krahn, whose research in the sociology of work and education is recognized as among the best in Canada, is the author or co-author of three books, including a popular university textbook exploring social inequality in Canada's labour market, now in its seventh edition. He's also published (often with co-authors) 84 refereed research papers, 23 book chapters and more than 40 research reports. His extensive and collaborative work with other researchers—including graduate students—in attempting to better understand the causes and effects of social inequality has had an impact on public policy and social programs.

Meshing his work with community service is Krahn's ultimate career goal and his greatest hope as a scholar is to make a difference.

"I'd like to think that, as sociologists, the work we do encourages institutions and governments to change the way they organize society."

Taking the long view

Some of the highlights of Krahn's three decades of research include the work of his team at the U of A's [Population Research Laboratory](#), sifting through thousands of confidential documents to reveal discrepancies in decision-making by the Alberta Eugenics Board, which operated from 1929 to 1972.

He also led a notable 25-year longitudinal study that began in 1985 and surveyed hundreds of high-school graduates six more times as they moved from youth to mid-life, focusing on how their lives are shaped by family background, higher education and unemployment. Over the past decade, the study has also been pushed in new directions by Krahn's fellow U of A psychology researcher Nancy Galambos.

Originally slated to run just two or three years, the ongoing study has become a rich source of data on many topics. Team members including U of A human ecology professor Matt Johnson continue to analyze the data and challenging some "established wisdoms" along the way—among them the myth of the mid-life crisis. "The study shows that people are, in fact, more satisfied at mid-life," Krahn said.

"I'd like to think that, as sociologists, the work we do encourages institutions and governments to change the way they organize society." —Harvey Krahn

Krahn continues to look for opportunities to take his work into the community. He is co-author of a recent study for the City of Edmonton, exploring the perceptions and experiences of discrimination among its citizens. The city is using the survey findings to design educational and other programs to tackle the issue.

So that his students also discover how sociology plays into everyday life, Krahn takes a less traditional approach to teaching, encouraging discovery learning as they discuss questions that still need answers.

"I enjoy being able to link the research side with the teaching side of my profession and enhancing students' experience, whether it's at the undergraduate or graduate level. If we can take university education beyond just learning the material to pass the exams, to seeing the bigger picture and how it applies to them personally, that can carry over into all aspects of life."

One of Krahn's landmark courses, Sociology 366, was designed to teach engineering students about the people skills they'll need during their highly technical careers. "All kinds of engineering projects come with cultural differences."

Outside the classroom, Krahn has also managed to carve out time to act as an administrator for half of his three decades at the U of A, beginning in 1987 in various positions including associate dean of research and acting dean of the Faculty of Arts, director of the Population Research Laboratory and, most recently, chair in the Department of Sociology.

"I enjoyed learning about the diversity in different departments, and it was a pleasure to help other researchers and artists reach their own goals," Krahn said of his time serving in the Faculty of Arts.

Krahn plans to stay involved in teaching; freed from administrative duties after many years, he's taking on a full teaching load of undergraduate courses this fall, with the goal of helping students discover for themselves why sociology matters.

He's proud to be this year's recipient of the University Cup. "It's an honour, and it recognizes what I value about the University of Alberta: that it encourages not just research, but also teaching and community service."

Reminiscences and Reflections

After 65, WHAT?

By Karol Krotki, FRSC

Reprinted from *Epilogue* newsletter of the Association of Professors Emeriti, University of Alberta, 5(2), June 1997

For the first four years the decision to retire was taken out of my hands. The university invited me to continue to teach, do research, and dissertation supervision as I had done in previous years. By 69 I had submitted my resignation and started to ease out, but before I could effectively do so several unplanned events intervened.

First came additions to a book that I had written 40 years ago under contract with a publisher in Poland. The book titled, *W kraju białego nosorożca* (*In the land of the white rhinoceros*) described my work, travels, and adventures during the nine years that I worked in Sudan, mainly as a director the first Population Census in 1956. The contract was signed under Gomulka-the-liberal straight out of prison, and the book was shredded under Gomulka-the-reactionary. The publisher made the contractual payment and my mother in Poland was well provided for, but I grieved the loss of the book. The collapse of the Berlin Wall and the emergence of Lech Walesa made it possible for the book to reappear. Fortunately, the editor of the previous publisher had saved carbon copies of his exchanges with the Central Committee of the Party which I summarized in an opening chapter, "Why the Delay?" and quoted Party reasons for shredding the book: too much praise of the British colonial system, too many naked women (the book contained a total of 140 photos; albeit they are not quite of a Leni Reiefenstahl's quality but subject-wise are quite unique), and "if Krotki reached such a high position in the British administration, it must have been because he was an American spy." I also added a closing chapter titled, "Sudan, rhinoceros and the author after 35 years" and am now preparing an English version.

Then came the UN population (and development) conference in Cairo. One of my favourite graduate students was hired from academia as a member of the Canadian diplomatic delegation and I became a member of the support staff. The conference required much preparation and called for continuation of interest to ensure that the achievements of the conference were not lost to the world. At the time of the conference an American journalist produced a television tape of a pharaonic circumcision ceremony in a suburb of Cairo. The girl cried and begged in vain for her

father's intervention while the womenfolk performed the operation. In my experience, girls either do not understand what is happening to them or undergo the procedure with clenched teeth in the belief that it is a socially desirable rite. A recent UN survey found that 97 percent of women in Egypt have been circumcised; the same survey in which 86 percent of married women agreed that husbands are sometimes justified in beating their wives. The Cairo tape reminded me of a 1949 statement made by three knighted religious leaders in Sudan. After much arm-twisting by British administrators they spoke out against the procedure on the grounds that it reduces the male sexual pleasure (not that it is an insult to the dignity of women, their health, and their pleasure). Recalling my struggle with the Arabic text also reminded me that in the intervening 40 years, while feminism swept the world, there has been no improvement in the fate of women in that part of the world.

Other commitments were the participation in Ethnic Organizations and Veterans' Associations. These included taking over various social and organizational events and invitations to speak at national and international functions and anniversaries. There was also a need to collect my eleven military medals and decorations to be worn on a blazer to show respect when celebrating the 55th anniversary of the Battle of Gazala (Western Desert 1941); an event sponsored by the Warsaw government. It was a small battle: 26 dead and less than 100 wounded on our side, but it was an important break-through after several months in the besieged fortress of Tobruk. The attack was spread over several kilometres and there was no question of running or shouting 'hurray'; crawling or short jumps followed by rolling over several metres threw the enemy sharpshooters off target. Our infantrymen were limited in the amount of ammunition they could carry but compensated by their superior training. They rarely fired, and only when the target was certain. The enemy was overwhelmed and surprised by its losses despite the virtual absence of our fire and withdrew to the next line of ditches just as we were nearing the ditches that they occupied. I went to the ceremonies in Warsaw: 4,600 took part in the battle, 370 are still around, but only 79 were able to attend. A rural school was named Tobruk in honour of the heroes and a nearby Municipal Council made us honorary citizens. I will add this to my entry in the Canadian *Who's Who*.

On the pure research side, new Canadian census data, which was previously inaccessible for political reasons, have become available and show the impact of immigration and the importance of ethnic composition. These details have been recently made available in some eight book chapters (Carleton University Press, University of Toronto Press, etc.) and journal articles. While the 1991 census revealed a Canadian population of 27 million, new procedures for analyzing the census data for ethnicity, in which offspring of ethnic intermarriages are included in

both of the parents ethnic group(s), eight million additional ethnic entries have arisen due to intermarriage. Such intermarriage, when one comes to think about it, is a closer indication of integration, than say, residential integration.

I was instrumental in creating the Society of Edmonton Demographers and served as president during its first six years. The Society has collected close to \$70,000 as an endowment for innovative initiatives at the UofA Population Research Laboratory, but is still some distance from the \$100,000 target.

The article concluded with this note: Karol Krotki FRSC is a Professor Emeritus in the Department of Sociology with a specialty in Demography. He taught for 25 years at the University of Alberta

Tim Hartnagel and Mike Gillespie Retirement -- May 16, 2007

Written and Presented by Harvey Krahn, Chair

I am pleased to see so many people here today to celebrate Mike Gillespie's and Tim Hartnagel's retirement. Together, they have contributed 74 years to the Sociology department. Based on today's typical teaching load, and subtracting sabbatical leaves, that's close to 10,000 hours in the classroom. At forty students per class, that's close to 10,000 students. Wow!

Mike completed secondary school in Minnesota's Cloquet High School – *Home of the Lumberjacks*. He then began his university studies in music, switched to English, checked out Psychology, and finally settled in Sociology after reading C. Wright Mills. He received his PhD from the University of Minnesota in 1974. As for Tim, following an earlier career in television (Tim starred as "Speckle" in the *Spin and Marty* television series in the 1950s), and a Jesuit high school education, he started university with an interest in History, but quickly shifted to Sociology and never strayed, receiving his PhD from Indiana University in 1968.

Mike arrived in Alberta first, in 1969, and Tim followed in 1971. Within months, the Social Credit government collapsed, after governing for 36 years. The Conservatives have not been in power for 35 years, Tim and Mike are about to retire, and I am eager to see what happens. I think the public discontent about huge rent increases is an omen.

In fact, I hear the Premier is worried about his polling numbers. A few weeks ago, when in Ottawa, Premier Ed Stelmach paid a courtesy call to the Prime Minister. He asked Stephen Harper for the secret of his success. Harper replied, *"That's easy, you just surround yourself with smart people."* He then saw Stockwell Day in the hallway, called him in, and asked, *"If your mother and father have a baby, and it's not your sister and not your brother, who is it?"*

Stockwell Day thought for a while and then answered, *"That's easy, it's me."*

Premier Stelmach was impressed. Soon after he got back to Edmonton, he saw Lyle Oberg in the hall, called him into the office, and asked, *"If your mother and father have a baby, and it's not your sister and not your brother, who is it?"*

Lyle scratched his head, couldn't answer, and said he would research the issue. As he went back into the hall, he ran into Raj [Pannu, formerly a professor in Sociology and Education and a member of the Legislative Assembly and leader of the NDP in Alberta] and asked him, *"If your mother and father have a baby, and it's not your sister and not your brother, who is it?"*

Raj immediately said, *"That's easy, it's me."*

Lyle Oberg ran back into the Premier's office and said, *"I know, I know! It's Raj Pannu."*

"You're wrong," said the Premier. *"It's Stockwell Day."*

But we're here to honour Tim and Mike, not Stockwell Day.

My first recollection of Tim is when I was a PhD student in this department in the late 1970s. Tim was the Associate Chair responsible for the Graduate Program. I had received a SSHRC doctoral fellowship and, as a result, was not allowed to earn additional money. Tim learned that I was working as a research assistant for another professor, called me in, and reminded me of the rules. He then conceded that a SSHRC fellowship alone provided limited funds and that research experience was useful, before closing the file. I have worked with Tim in many capacities since then, and have continued to see the same personality and principles. Tim has always understood that bureaucracies need rules and that accountability is important, but that fairness and good judgment are also important.

My first recollection of Mike was when I was putting together my specialization committee as a PhD student in this department. My proposal was somewhat unusual, and my committee members were sceptical. Mike thought it was a great idea, encouraged me, and gave great advice on a one-to-one basis. Ever since, Mike has continued to talk to me about my research and to give advice when I ask, or even when I don't ask. He has done the same for scores of graduate students and many faculty members, in Sociology and other departments. Mike is a classic example of the innovative and creative individuals who would be alienated in a rigid bureaucracy but who can thrive in a university atmosphere that encourages curiosity-driven research and interdisciplinary endeavours.

In a sense, Mike and Tim are the senior Yin and Yang of the Sociology department. As their

colleagues, we have all seen them play out their roles in faculty meetings. Tim will be there early, in his regular seat. When we used to hold most of our faculty meetings at noon, he would bring his lunch (in a recyclable bag, of course) and, as the meeting got underway, lay out the food on the boardroom table. Those of us who never managed to be this organized, watched with great interest to see if there would be vegetables with the sandwich, and if there would be a sweet dessert along with the fruit. During the meeting, for whatever issue was being debated, Tim would wait to provide his considered opinion, but only once others had spoken.

In contrast, Mike would almost always arrive late, and have to take whatever seat had been left vacant. He would be carrying a pile of unmarked papers, or the newspaper, or a pile of books. Those of us who were less free-spirited would watch with great interest to see how long it took for Mike to intervene in a discussion that had begun before he arrived. We would frequently have to smile as Mike, in a sentence or two, punctured the pomposity of a discussion that had probably been going on too long already.

In short, Mike has never been reluctant to speak his mind. Apparently he has the same reputation in local music circles. I'm told that he was playing at the Yardbird Suite several years ago, with a group of jazz musicians being led by a somewhat "full of himself" big band-style conductor. The conductor thought that Mike was drumming too fast, and so, in front of the whole group, said, *"When a musician just can't handle his instrument, they take it away, give him two sticks, and call him a drummer."* Mike smiled, and replied, *"And if he can't handle that, they take away one of his sticks and make him a conductor."*

As for Tim, he has always been the epitome of rationality, planning, and careful decision-making. I recently stumbled across some pages from his Diary. Having received approval from FOIP and the Research Ethics Board, I can share some excerpts with you.

Dear Diary. Got up at 6:00AM today. Stretched, checked daytimer, ate breakfast. *[Note: pick up wheat germ on way home]*. Car-pooled to work, and arrived early. Would have been a great time for a brisk walk, but Tilley Hat back at home. *[Note: start leaving Hat next to briefcase in front hall]*. Three meetings before noon, but still time to read article on socially responsible pension funds and prepare comments for lunchtime faculty meeting. Good meeting. *[Note: remember to bring real spoon, not plastic]*. Spent afternoon checking SPSS output. Correlations satisfactory, but probably not convincing enough for post-

modern colleagues. *[Note: find Coles Notes on Foucault]*. Went to gym. Stretched. Basketball for only 45 minutes not satisfactory, but doctor's orders. *[Note: get third doctor's opinion]*.

Coincidentally, I also found a section of Mike's diary. It was lying on the table in his second office—the table in HUB in front of the Chinese food restaurant. Mike doesn't have a lot of respect for FOIP so I didn't bother getting clearance to read from his diary:

Dear Diary: Great group from Chicago at the Yardbird last night. Went to party after closing. Rode in someone's sports car. Good food, great music. Got home at 6:00AM. Taught SOC 210 at 11:00. Couldn't remember whether we were doing ANOVA or regression. Faculty meeting at lunch. Asked theorists whether they realized Goffman had said it all four decades ago. Met students in HUB to talk about exams. Forgot exams in office. Knee acting up again. Must have been the sports car. Decided to go back to the Yardbird. Couldn't find coat. Must be in sports car. Couldn't find key. Sports car. Doesn't matter anyway, it's spring...

[Harvey writes a note to himself as presenter: Bring this back to Mike and Tim as the senior Yin and Yang of sociology; the value they both provided to the department.]

So Tim and Mike are going to retire.

In Memoriam

The following are presented by year of death

Carlo Caldarola, 1928-1981

Carlo Caldarola died suddenly while in Rome, on the afternoon of 26 August 1981. He was on his way to a Sociology of Religion conference in Geneva with a stop planned on his return at The Hague to see his publisher.

Dr. Caldarola joined the Department of Sociology at The University of Alberta as an Assistant Professor in 1969; completed his PhD at the University of California at Berkeley in 1971; and became a full professor in 1978. Prior to beginning a career in sociology, Dr. Caldarola studied Catholic theology and philosophy in Italy. He was an accomplished linguist and had mastered Latin, Greek, Italian, Japanese, French, Spanish and German. He also graduated with a master's degree in Anthropology from the Tokyo Metropolitan University.

While at The University of Alberta, Professor Caldarola acquired a reputation as a gifted teacher and renowned scholar. His scholarly interests spanned the areas of the sociology of religion, political sociology, sociology of ideas and comparative sociology but his major area of concern in recent years has been the sociology of Japan. In that regard he was able to master the language, the psychology and the culture of that country. He was highly respected in Japan and in great demand as a visiting lecturer. He published articles and books about Japan in both English and Japanese. Titles of some of his recent works testify to the breadth of his interests and abilities: *Christianity: The Japanese Way* (Leiden: Brill, 1979); *Seio Kirisuntokyo to Nihon no Bunka* (Western Christianity and Japanese Culture, Tokyo: Shinkyō Shuppanasha, 1979); *Society and Politics in Alberta* (Toronto: Methuen, 1979); *Japanese Folk Culture in Southern Alberta* (Report Written for the Museum of Modern Man, Ottawa, 1980). A recent review of *Christianity: The Japanese Way* suggests that "The . . . mono-

graph contains a wealth of original data and is thus an important document for students of Japanese religion. Perhaps more important, Caldarola has provided a historical context which gives the study a much broader relevance . . . Those who find the newer "phenomenological" trends in sociology and anthropology refreshing will be pleased with this well-written and scholarly book. The Japanese version is already making a considerable impact in Japan." A review of *Society and Politics in Alberta* states . . . "my general impression is that the book is well worth reading and that Caldarola should be given full marks for bringing together this collection of essays, which contributes significantly to our understanding of Alberta politics and society."

Beyond these book-length works, he had published many articles in a variety of respected

scholarly journals on topics ranging from an article on "Japanese Skid Row" to one on "Power Structure in Post Industrial Society." In the past six years, Professor Caldarola was most concerned with the interplay of religions and societies in Asia and the Middle East, a volume with the same title (*Religions and Societies: Asia and the Middle East*) was being prepared for Mouton Publishers in The Hague. His work on that collection was nearing completion and the publishers indicate that it will be published posthumously late this year or early next year. His colleagues, in many countries, who had learned to expect the highest scholarship from Professor Caldarola have been looking forward to the publication of this important book.

During his years at The University of Alberta, he served on many departmental and University

committees. But the task that he loved most was his long association with the Arts Faculty Standing Committee on East Asian Studies. Throughout his career, he attempted to promote many aspects of East Asian Studies. He wanted to see a very strong program and commitment to East Asian Studies in the University. His work in that area will not be forgotten by the many people who have benefitted from his efforts.

Carlo Caldarola was a gentle man with a well developed sense of humor. He was genuinely liked by all who had the privilege of knowing him. He will be greatly missed by his students, colleagues and friends.

He is survived by his wife Genevieve of Edmonton and his brother Guido Caldarola of Naples, Italy. □

A Women's Program?

What kinds of programs of special interest to women would you like to participate in or be involved with in offering? What are the issues affecting women that need a forum for discussion? Would a women's resource centre be of interest to you? Women will have the opportunity to provide input on these questions through the recently established Women's Program in the Faculty of Extension at The University of Alberta, Edmonton.

The role of the Women's Program is to link the resources of the University to the interests and needs of women in Alberta. Over the next few months, Sandy Susut, supervisor of the Women's Program will be talking with women, women's organizations, and agencies and government departments which deal with women, in order to determine which programs would be relevant to the needs and interests of women. Time will also be spent

talking with potential resource people and instructors of courses and workshops. Based on these discussions, a program will be developed and offered. To provide ongoing input, an advisory board to the Women's Program will be established.

The establishment of the Women's Program reflects the rising level of interest in women's issues. Programs for women and women's studies programs have expanded across Canada since the late 1960s in response to the growing and changing learning interests of women. Women's studies programs seek to understand the historical and contemporary situation of women in society, i.e. what it has meant and means to be a woman, and to appreciate the contributions made by women. Programs for women seek to provide practical information and skills in a wide range of areas to assist women to develop their potential and

to constructively change their lives, both individually and collectively. The Women's Program will seek to integrate both women's studies and programs for women.

All of the courses offered through the Women's Program will be non-credit. This should allow the flexibility to develop courses and follow-up issues of interest and relevance to women. Program format can be for evening or daytime, weekdays or weekends, one-day seminars or noon-hour sessions. The location can be on or off the University campus, in Edmonton or the surrounding area. Efforts will be made to co-sponsor programs with women's organizations and other institutions whenever possible.

This fall a course entitled "Women in Canadian History" will be offered. Have you ever wondered what life was like for the average Canadian pioneer woman? Taught by Susan

John Forster, 1927-1982

John Forster, Dean of Graduate Studies and Research, died on 23 September 1982, after a lengthy illness. He was fifty-five. He is survived by his wife, Nora, and three children, Janet, Paul and Carol.

Professor Forster was born in New Zealand, where he attended Victoria University and received his Teaching Certificate at Wellington Teacher's College before going to America to pursue studies in Anthropology and Sociology. He earned degrees from Kent State (BA 1952), the University of Hawaii (MA 1954), and the University of California, Los Angeles (PhD 1959).

His first academic appointment was in 1957 as Assistant Professor in the Department of Sociology at the University of Minnesota, where in 1963 he was honored with the University's Outstanding Teacher Award. In the same year, he accepted a post as Senior Lecturer at Victoria University, Wellington. His department at Minnesota was prepared "to battle with the administration to keep him," but realized that at that time his return to New Zealand "was something of a sentimental journey to the country of his origin." By 1967 he was "ready to return to the mainstream of development" and joined the Sociology Department of The University of Alberta in 1968. He moved quickly into the administrative side of the University, becoming Associate Chairman of his Department in 1969, and Chairman in 1970. In an introduction to his successor in *Folio*, retiring Chairman, Professor Hirabayashi, touched on the highlights of Professor Forster's professional activities to that point.

"He has served as a Consultant (1962) to the Pakistan Peace Corps Project, was Reader (1960-63) for the National Science Foundation (Social Science Section) and Consultant to the New Zealand Department of Mental Health (1965-68). His major professional interests are in the areas of social and economic

development and social change. He has worked throughout the Pacific on problems of social and economic adaptation faced by Pacific Island communities. His publications deal with aspects of this research as well as with New Zealand. His most recent publication *Social Process in New Zealand* is an entitled volume concerned with contemporary changes in the New Zealand population and labour force."

He continued his rise in the administrative field, becoming Associate Dean of the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research in 1972 and Dean in 1976.

In supporting his application for a position at The University of Alberta, his colleagues at Minnesota spoke in superlatives, rating him as a superb teacher and advisor of graduates and undergraduates alike, fluent, and possessed of "the rare ability to motivate the student to an extra effort." They were equally positive about his performance as a scholar, rating his work as "of the highest rank and the occasion for spirited and enthusiastic response on the part of the faculty and other sociologists."

When he was asked to account for his success in lecturing to mass classes of undergraduates, his response was more modest. Since earlier in New Zealand he had shown a talent for stage acting, sufficient to catch the eye of the touring Laurence Olivier, he replied with a touch of self-deprecating humor, "It must have been the ham in me."

The list of his significant work as Dean in committees, boards, and associations fills pages. It encompasses not only his responsibilities in his Faculty, but in the University at large, and in national and regional committees and associations. Latterly, for example, his service as Chairman of the Western Association of Graduate Schools, President of the Canadian Association of Graduate Schools, and delegate to the OECD Conference, Paris, in 1980. The words used to describe the qualities that made him successful in this work are



typically, "tact," "good judgment," "competence," "dedication," the ability to "clarify problems" through discussion. He was a master at presenting a problem clearly or summing up a discussion.

Throughout all this activity, the students remained his central concern. He attended graduate student oral examinations

regularly "to get the feel of things," and made it his personal business to establish harmonious relations with the people in other departments. But he was at his best in informal encounters.

"Warm, approachable, interested, and provocative," he enjoyed listening to students and colleagues and sharing his thoughts with them.

Perhaps the key to his personality was his love of people. He saw them not as "guinea pigs," but as his very reason for being. Nor did he live in an "ivory tower." His interests extended to universities throughout the world, to the governments whose policies impacted upon them, and to the societies which they served.

To the many who responded to the warmth of his humanity, he was not just an associate, but a friend. They share a deep sense of loss. □

Walter C. Mackenzie Health Sciences Centre Officially Opens

The University of Alberta Hospitals is pleased to announce that the Walter C. Mackenzie Health Sciences Centre, one of the largest health care centres under construction in North America, will be officially opened at 1:30 p.m. on 15 October. The Honourable Peter Lougheed, Premier of Alberta, will officiate.

The Mackenzie Centre is being constructed in two phases and the first phase has been partially occupied since September 1981. It now houses 168 patients, the Department of Laboratory Medicine, the Provincial Laboratory of Public Health, and various hospital support departments. Full occupancy is scheduled for mid 1983 and the project will be completed in 1986. The Mackenzie Centre is designed as a state of the art medical

complex and is a replacement facility for outdated in-patient, out-patient and diagnostic space currently in use.

As part of the official opening ceremonies a six kilometre fitness run will be held. The run will follow a route from the University Hospitals to the Legislature and back to the Hospitals. The run will commence at 1:15 p.m.

On 16 and 17 October public open houses will be held at the Mackenzie Centre from noon to 5 p.m. The University Hospitals invites members of the public to attend and learn more about the Hospitals' services by touring the Mackenzie Centre and viewing displays. There is no extra parking near the University Hospitals and visitors are asked to use public transit. □

page three, Folio, 7 October 1982

[asa full professor]

Note:

also, J.F. was "encouraged to come" to the dept by Carl Meilicke who was his student at Minnesota.

Obituaries

Robert James, 75 fought for the Rouge

Sociology pioneer
set up university
departments

By PENNY LAUGHREN
AND LILY NGUYEN
STAFF REPORTERS

Robert James was always willing to start something new in the name of his beliefs.

The retired University of Toronto sociologist was instrumental in establishing his field in Canada, becoming the first professor of sociology at the University of Alberta and the University of Toronto's Scarborough campus. He also helped create the Rouge Valley Foundation and, in 1975, the Save the Rouge Valley System environmental group.

Glenn De Baeremaeker, president of the group now fighting to protect the Oak Ridges Moraine, called Mr. James a mentor.

"His approach was always very positive, of offering suggestions, not just pointing out a problem and whining and complaining about it," he said. "That imprint is still in our organization today, and that is one of Bob James' legacies."

Mr. James died of cancer at his home March 6. He was 75.

Born in Detroit on June 25, 1924, he attended Wayne State University in Michigan where his wife Lois was also a student. In his freshman year, he volunteered for the U.S. army, serving in Italy and France from 1943 to 1945 before returning to his studies.

The rise of McCarthyism in the 1950s prompted the move to Canada, his wife recalled.

"People were asking people to sign their loyalty everywhere, and for social scientists this was not tolerable. So he and his buddies in social science fought and became very unpopular with conservative elements," Lois James said.

The University of Alberta post that Mr. James accepted in 1956 seemed "an exciting opportunity," she said. Mr.

James went on to establish that institution's sociology department, which thrives today.

At that time, Lois James said, sociology "was an American field and it hadn't really come to Canada as itself; it was always attached to departments of political economy."

In 1964, Mr. James joined the University of Toronto's Scarborough campus, where he specialized in family studies and introduced courses on the sociology of sex and aging.

"He was ahead of his time," colleague John Alan Lee said.

Mr. James' fight for the Rouge was triggered when the family moved to the area in the mid-'60s and saw a dump built in a gravel pit near the river.

His love of nature — he was an avid hiker and rock hound — turned to anxiety as he witnessed environmental damage. That prompted creation of the Save the Rouge group.

Mr. James is survived by his wife, daughters Delores and Kahlie, sons Michael and John, and five grandchildren.



ROBERT JAMES: The retired University of Toronto sociologist, shown on a trip, was dedicated to environmental concerns.

March 15/2020

for Alan
THE JARON

Toronto Star

Arthur Davis, 1916-2001

On November 11, 2001, Dr. Arthur Kent Davis passed away at the Edmonton General Continuing Care Centre at the age of 85 years. Special thanks to Dr Brown, and the wonderful nursing staff of 4c, especially Vicky, Derek, Barb, Shauna, Leanne, Jennifer, Angela and Pamela, and the many others who surrounded him with love and attention in his final years and ensured that the music he loved so much was always playing. You are all angels in disguise.

Arthur leaves behind the children he cared deeply for, Randy, Meredith, and Carol (Fabio) Marino and grandchildren Emily and Peter; his brother Forest, and sister Priscilla, both of Calais, Vermont; numerous nieces and nephews; and his special friends Jennifer and Betty of Edmonton.

Arthur led an eventful and exciting life that many of us would envy. A brilliant scholar, he was born in Boston on February 10, 1916 to parents Evangeline and Harold. He spent most of his childhood at the family farm in North Calais, Vermont. He received his BA, M.A., and Ph. D. in sociology from Harvard University, graduating with Magna Cum Laude, and studying under such sociology greats as Pitrim Sorokin and Talcott Parsons. For Arthur, sociology was a broad discipline incorporating history, economics, and anthropology, and many of his writings reflect this depth of perspective.

Arthur put his analytical brilliance to great use for the Allies as a lieutenant in the Air Intelligence Wing for the United States Navy, between the years 1943-1946 serving in the Pacific and in Great Britain. He taught sociology at several major universities in the US, including Harvard; University of Pennsylvania; Columbia University; Union College Schenectady, New York; and the University of Vermont. Arthur was always a fighter for those less fortunate than himself. He was active in the NAACP and helped to initiate public housing in Schenectady. His intellect and social activism caused him difficulties in the increasingly restrictive and rigid McCarthy environment, and he left the United States in the late 1950's to become Director for the Centre for Community Studies in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. He quickly grew to love Canada and in particular the Prairies and its people. He worked with the Metis and the farmers, finding here a hero in Tommy Douglas, a grassroots movement in which he could play a role, and a sense of intellectual freedom not evident in the US. In 1969, much to his great pride he became a naturalized Canadian citizen.

In 1964 he became Professor of Sociology and Anthropology at the University of Calgary before coming to the University of Alberta, Edmonton as Professor of Sociology in 1968. He is past president of the Canadian Sociology and Anthropology Association, and served four years on the Social Science Research Council of Canada, before retiring from the university in 1981.

Arthur was a stimulating and original thinker, man of great passion who defended those not able to defend themselves with tenacity and reason. His hero was Fidel Castro, perhaps because he was able to stand up to the Americans in a way that he was not able to in the fifties. He traveled the globe spending time in India, Iceland, China, Cuba, and the former Soviet Union. Many of his ideas and observations can be read in the three volumes of his collected works, published by Adamant Press in Vermont.

From 1974 to 1999, Arthur was a resident of the Keegano Housing Cooperative, a community where he lived with his son Randy. His friends and neighbours there will be preparing a tea in celebration of his life, to be held on Friday November 16th at 2:00 pm, at the Community Hall, #19, Keegano, 36A Avenue and 27 St. All are welcome to attend.

Sp st.

CUNNINGHAM, Kenneth Robert
March 23, 1935 - January 12, 2004

Best known to his students as a teacher of large Sociology classes at the University of Alberta, Ken Cunningham was born in Portland, Oregon, U.S.A. in 1935 to a family of Scottish, Australian, English, Barbados, and Winnipeg-Canadian backgrounds.

He moved to Chicago at age eleven and later graduated from High School in La Grange, Illinois. Ken attended State Teachers' College at Normal, Illinois on state scholarships, then enlisted to the U.S. Army in 1956 and was trained at the Army Language School in Monterey, California. He served in the N.S.A. as a Romanian linguist, translator and codebreaker, and as a temporary liaison to the C.I.A. After Army Service, Ken began graduate studies in Sociology at the University of Oregon in Eugene on a National Defense Fellowship, and was married there to Virginia Brown (of Portland, Oregon) in 1962. He taught at Portland State College as an Assistant Professor of Sociology before emigrating with his wife to Edmonton in 1965, and became a Canadian Citizen in 1970. Ken taught Sociology at the U. of A. from 1965 until disability leave circa 1995, and fully retired as an Associate Professor in 2000.

Predeceased by his father, A. Robert Cunningham of Florida, and by his beloved maternal grandparents, Hilda Hildred and Kenneth Irwin Simmons; his Canadian grandmother, Nora Black Cunningham and aunt Anne-Lillias Cunningham of Portland; Ken is survived by his wife of forty-one years, Virginia "Jinkie" Cunningham, of Edmonton; his mother, Lillian Cunningham of Clearwater, Florida, and his only sister, the Rev. Margery Lisle of North Mankato, Minnesota.

Always a railway buff and fan of classic movies, Ken also loved cats, and would have applauded all help the Edmonton S.P.C.A. His family thanks the staff of the University of Alberta Hospital, Mackenzie Centre, and would especially appreciate all public support, understanding and activism on behalf of improved medical care in Alberta for the victims of bi-polar disorders. **Appel Funeral Home/Central Memorial Chapel, 10530-116 Street, Edmonton. Phone 454-8088. "Our Family Serving Your Family".**

In Memoriam – University Professor Dr. Karol Krotki (1922-2007)

Karol Krotki was born in Poland in 1922. When Germany and the Soviet Union invaded in 1939, he fled the country and enlisted in the British Army. He fought in North Africa and then joined the Royal Air Force where he served till the end of the war, receiving a number of decorations for bravery. Following the war, he earned a BA and MA, both in Economics, from Cambridge University. From 1949 to 1958 he held senior demographic positions in Sudan. In 1960, having obtained a PhD in Economics from Princeton University, he took on a central administrative role in the Institute of Economic Development in Pakistan. From there he moved to Ottawa in 1964 where he served in various senior scientific and bureaucratic roles in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In 1968, he headed west to join our Department of Sociology. Dr. Krotki was elected to the Royal Society of Canada in 1979 and, four years later, awarded the title of University Professor. He retired in 1991, but remained active as Professor Emeritus for many years.

Dr. Krotki was a larger than life figure, bringing his international experiences in the academy, government, and the military, and his fluency in several languages, into the classroom and department meetings. He loved to debate issues, and to remind colleagues of what he saw to be key points overlooked in their analyses. He was, at the same time, always incredibly respectful and courteous. Many of the graduate students Dr. Krotki mentored are today established professors in major universities or are employed in senior positions in important demographic institutes. He was a key figure in the creation of the Population Research Laboratory and the journal Canadian Studies in Population, and in the design of several demographic surveys that are still considered to be landmark studies. He also brought into being the *Society of Edmonton Demographers*, an organization that over the years has raised thousands of dollars in support of demographic research in the Sociology department.

University Professor Karol Krotki died on July 6, 2007, at age 85. His passing is a great loss to the department of Sociology, the Faculty of Arts, the University of Alberta, and the broader demographic community in Canada and internationally. He will be remembered as a scholar, a scientist, an intellectual, an innovative civil servant, and a great teacher.

*Harvey Krahn, Chair, Sociology
October 10, 2007*

Do umarłego...

Oto są moje sprawy. Żyje
I nic mi nie jest tak obce
jak ty umarły Przyjacielu.

Tadeusz Różewicz

(znajomy Karola Krótkiego z lat szkolnych)

To a friend who has left us...

Thus is my story. I am alive
And nothing is so foreign to me
as you, my friend who has left us.

Tadeusz Różewicz

(friend of Karol Krótki from school days)

(Translation by the Krótki family)

Connelly—McKinley Funeral Homes
Edmonton St. Albert
Sherwood Park Millwoods

Celebrating The Life of



Dr. Karol Józef Krótki

1922-2007

In Living Memory of
Karol Józef Krótki

Born: May 15, 1922
Cieszyn, Poland

Passed Away: July 6, 2007
Edmonton, Alberta

*He is survived by his wife of 60 years, Joanna
Elżbieta Krótki of Edmonton, Alberta; three
sons, Karol Peter Krótki of Washington, DC,
USA, Jan Józef Krótki of Paris, France, and
Filip Karol Krótki of Calgary, Alberta; seven
grandchildren; one great-grandson; and sister
Elżbieta Kulesza of Poznań, Poland.*

*The Family wishes to express their
gratitude for your kindness at this time.*

Prayer Service
at
Connelly-McKinley Funeral Home
8:30 pm, Thursday, July 12, 2007

Funeral Mass
at
Our Lady Queen of Poland Church
11:00 am, Friday, July 13, 2007

Celebrant
Reverend Janusz Jajecniak, OMI

Cremation to follow

Reception
Our Lady Queen of Poland Church Hall

Memorials
University of Alberta Library

Remembering Karol Krotki (15 May 1922 – 6 July 2007)

All the world's a stage
And all the men and women merely players
They have their exits and their entrances
And one man in his time plays many parts
William Shakespeare, *As You Like It*

Karol Krotki certainly played many roles in his long, productive life, as his obituary in the *Edmonton Journal*¹ clearly reveals. Over the 37 years I knew him (I can hardly believe it was that long!), he played multiple roles in my life and career. When I first moved to Edmonton in 1970, fresh out of Cornell University's International Population Program with the ink not yet dry on my Masters degree, he was my boss at an innovative think tank on social policy and social problems called the Human Resources Research Council, created and sustained, surprisingly, by the Social Credit Government of Alberta.

I had been warned about Karol while at Cornell: "Brilliant," I had been told, "but very difficult, very Prussian." Here I was a young woman shaking in my early 70s boots at the thought of working for this difficult Prussian, whose work I already knew to be brilliant. Much to my happy amazement, it worked very well. I discovered that Karol, contrary to what I had been told, was not so difficult, although he was a **ta**d Prussian at times, in his British way. He had a lifelong deep respect for intellect, for ambition, and for engagement with the world of ideas. He didn't even mind when I disagreed with him rather forcefully, as young people who think they know more than they do tend to!

I knew Karol as boss, mentor, colleague, and friend. Karol supervised my Ph.D. during the years 1974-78, when I worked on the Growth of Alberta Families Survey, which Karol co-led with Krishnan. During part of that period, I commuted to take Ph.D. courses at the U of A from where I lived and taught in northern Alberta. Karol and Ania took me in as a houseguest letting me inhabit their basement during several of my commutes. I got to appreciate the lovely aromas of rich soups simmering on the stove in their beautiful Clifton Place home, as well as the deep love Ania and Karol shared. When I completed the Ph.D., they held a party for me where I remember I almost choked on the high voltage vodka toast which they enthusiastically insisted be taken from small, elegant cups in a single gulp!

Karol kept touch with me during my thirteen years at the University of Waterloo, both directly and indirectly. One indirect contact took me completely aback when Tom Bruzstowski, former President of NSERC, who was then Vice-President Academic at the University of Waterloo, presented me with the University's Distinguished Teacher Award at convocation. As I shook hands with Tom on the stage, and accepted the award, Tom leaned toward my ear, and told me that Karol Krotki had asked him, in Polish, to congratulate me! I didn't know that Karol and Tom even knew each other!

When I returned to the University of Alberta "all grown up" as a Full Professor in 1988, Karol had tears in his eyes as he welcomed me with a kiss on my hand in his inimitable way. We then developed a new relationship, as colleagues, and shared the promotion of demographic research in Alberta through the Population Research Lab, the Warren Kalbach conferences which Karol faithfully attended (as did Warren himself with Madeline for many years), and the Society of Edmonton Demographers which Karol founded and led. Karol was devoted to the Department of

¹ <http://www.legacy.com/CAN-Edmonton/Obituaries.asp?Page=LifeStory&PersonID=90483610>

Sociology and came to all events for many years after his multiple retirements. We used to refer to him, in all irony, as the 'perpetually retiring Karol Krotki!'

Karol had a mind — and the personality to match — that provoked. He liked to push and prod people, particularly graduate students, but also colleagues, to defend their ideas, not to accept conventional wisdoms as truth. I remember one time when I was a graduate student, driving in a traffic jam in downtown Edmonton, with Karol in the front seat, heading to some kind of meeting with government people. Unexpectedly, he asked me what I thought about David Ricardo's theories! He wanted to discuss very early 19th century political economy theories of taxation and value while we were stuck in traffic! His mind was a ceaseless wonder and an inspiration. He truly lived a life of the mind, and no idea was uninteresting to him.

The four Fellows of the Royal Society in the Department: Karol, Nico Stehr, Derek Sayer and I, used to meet periodically for what Karol called a Fellows' dinner, which Karol often graciously hosted. These were always engaging, unpredictable, and usually contentious, given the cast of characters involved, and the addition of a little too much wine. Karol was one of the few who could reduce Derek to utter silence. The Fellows' dinners continued even after Nico left the University of Alberta, on the occasions of his return. All four of us are now gone from the U of A.

Karol also had a very human, touching side. Two stories bring tears to my eyes as I recall them. One is captured in a photo taken of Karol, my very good friend, Sharon Abu-Laban, Eric McQuaig (Rutherford's grandson) and me, when I was awarded the University Cup in 2002. When I looked at the photo afterward, Karol, standing at the end next to Eric McQuaig, was scowling. I asked him why since he always took such pride in my achievements and awards. He replied, "because I wasn't standing next to you in the photo!" We remedied that at a celebratory dinner party held afterwards, so there is a second photo of Karol and me holding the University Cup — and no one else in the frame — and this time, Karol is beaming!

The other story reveals another side of Karol, his capacity to see the humour in difficult situations, even at his own expense. This was a story from the war, of which he seldom spoke. Karol was leading a platoon of Polish ex-patriates fighting with the British somewhere in southern Europe, when the British dropped in some food supplies by airplane. Karol admitted that at the time, his command of English was shaky, but apparently his English was better than that of the others. One tub, Karol jubilantly told the other soldiers contained 'butter,' a word Karol understood. Everyone gathered round to open up this welcome gift from the skies... and it was.... **brown!** "Karol," they declared, "the British sent us rancid butter!" And they threw it away. Karol had not yet mastered the English word, "peanut!"

I promised only two stories of Karol's touching side, but I will share a third briefly. An unfortunate skiing adventure led to a very complicated broken leg, a long rehabilitation and multiple surgeries. Most of the time Karol evidenced good cheer about it, talking animatedly to any and all who would listen about "the sweet young things" who provided physiotherapy. When he faced surgery, however, he became worried. I visited him in hospital and found Ania upset that the orthopedic surgeon had declared that he didn't talk to families, only patients! I tried to talk with Karol and found him very worried that they were going to operate on the wrong leg! My contribution, which seemed to soothe his worries, was to obtain a magic marker and let him put a big "X" on the bad leg. He was like Picasso in the satisfaction he took with his artistry!

I began with a dramaturgical image and I would like to close with one. Acting is, to a large extent as the great, recently deceased Canadian actor, William Hutt said, "... leaving our own beliefs to

explore and inhabit those of others." Certainly, that is an apt characterization of the best scholarship and research as well. Leaving our own beliefs behind trains the mind to see, to animate our sense of belonging to a bigger world, one that extends deep in history and forward into possibility. That is what Karol inspired me to try to do and be as a scholar. Karol, I thank you for your inspiration, your wisdom, and feel blessed that your life crossed mine in so many fundamental ways. You were one of a kind, a pioneer in demographic research and counting highly mobile populations. You were a mentor who changed my life and in whose very large footsteps I have tried to follow, with my own drumbeats of course, ever since. You will be very much missed by me and many, many others to whom you were quite simply, a phenomenon, unlike any other.

Susan A. McDaniel, Ph.D., FRSC

Senior Investigator, Institute of Public & International Affairs,
& Professor of Family Studies,
University of Utah

University Professor Emerita
University of Alberta
mcdaniel@uwindsor.ca (until July 31, 2007)
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<http://www.cjsonline.ca/soceye/krotki.html>

July 2007

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Gwynne Nettler 1913-2007, died at age 94

UofA career: 1963-1978. Mandatory retirement in 1978

Published last (twelfth) book: 2003 at age 90, 25 years after mandatory retirement

Gwynne Nettler's latest book refreshes the mind. His *Boundaries of Competence* arrives in June from Transaction Publishers. It raises such questions as:

- What can social scientists distinctively do? Conversely, from what performances are they disqualified?
- With regard to the social worlds in which we function, what is the difference between what we believe and what we know?
- Can words mean something without referring to anything actual?
- How best can we foretell how others are likely to behave?
- What distinguishes moral feeling from other kinds of activity?
- When we consider the likelihood of events, which kind of probability should we employ?
- In the realm of social activities, can causal connections be identified? If so, in which style should we conceive them?

For those of us who are daily bombarded with numbers, and who wonder who produces them and when we should trust them, Nettler plays reveille with clarity and humor. His plot appears overleaf.

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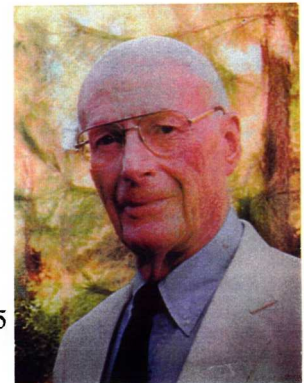
Transaction Publ.

June, 2003

Cloth. 322 pp.

ISBN 0-7658-0179-5

US\$44.95



Gwynne Nettler (1913 – 2007)

Professor Emeritus
Department of Sociology
University of Alberta

In the 1935 movie, *Mutiny on the Bounty*, a sailor dives from the top of the mast into the sea. That was Gwynne Nettler. In 2003, a 90 year-old scholar publishes *Boundaries of Competence*. That was also Gwynne Nettler.

After a long and full life, Gwynne Nettler died in San Diego on October 5, 2007, at age 94. Although most of us knew Gwynne as a Professor of Sociology at the University of Alberta, his experiences over the course of his life were remarkable for their richness. Gwynne had been a Hollywood stuntman in the early Tarzan movies, a radio news commentator, a clinical psychologist, and a faculty member at 10 different universities in the United States and Canada. He was also an accomplished athlete. He was one of the first surfers on the California coast. He swam the Gold Gate Bridge span in San Francisco when he was in his 40s. He was a strong tennis and handball player.

Gwynne received his A.B. from UCLA in 1934, an M.A. in Psychology from Claremont Colleges in 1936, and a Ph.D. in social psychology from Stanford in 1946. Prior to his appointment at Alberta, he held positions at Stanford, Reed College, University of Washington, UC Santa Barbara, UCLA, UC Berkeley, Monterey Peninsula College, and the University of Houston. He had worked as an industrial psychologist in Mexico City and a clinical psychologist in private practice in Hollywood and in San Francisco as well as with the Reno Mental Health Center. Some of his clinical practice included marital therapy – the irony was not lost on Gwynne who married and divorced four times.

Written by Bill Avison, Professor of Sociology at the University of Western Ontario. He completed his M.A. and Ph.D. under Gwynne Nettler's supervision at the University of Alberta. He was a friend of Gwynne's for over 35 years.

Gwynne arrived at the University of Alberta in 1963 in his TR 3. He had been recruited by Gordon Hirabayashi as part of the expansion of the Department of Sociology at Alberta. Nettler was promoted to Full Professor in 1966 and remained there until his retirement in 1978.

The 1960s and 1970s were times of rapid social change in our society and in our universities. Gwynne Nettler quickly became well-known among undergraduate students for two things. First, his undergraduate courses in Criminology were among the most exciting in the University. Second, his conservative views were quite at odds with the emerging liberal sentiments of academe. The result was that Nettler's courses were packed and they were lively.

Each day, Gwynne would arrive to teach in his crisp shirt, tie, and sports jacket, armed with a couple of three-by-five file cards with talking points. What typically ensued was a three-hour lecture that was tightly organized, clearly presented, and full of witty examples, stories, and experiences of Gwynne's life. Every lecture was a finely honed performance. He taught criminology, social psychology, social change, and theory construction – they were all stimulating and exciting. To this day, alumni from the University of Alberta still recall Nettler's courses.

Gwynne's impact on the graduate program in Sociology at Alberta was immense. He routinely supervised several M.A. and doctoral students. His influence on their careers was profound. He constantly suggested interesting projects for theses, even after students had selected a topic. He taught all of us how to write. He was the most thorough editor I ever encountered. We wrote, rewrote, and rewrote again. Gwynne also encouraged us to read, read, read! He recommended journal articles, books, novels, magazines. He trained a generation of sociologists and criminologists who have appointments at major universities across North

America or who have risen to senior government positions in Canada. There is even a provincial Supreme Court justice among Gwynne's former students.

Gwynne's intellectual brilliance was most apparent in the many books and articles that he published over his academic career that spanned over 60 years. In the 1950s, a series of papers in the *American Sociological Review*, *Social Problems*, and *Sociometry* revealed Gwynne's willingness to challenge conventional sociological wisdom about free will and determinism, welfare policy, and the conception of crime as sickness or as antisocial behavior. These articles set the tone for much of his subsequent writing. He established himself as a sceptic of social science, an unyielding empiricist, and an unrelenting critic of constructionism. His 1970 book, *Explanations*, is a lively consideration of how some social scientists rely more on empathy than science to explain behavior. It contains many of Nettler's best anecdotes and retains much of the flavour of his lectures at the University of Alberta. Thirty-three years later, at age 90, Gwynne published *Boundaries of Competence: How Social Sciences Make Feeble Science*. This remarkable book distills a lifetime of thinking about the limits of social science.

Between these bookends, Gwynne wrote seven other books. *Explaining Crime* (published in three editions) was widely recognized as the most authoritative text on criminology in the world. It catapulted Gwynne to eminence among criminologists. His *Social Concerns* challenged the widely-held view of social difficulties as problems that could be solved. The four-volume *Criminal Careers* is a rich and engaging discourse in which Nettler proposes that lives of crime can be conceived to be careers. His 1989 book, *Criminology Lessons*, sums up what Nettler believed to know about criminal behavior. With this body of work, he was Canada's preeminent criminologist. In 1982, he received the E.H. Sutherland Award from the American Society of Criminology for outstanding contributions to research and theory in

criminology. That same year, he received the Alberta Achievement Award and was named a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada.

After retiring from the University of Alberta in 1978, he returned to California which was his home base until he died. He lived in Carmel Valley for a few years before moving to the San Diego area. He continued to read voraciously in criminology, psychology, philosophy, and history. He wrote many letters to the editor of journals in which he was critical of the scientific rigor of the work that he read there. The letters are uniformly entertaining and challenging and display Gwynne's range of interests.

In thinking about Gwynne's extraordinary life, I conclude that above all else, he was a great teacher. He taught us about sociology and criminology, but more importantly, he taught us about life. He introduced some us to jazz. He introduced others to the pleasures of a fine cigar and a glass of scotch. He introduced still others to high performance gliding, to the glorious sights of the Monterey Peninsula, and to opera. His stories expanded our horizons and stretched our minds.

Gwynne Nettler lived life on his terms. Every 15 or 20 years, Gwynne would sell or give away much of his library and objets d'art so that he could start again. He found it "reinvigorating." His prodigious intellect, his keen appreciation of humor, and his unsentimental view of the world allowed him to savour life for over 90 years. Even at the end, he donated his organs and wrote his own brief obituary in which he jokingly noted that the donation was "an exercise in continuity."

Gwynne Nettler loved life. He lived long and he lived well. Salud, Gwynne!

FACTS & ARGUMENTS: LIVES LIVED – October 31, 2007

GWYNNE NETTLER

Athlete, scholar, professor, writer, bon vivant, criminologist. Born July 7, 1913, in California. Died of the ravages of age on Oct. 5, in Rancho Bernardo, Calif., aged 94.

A.R. GILLIS AND BOB SILVERMAN

October 31, 2007

As a boy, Gwynne Nettler was an accomplished athlete. He was a skilled swimmer and appeared as a stuntman in early Tarzan movies and in the original *Mutiny on the Bounty*.

His higher education began at UCLA, followed by an MA in psychology from Claremont College, and finished with a PhD in social psychology from Stanford University.

He taught at several American universities; he was also a marriage counsellor - ironic, considering he married and divorced four times. (He once remarked that he could teach sociology of the family by simply telling anecdotes about his married life.)



He began writing in the mid-1940s; most of his articles and books were written during his 20-year tenure at the University of Alberta.

It was a 1961 article that earned him international attention; it questioned the scientific value of viewing deviants as "sick." His influence grew as he published *Explanations* in 1970, where he observed that the causes to which social scientists point in order to explain actions are more often based on empathy than on fact.

Boundaries of Competence, published when he was 90, reiterated his concerns about the scientific limits of social "science" - an apt closing to an extraordinary academic career.

During the 1960s and 1970s, he attracted graduate students from all over North America. He brought international esteem to the University of Alberta's sociology department.

He was honoured with awards in both this country and internationally. Gwynne was also made a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada and given the tribute of a symposium and book, *Critique and Explanation*, edited in his honour.

While at Alberta, he introduced thousands of young Canadians to empirical criminology and fascinated his students with his vast experience and relaxed mien.

The man had style. He cherished art and music - from opera to Duke Ellington - and cut a dashing figure with his looks, physique, presence, the sports cars he drove and especially the ladies he loved.

He was larger than life, which may explain why so many of us were shaken at the news of his passing. We felt that he would live forever, and he will, through his writing and his intellectual progeny.

But even great men are mortal, and he reminded us of this when he wrote, "Who among us knows whether he will go with a shriek or a sigh?"

With Gwynne, it was easy to predict: He donated his organs to others. He went the way he lived - with class.

A.R. Gillis and Bob Silverman *are both friends of Gwynne.*

lives@globeandmail.com

Tribute to be read by Harvey Krahn, Chair, Sociology, at Arts Faculty Council, Nov. 29, 2007

Dr. Gwynne Nettler, R.S.C.
Professor Emeritus
Department of Sociology
University of Alberta
(1913 – 2007)

Before receiving his PhD in social psychology from Stanford University in 1946, Gwynne Nettler had already been employed as a Hollywood stuntman, a radio commentator, an industrial psychologist, and a clinical psychologist. He taught at a number of prestigious US universities before joining the University of Alberta's Sociology department in 1963. Following his appointment, he was quickly promoted to Full Professor in 1966. He remained a member of the department until he retired in 1978. By then, he had established himself as one of North America's pre-eminent criminologists.

Both undergraduate and graduate students, and I include myself among the latter, remember Gwynne Nettler for his polished and provocative lectures as well as his conservative opinions. Even if the latter did not fit with some of our views, the former were always a delight and a challenge. While at the University of Alberta, Dr. Nettler taught thousands of undergraduates, many of whom would remember him as an exceptional teacher, and supervised scores of graduate students who have gone on to illustrious scholarly careers and senior government positions.

Dr. Nettler helped shape North American criminology over a five-decade period. He published provocative and influential papers in top-ranked sociology journals. In 1970, his book Explanations began its decades-long career as staple reading in upper-year criminology and

philosophy of social science courses across the continent. He continued to research and write, publishing eight more books, including many after he retired. His last book, *Boundaries of Competence: How Social Sciences Make Feeble Science*, was published when he was 90 years old.

Not surprisingly, given how long he remained active as a scholar, many of Dr. Nettler's major awards and honours appeared after he retired in 1978. He received the E. H. Sutherland Award from the American Society of Criminology in 1982 for his many contributions to the discipline, and became a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada the same year. He continued to read and write and publish, and to serve as a public intellectual, a role he thoroughly enjoyed, for decades after retiring. Dr. Gwynne Nettler, Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, died in San Diego, California on October 5, 2007, at age 94.

William (Bill) Meloff

from Bob Silverman September 10, 2008

Educator, Camp Director, Auctioneer, Rodeo Announcer, Cowboy. Born in Winnipeg April 3, 1940, died of brain cancer in Edmonton June 17, 1997, age 57.

Bill Meloff was larger than life. He was a big man at 6'1" and weighing someplace between svelte and well over 240 pounds (depending on the year and the season). The big size came with an equally large persona. He could dominate a room with both mass and demeanor.

Bill was educated at Ross Sheppard High School in Edmonton, the University of Alberta, and ultimately the University of Colorado where he obtained a PhD in Sociology specializing in Social Psychology. He turned down a bunch of offers from American Universities to return to teach at the University of Alberta.

He was a brilliant teacher. In his 30 years at the U of A, he taught over 10,000 students. He was so popular that students were consistently turned away from his collective behaviour, sociology of youth, and communications courses because they were oversubscribed. He shone most brightly in the introductory sociology classes where he stimulated thousands of students to further their interests in his area. Most of his classes contained over 200 students at a time. In spite of a teaching assignment that would rattle most academics, it was in these very courses that he garnered most praise, eventually winning both departmental and Faculty of Arts teaching awards.

Bill always encouraged his students. When he was Director of Undergraduate Studies he bent the rules when he needed to but was also tough and fair. His students adored him—even when he had to say no. When he became ill, many left cards for him; asked colleagues how he was doing; sent e-mail; and even dropped into the hospital to peek in and say hi.

Bill organized a departmental project with one of his colleagues that resulted in a unique introductory sociology text that introduced students to the subject while using Western Canadian examples. It was adopted by the entire department of Sociology and royalties went to support students and the program rather than the individual contributors. Publishers were astounded that this could be done.

Overall, he had a huge impact on the Department of Sociology as a fantastic teacher and a superb and understanding administrator.

Outside of the University his interests were diverse. It seemed that he could fix anything and was particularly fond of electronic toys. At any time, the state of the art in stereo, video and recording equipment could be found at this place. He bought, he sold, he fixed, he played.

For all of his adult life he supported both the Edmonton and larger Jewish communities in ways that are tangible and lasting. For a few years he was director of the Jewish Community Centre and eventually became North West Canada regional director for B'nai Brith Youth Organization. Later he took a two-year leave from the University of Alberta to become an Area Director in Los Angeles. These positions were bound up with his never-ending effort to educate youth.

For about 14 years, with his former wife and life long friend, Rivvy, he was camp director at Camp B'nai Brith in Pine Lake, Alberta. The thousands of Jewish youth who attended camp over the years got the benefit of their skills and caring. They provided an extraordinary summer experience for both campers and staff with a combination of Jewish programming, building relationships, canoe and horseback riding trips, and an enormous amount of plain fun. The camp was often affectionately called Camp Meloff. The one major complaint that campers had was that they were woken almost every morning to the sounds of Hank Williams, Willie Nelson, or the ultimate insult to their citified ears, Slim Whitman yodelling through the massive PA speakers.

Bill's interest in cowboys and horses began at an early age. He worked at a stable as a child, took riding lessons and continued to have a passion for horses and western wear throughout his life. He had cowboy boots and hats for every occasion. He even had a fancy black hat and special boots to go with the tuxedo he wore when calling the Canadian Finals Rodeo. He also volunteered his time to the Canadian Intercollegiate Rodeo. He was the only Jewish cowboy we ever knew—kind of an oxymoron.

His booming voice worked both at rodeos and auctions. It is unclear where his interest in auctioneering came from but he spent many years calling auctions for charity. A few years ago he got serious and went to auctioneering school in Missouri where he obtained both his licence and the title Colonel. He continued the charity gigs even when he was a pro.

In Bill's life, family came first and provided him with his greatest happiness. He loved watching his three kids (Lauren, Rob, Liann) grow up and achieve success in their own lives. Given his role as an educator, it is not surprising that he stimulated them all to get advanced University degrees. Bill's first grandchild was born just before his illness was diagnosed about a year ago. Throughout this very tough year, the presence of Michael always made him smile.

Bill was a dream friend. His loyalty was fierce. If you needed help, he would be there no matter how inconvenient for him. You could trust him with your life. He was a great giver who expected nothing in return.

Bill always projected that gruff demeanor, macho, cowboy boots, and a liberal sprinkling of politically incorrect foul language. Bill was, in fact, a pussy cat—a gentle, caring and sensitive person with a terrific sense of humour. He was one of the most kindest, most generous people we have ever known.

Lauren Sky, Robert Meloff, Liann Meloff, Earle Snider, Bob Silverman



Sharon Michelle Rosenberg
1964 - 2010

Sharon Michelle Rosenberg (1964 - 2010)

I'm Harvey Krahn, Chair of Sociology, Sharon's home department. But I must note that she was not just a member of one department – her interests and contributions were too many and too broad to be contained by a single academic unit. So I will say I am representing both Sociology and the Faculty of Arts, since I know I'm speaking on behalf of friends and colleagues in many departments, and on behalf of Dean Lesley Cormack, who cannot be here tonight.

Sharon completed her BA in Mass Communication and Sociology at Carleton University in 1987. She moved on to the University of Toronto where, in 1990, she defended her MA thesis – *"Feminist reflections on popular culture and academe: Re/Thinking audience activity."* The horrifying events on December 6, 1989 at Montreal's École Polytechnique were the subject of her 1997 U of T PhD dissertation – *"Rupturing the 'Skin of Memory'; Bearing Witness to the 1989 Massacre of Women in Montreal"*. The disciplinary themes, the research questions, and the equity and social justice concerns already present in Sharon's MA and PhD research – feminism and feminist theory, women's studies, cultural studies, queer studies, pedagogy, trauma, and remembrance – shaped her research and teaching for the rest of her life.

Sharon joined the University of Alberta in 2002, and received early tenure with promotion to Associate Professor in 2006. She was a wonderful hire. She published extensively – books, book chapters, special issues of journals, scholarly articles – always asking and trying to answer difficult questions, and always writing poetically. Her teaching evaluations "raised the bar" for others in the department. I could provide many examples but two, from the last year Sharon was able to teach full-time, are typical: *"I appreciate how open the instructor was to our ideas and means of expressing ourselves;"* and *"perhaps the most disorienting course I have ever taken ... [it] challenges both students and instructor to think differently ... this course is a gem."*

So was Sharon. She leaves behind a powerful legacy: a new course on "queering the social" that she developed and taught, up to twice a year, always with as many students in the class as there were seats, and always with excellent student evaluations; a new graduate student colloquium series – *Sociology in Progress* – that she introduced, along with two other colleagues hired with her in 2002, and a remarkably large number of highly talented and dedicated graduate students who benefitted from her inspired supervision and mentoring.

When I asked Sociology faculty and staff for examples of how Sharon contributed to our department, many mentioned her willingness to personally assist undergraduate and graduate students who needed help. Perhaps most telling was the meticulous effort Sharon put into ensuring, after she learned of her potentially terminal illness, that detailed and up-to-date reference letters were on file for all of the graduate students with whom she was working. Equally prominent were comments about Sharon's focus on equity, in how we hired, how we made decisions about graduate student admissions and scholarships, and how we distributed resources within the department. Both faculty and staff commented on her collegiality, her sense of humour, her smile, and on how "lovely" and how "kind" a person she was. I will personally not forget how, during the year and a half that Sharon fought her cancer, whenever she came into the department she would give me a hug and ask, sincerely, how I was doing.

Back in 2005, a highly prominent scholar who had been asked to review Sharon's application for promotion to Associate Professor wrote: *"I have no doubt that she has a stellar career ahead of her, and that she will establish herself on the international stage as a scholar whose work must be taken seriously by all those interested in feminist and social theory. I look forward to following her fertile mind in the years to come, and I expect to be surprised by the directions in which she moves."*

In the past five years, Sharon did move significantly in those directions. But she was also taken from us much too soon, and we miss her immensely. Back in 1922, Edna St. Vincent Millay must have anticipated Sharon's death when she wrote:

*My candle burns at both ends
It will not last the night
But, ah, my foes, and oh, my friends –
It gives a lovely light.*

Edna St. Vincent Millay, 1922, A Few Figs from Thistles: Poems and Sonnets

*Harvey Krahn
Chair, Department of Sociology, University of Alberta
September 7, 2010*

Vaya Con Dios

Charles W. Hobart



Cherished Father, Husband, Teacher

1926-2011

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1 of 1

[Socfaculty-list] Charles (Chuck) Hobart Inbox X

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Amy Roy Gratton
Marshall, Charlene
Nina Acharya
Victoria Kubinski

Curtis Champagne cc1@ualberta.ca to Socfaculty, Soc-instructors, Socg show details 4:50 PM (12 minutes ago) Reply

To: Department of Sociology Members
From: Helen Boritch, Acting Chair

Dear Colleagues:

I regret to inform you that Dr. Charles (Chuck) W. Hobart, Professor Emeritus, passed away November 1, 2011. Dr. Hobart came to the Sociology Department in 1962 and retired in December 1992. He was Chair of the department from 1972 to 1975.

Dr. Hobart was born August 7, 1926 in Swataw, south China, of missionary parents and lived there for the first fourteen years of his life. In the United States, he served with the American Navy during World War II before entering university. He received a B.A. in Sociology from the University of Redlands in 1950, an M.A. in 1951 from the University of Southern California and his PhD in 1955 from Indiana University. He taught Sociology at the University of Redlands from 1954 to August 1962 when he came to the University of Alberta. He taught and conducted research in the areas of family, religion and socialization and became an expert on the Canadian North and indigenous peoples there. He also served as a consultant on the building of dams in China and the building of a pipeline in Northern Canada.

Social issues involved in planning for the building of

A memorial service is being planned and will be announced once the details are finalized.

On behalf of the department, I extend my deepest condolences to his family, friends and former colleagues.

Helen Boritch, PhD
Acting Chair, Sociology Department
University of Alberta

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*May 2011
Chuck was 2010
- 1926
84+
2011
1992
19- years since retiring.*



Herbert C Northcott <hnorthco@ualberta.ca>

Chuck Hobart

2 messages

Tim Hartnagel <thartnag@ualberta.ca>

Wed, Apr 18, 2012 at 1:57 PM

To: Herbert C Northcott <herb.northcott@ualberta.ca>

Good afternoon Herb:

The family has arranged a memorial for Chuck Hobart for May 26th from 4-6 in the Faculty Club; Helen will send out a notice shortly. I've been asked by Chuck's daughter to give some remarks about Chuck and Helen suggested that as part of your Dept history you might have some information regarding Chuck that I could include in my remarks. Do you have anything you can share? Thanks.

Tim

--

Timothy F. Hartnagel, PhD
Professor Emeritus
Department of Sociology
University of Alberta
Edmonton, Alberta
Canada T6G 2H4

tim.hartnagel@ualberta.ca
780-435-7051 (home)
780-437-2925 (fax)

Herbert C Northcott <hnorthco@ualberta.ca>

Fri, Apr 20, 2012 at 9:46 AM

To: Tim Hartnagel <thartnag@ualberta.ca>

Hi Tim,

I have a very dated bio of Chuck published in Variables in 1963 (see attached).

As you know, Chuck was not happy about being forced into retirement and continued to work at a variety of jobs linked to his history in China and his expertise re the North. You may want to detail his post-retirement career as a consultant, etc.

I have been looking forward to Chuck's memorial. Unfortunately, I fly out of Edmonton the morning of Saturday May 26. My girls have been wanting to climb Mt Whitney for some years now and finally have permits.

Perhaps you could share some of my memories of Chuck at the Memorial.

Chuck shared an interest in the outdoors with my family and me. He and I often went out to Elk Island to ski cross-country. This was back in the day when Elk Island groomed their hiking trails for skiing in the winter months. We skied every trail. Even though he was 21 years older than me, I always had trouble keeping up with him. I was lucky to just keep him in sight. One winter day, we were at the Tawayik trail head and saw a great grey owl sitting in the trees nearby. The owl soon flew away silently through the trees. If you have seen a Great Grey you know what an awesome sight this was. It is one of my favourite memories involving time spent with Chuck.

Chuck and I and my oldest daughter Jennifer (then about 10 years of age) hiked in the mountains together. We started at Moraine Lake and hiked into the Valley of the Ten Peaks. We then ascended Sentinel Pass where we had lunch with fat chipmunks sitting on our boots begging for food. We descended into Paradise Valley and hiked to the Giant Steps where water cascades over beautiful ledges. On the way out, Chuck left Jennifer and I in his dust. By the time we made it to the parking lot, he had hitched a ride to Moraine Lake, retrieved the vehicle, and was waiting for us. The next day we hiked again. Jen and I limped along, but Chuck was up the trail and up a mountain in no time flat.

On another occasion, Chuck and I went into Lake O'Hara in Yoho National Park west of Lake Louise. He and I scrambled up the scree to the Alpine Hut in Abbot Pass (eye to eye with the Victoria Glacier). It was a brutal ascent, for every step up you slid a half step back and at that altitude I would set a goal of ten steps and then rest. For Chuck, it was a relatively easy stroll.

On our return we traversed a ledge. I am acrophobic and dealt with the stress of the situation by babbling on about falling to our deaths--I use dark humour as a coping mechanism. Chuck told me to stop talking. He preferred to cope in silence.

The next day we got caught hiking in the rain. He was so lean that he cooled more quickly than I and by the time we got back to camp he was hypothermic. He got out of his wet clothes and into his sleeping bag in the tent. I got the stove going and made hot soup and hot chocolate. He mentioned this years later; apparently a significant memory of his.

I always enjoyed conversations with Chuck. It is a paradox to me that academics often avoid intellectual conversations with other academics. Chuck was the exception. He was always up for a good conversation. I appreciated his intellectual curiosity. He was always exploring ideas and advancing his understanding of a variety of subjects. When he taught one class in particular and got to a certain topic that I was familiar with, he would come down the hall to my office and explore the topic with me. We did this year after year. The conversation continued in our last exchange on the phone in May of 2011. My point is that Chuck always had a sense that a conversation was on-going, and that a topic of interest was never completely explored, never fully understood. He had a combination of curiosity, tenacity, and humility that made him a perpetual learner. For me, he was a true intellectual, the perfect academic.

He was a favourite colleague, a great hiking and skiing buddy, a good friend. He is missed.

Tim, if you feel it appropriate please share my thoughts as you see fit.

Regards,

Herb

[Quoted text hidden]

--
Herbert C. Northcott, PhD
Professor
Associate Chair Undergraduate
Department of Sociology
University of Alberta
Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2H4
phone: 780.492.0479
email: herb.northcott@ualberta.ca



Hobart Bio from Variables.doc

29K

Remarks for Chuck Hobart's Memorial Service May 2012 by Tim Hartnagel

I'm honored to have been asked to make some brief remarks in memory of my former colleague in the sociology department at the UofA. Professor Charles, Chuck, Hobart.

Others will do no doubt speak of his early life and family. My knowledge of Chuck comes from our involvement in the Soc department when I arrived in 1971, from the remembrances I was able to obtain from several former colleagues and students of Chuck's and from sharing a number of lunch and dinner conversations with Chuck in the last few years.

In thinking back over my and other colleagues' experiences of and with Chuck, several categories for describing Chuck quickly emerged. And so I offer these reflections on Chuck as: Scholar/Teacher & colleague; fitness fanatic; and friend.

Charles Hobart obtained his BA in sociology from the University of Redlands in California in 1950, an MA in 1951 from USC, and his PhD in 1955 from Indiana U. He taught Soc at Redlands from 1954 to August 1962 when he moved to the UofA.

The Soc dept's admin file for Chuck provides just the bare outline of his accomplishments: he joined the then fledgling dept in 1962 as an assistant prof; he was promoted to associate prof in 1964 and full prof in 1968. He was named an emeritus prof upon retirement in 1992; appointed chair of the dept for the years 1972-1975, he published 7 monographs and reports, more than 65 articles in refereed journals, and more than 20 chapters in books and proceedings.

For many years Chuck taught large enrollment sections of the sociology of the family as well as introductory sociology. He also regularly taught courses in minority groups and the sociology of religion.

Upon his retirement he was described by the then chair, Bob Silverman, as one of the most successful graduate student supervisors in the dept.

Chuck was the chair of Ray Pong's PhD committee. Ray says that Chuck provided much needed guidance and support to a know-nothing foreign student at the time, for which he is forever grateful. After working for the Alberta and Ontario governments, Ray became a professor at

Laurentian U in Sudbury and Chuck and he stayed in touch and visited over the years. Ray told me that he got to know Chuck better as Chuck told stories about his childhood in China as the son of Baptist missionaries. “We typically greeted one another in Chinese—He talked in his native dialect and I spoke in Cantonese. As we say in Chinese, it was like the chicken talking to the duck, but we had a good laugh. We also enjoyed eating out in Chinese restaurants in the old Strathcona area. Over cups of tea and dishes of dimsum, we discussed sociology, university politics, and world affairs. Like most good academics Chuck was argumentative and provocative; we rarely agreed on anything, but we enjoyed the repartee. The student-mentor relationship lasted a few years, but the subsequent friendship between us lasted for close to 30 years. Those were the days that will remain with me as fond memories.”

Another former graduate student, Julian Tanner, recalls that Chuck was dept chair when he was admitted into the MA program; in fact, Chuck was the person who admitted Julian whose application from the UK had not been received in the dept by the time he arrived in Edmonton. Julian appeared in the dept and explained the situation to Chuck who managed to extract Julian’s file from the bureaucratic vaults of the FGS and accepted him on the spot!

Tanner also remarked that both in his capacity as a member of his MA thesis committee and in his role as dept chair, Chuck was a force for the good, the very epitome of a decent human being who lived by the golden rule of doing unto others as you would want done to yourself.

A throng of about 5 or 6 new faculty were hired in 1974-75, mostly through the encouragement of Chuck the then chair. One of those hired, Les Kennedy, remembers the dept as an exciting environment, well financed and organized due to Chuck’s influence as chair. Les recalls that Chuck was a major figure in Canadian sociology with a legacy of teaching and research in multicultural and indigenous studies, and was an expert and consultant on issues of the Canadian north and the social impacts of development. Interestingly, I noticed that his early book “Persistence and Change: A study of Ukrainians in Alberta” is still in the active collection of the UofA HSS Library—not in its book depository.

Another of those hires, Jim Creechan, claims that Chuck was credited with introducing the term “Multiculturalism” into the Canadian lexicon. Creechan also recalls that along with his own, Chuck’s office on the 6th floor was one of the messiest in the dept with papers and books piled high on shelves, bookcases and the floor.

Another colleague, Jim Hackler, when still a PhD student at the Univ of Wash, recalled attending a meeting of the PSA where Chuck presented a paper. Jim met with Chuck afterwards and they discussed some of the ideas in Chuck's paper and Jim was impressed; and that meeting influenced Jim's decision to come to the UofA.

Chuck was honored as professor of the year in 1960 at Redlands and was active in student affairs at the UofA, serving early on as faculty advisor to the then Sociology Club. Wayne McVey, who shared teaching the sociology of family course with Chuck, remarked that he set high standards and was a great instructor.

Chuck Hobart will also be remembered as a good colleague. Bob Silverman remembers him as being very fair, caring about the department and particularly the junior faculty. When Bob became dept chair Chuck offered advice whenever asked but didn't try to push his own agenda; he was considered by Bob and others as a wise counselor. Bob's memories of Chuck are of a decent human being who had a remarkable ability to remain calm and balanced. To quote Bob "I think he had his priorities straight."

I served as Chuck's associate chair and was in charge of the graduate program. I can certainly second Bob Silverman's view of Chuck as very fair and decent. "Calm" I'm not so sure given his high energy level! I remember him calling me at home once in what I consider the very early hours of the morning—around 6:30 or so—with some question that he considered urgent. But I doubt he received my most considered opinion at that hour! I also recall some early morning meetings he wanted; I think we met in the CAB cafeteria.

While he was always available for advice on how to best deal with a few difficult people and situations, he didn't try to interfere or micro-manage and gave me the opportunity to use my discretion in making decisions and, as a very young and academically junior colleague, to develop my administrative abilities.

Chuck was also something of a fitness fanatic: a 1963 issue of the Soc dept newsletter noted in a brief bio that Dr. Hobart formerly coached cross country in California; and that his recreation activities include hiking, cycling and distance running; and did he run! I remember his describing to me where he'd run and for how long and I could only shake my head in disbelief.

Les Kennedy remembers Chuck in his later years for his robust attack on life, running long past the age when most of us will be pleased to be walking. Of course, even Chuck had to stop running late in life and so turned to walking. I remember him saying that he sometimes walked from Windsor Park out to his daughter Rebecca's house on 39th Avenue to drop something off, and then return home.

Chuck was also a friend. Herb Northcott told me that he always enjoyed talking with Chuck who was always up for a good conversation and was appreciated for his intellectual curiosity, always exploring ideas and advancing his understanding of a variety of subjects.

In these last few years when I would occasionally get together with Chuck for a meal, he always came with topics to discuss and was eager to hear my opinion on whatever subject interested him. Frequently these topics involved contemporary politics but also historical incidents and ethical issues.

He shared some of his personal history and experiences with me. He served in the US Navy during WWII and was preparing for the anticipated invasion of Japan when the atomic bombs were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. We talked about the ethical issues and dilemmas involved in this action, which was very personally relevant for him. On more contemporary topics he would occasionally press his already read copy of the latest issue of the *Economist* upon me, suggesting I'd likely be interested in this or that article.

With his interest in the soc of religion, sometimes the discussion would turn to religious topics with Chuck quizzing me about some relatively obtuse point of Catholic doctrine. I don't think his inquiring mind was satisfied when I stated that something was best regarded as a mystery! We also talked about end of life issues and in his final years he told me he was ready to die.

Herb Northcott summed up Chuck very well for me when he remarked that Chuck had a combination of curiosity, tenacity, and humility that made him a perpetual learner; a true intellectual, the perfect academic. Herb goes on to say that for him Chuck was a favorite colleague, a great hiking and skiing buddy, and a good friend.

Chuck Hobart: Scholar/teacher/colleague/fitness fanatic/friend; RIP. He will be missed.



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[Socgrad-list] Lyle Larson

socgrad-list-bounces@mailman.srv.ualberta.ca [socgrad-list-bounces@mailman.srv.ualberta.ca] on behalf of Whalen, Cristeen [cristeen.whelen@ualberta.ca]

Sent: Monday, September 19, 2011 9:38 AM**To:** Socgrad-list@mailman.srv.ualberta.ca; socfaculty-list@mailman.srv.ualberta.ca; soc-instructors@mailman.srv.ualberta.ca**Attachments:** ATT00001.txt (244 B)**To: Sociology Faculty Members****From: Helen Boritch****Re: Lyle Larson**

It is with deep regret that I write to inform you that Dr. Lyle Larson, Professor Emeritus, passed away on September 15, 2011 after a lengthy illness.

Dr. Larson, came to the Sociology Department in 1968 (and received his PhD in Sociology in 1969 from the University of Oregon). He was instrumental in developing the specialization area of the Family at both the undergraduate and graduate levels. Dr. Larson's teaching and research interests included interpersonal perception, marital commitment, the religion-family connection, and marital and family interaction. Among his many career achievements, he was one of four founding editors of the Canadian Journal of Sociology in 1975. Dr. Larson retired in 1996 and moved to Oregon. I extend my deepest condolences to all his family, friends, and former colleagues.

Helen Boritch, PhD

Acting Chair
Department of Sociology
University of Alberta
Edmonton, AB T6G 2H4

born 1937



Herbert C Northcott <hnorthco@ualberta.ca>

[Socgrad-list] In Memoriam: Dr. Robert W. Hetherington

1 message

Cristeen Whalen <cristeen@ualberta.ca>

Fri, Oct 26, 2012 at 8:54 AM

To: socfaculty-list <socfaculty-list@mailman.srv.ualberta.ca>, Socgrad-list@mailman.srv.ualberta.ca, soc-instructors@mailman.srv.ualberta.ca

To: Sociology department members
From: Harvey Krahn, Chair
Subject: In Memoriam: Dr. Robert W. Hetherington

I regret to inform you of the death of Professor Emeritus Robert W. Hetherington on October 17, 2012. Dr. Hetherington received his BA from the University of Saskatchewan and his MA and PhD from Yale University. Prior to joining the University of Alberta as a Full Professor in 1983, he was a Senior Researcher in the National Center for Health Services Research in Rockville, Maryland. For the next 18 years, until he retired in 2001, Dr. Hetherington taught and conducted research in the sociology of healthcare and the sociology of organizations. He served as Acting Associate Chair (Undergraduate) in 1999-2000, and chaired the department's Research Ethics Committee for a number of years during the 1990s. Following his retirement, Dr. Hetherington took up a new vocation, running summertime hockey schools for children. The following obituary was published in The Edmonton Journal, October 24, 2012

HETHERINGTON, Robert W.

Born May 18, 1936, died October 17, 2012. Survived by sister Mary; children Holly, Lisa, Scott, Ryan; and 10 grandchildren.

Memorial Service will be held Saturday, October 27, 1:00 p.m. at Robertson-Wesley United Church, 10209 - 123 Street. In lieu of flowers please donate directly to: Mel Miller Hospice, c/o Edmonton General Hospital, 11111 Jasper Avenue, Edmonton, AB T5L 0L4. Condolences to: www.connelly-mckinley.com

<http://www.legacy.com/obituaries/edmontonjournal/obituary.aspx?n=robert-hetherington&pid=160624914#fbLoggedOut>

Socgrad-list mailing list

Socgrad-list@mailman.srv.ualberta.ca

<http://www.mailman.srv.ualberta.ca/mailman/listinfo/socgrad-list>

In Loving Memory of



Robert Hetherington



Over 100 Years of Service
Connelly - McKinley Funeral Homes
Edmonton St. Albert Sherwood Park/Millwoods

Celebration of Bob's Life
Robertson-Wesley United Church

2012 Oct 27, 1:00 pm

Order of Service

Prelude

Call to Worship

Prayer of Invocation

Greeting and Purpose

Eulogy: Ryan & Scott Hetherington

Hymn 226 "How Great Thou Art:"

The Lord's Prayer

Scripture:

Psalms 23

Romans 8

Sermon: "Eternal Life"

Prayers of Thanksgiving

Hymn 173 "Thine Is The Glory"

Commendation

Benediction

Postlude

Reception: Victoria Golf Course Clubhouse
12130 River Road



Tribute read at Arts Faculty Council (November 22, 2012) by Professor Frank Trovato

Professor Robert W. Hetherington

Robert W. Hetherington was born in 1936 in Saskatchewan. He received his BA from the University of Saskatchewan in the late 1950s and went on to complete an MA and a PhD at Yale University. During the 1960s he was employed as a Research Scientist at the School of Public Health, University of California. His career then took him to Rockville, Maryland where he spent more than a decade as a Senior Researcher in the National Center for Health Services. Dr. Hetherington was recruited to the University of Alberta as a Full Professor in 1983 to help the Sociology department build strength in the area of medical sociology.

Dr. Hetherington's earlier employment in health science research units had largely involved quantitative analysis of large data sets to examine health care costs and efficiencies, and organizational design issues. After joining the University of Alberta's sociology department, he had more opportunities to pursue theoretical questions. For example, while one of his co-authored papers in 1969 in a publication called Inquiry analyzed how long it took to get responses to mailed questionnaires about health insurance, a co-authored paper with a former PhD student (Soma Hewa) in 1995 in Theoretical Medicine and Bioethics discussed the emergence of a "mechanistic view of the human body in Western medicine" through the lens of Max Weber's theory of rationalization.

Professor Hetherington spent 18 years in the Department of Sociology. He served as Acting Associate Chair (Undergraduate) in 1999-2000, and chaired the department's Research Ethics Committee for a number of years during the 1990s. He retired in 2001. Towards the end of his university career, no doubt influenced by two young sons, he became heavily involved in coaching minor league hockey and running summer hockey camps for children. He continued to pursue this passion for another decade after he retired with one of his sons eventually joining him in managing a large organization that coordinated an annual series of hockey camps and a minor hockey league with a large number of teams.

Dr. Hetherington died on October 17, 2012 after a lengthy illness. His four children, and some of his 10 grandchildren attended a memorial service in Edmonton on October 27, along with other family members and friends, four colleagues from the Sociology department, and about 40 young men wearing hockey sweaters, all former participants in Dr. Hetherington's hockey camps and leagues.

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Gordon Kiyoshi Hirabayashi
April 23, 1918 - January 2, 2012

Since 1908
~ Over 100 Years of Service ~
Connelly - McKinley Funeral Homes

Memorial Service for Gordon Hirabayashi
January 6, 2012

Harp Interlude performed by Lois Lund

An explanation of the Quaker process for a Memorial
Meeting for Worship

Jay Hirabayashi speaking about his father's life

Reminiscences from any who wish to participate in recalling
"Experiences with Gordon"

It is customary to leave some time of silence between these
recollections.

There may be some additional interspersed harp music
including Psalm 23 and other selections

The Meeting will close in about 45 minutes

Following the closure of the Meeting refreshments will be
served in the next room. Piano music will be played during
this time by Andreas Lohstraeter

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at Gordon's request....

So, if this were indeed my Final Hour, these would be my words to you. I would not claim to pass on any secret of life, for there is none, or any wisdom except the passionate plea of caring ... Try to feel, in your heart's core, the reality of others. This is the most painful thing in the world, probably, and the most necessary. In times of personal adversity, know that you are not alone. Know that although in the eternal scheme of things you are small, you are also unique and irreplaceable, as are all of your fellow humans everywhere in the world. Know that your commitment is above all to life itself.

—Margaret Laurence

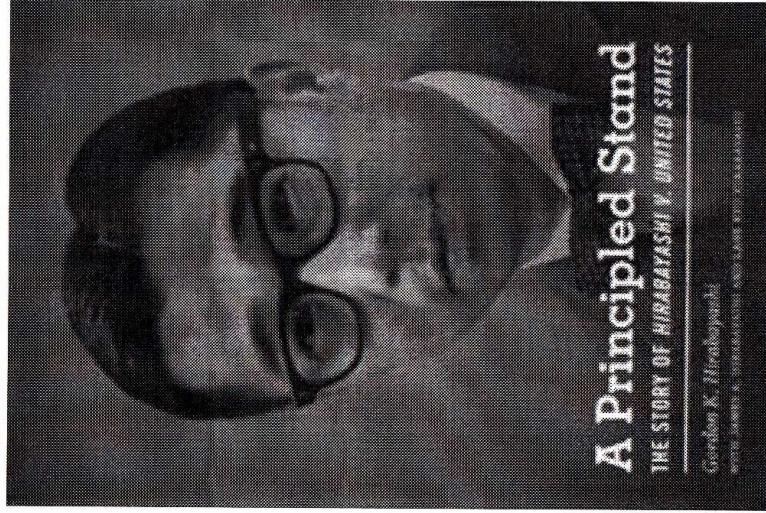
Over and above any man-made creed or law is the natural law of life—the right of human individuals to live and to creatively express themselves. No man was born with the right to limit that law. Nor do I believe, can anyone justifiably work himself to such a position.

...

The principles are the things which give value to a person's life. They are the qualities which give impetus and purpose towards meaningful experiences. The violation of human personality is the violation of the most sacred thing which man owns.

—Gordon K. Hirabayashi, May 13, 1942
(excerpted from statement written to the FBI "in anticipation of arrest within days.")

Dr. Gordon Hirabayashi was Chair of Sociology from 1963-70, and retired in the early 1980s. As a young university student in the 1940s, he challenged the United States government's WWII policy of enforcing a curfew on Japanese Americans and "evacuating" them to internment camps. He lost his Supreme Court challenge, and served time in prison. Four decades later, in 1987, a U.S. court overturned Dr. Hirabayashi's conviction. In 2012, he was posthumously awarded the U.S. *Congressional Medal of Honor*. Earlier this year, his brother and nephew published a book based on his prison diaries and wartime correspondence.



Most people in Alberta don't realize how important Gordon Hirabayashi was. He is a true hero in the Japanese-American community, and I have always been amazed at the level of respect he is afforded in the Japanese community in the USA. If anyone defines the concept of "perseverance" it had to be Gordon — he never let up when he thought something was wrong, and I really do believe that he was totally honest in saying that he didn't undertake the fight against the Supreme Court for personal reasons — he did it on principle.

Gordon was the sociology department head who was responsible for ^{my} going to Alberta. I knew about Gordon when I was a graduate student in Arizona because Gordon was a friend of Ike Yoshino in Arizona's department of sociology. I met Gordon through Ike, and I learned that Gordon had been interned at a camp on the Mount Lemon Highway and where he worked as a cook preparing meals for the other internees..

I first met him briefly during the American Sociological Association and Canadian Learned Societies Meetings in Toronto (about 1973 or 74). Shortly afterwards I received a letter from him written in a typically Gordon way: it began "I'm not sure if you're the guy I met in Toronto, but I wanted to let you know that there are jobs here in Alberta"...I've kept that letter and it's buried somewhere in one of my file boxes.

I did end up going to Alberta in 1975, and for many years I shared season tickets to Eskimo games with Gordon beginning with the old Clark Stadium before moving to the newly built Commonwealth stadium. One of the highlights of my early years at Alberta were weekend basketball games organized by Andy Harrell and Tim Hartnagel and always attended by Gordon in his later years. Even though he was shorter than me, and older by 30 years he never failed to make me look ridiculous. He had the most amazingly accurate shot that was released from hip level.

We enjoyed many fine events at Gordon's home in Windsor Park, and I always enjoyed sitting with him at dinner at the Faculty Club. In fact, one of the last meals I had at the Club was with Gordon and his fantastic and loving companion Susan. Sadly, Alzheimer's had already begun to take its toll and he never got to put all of his wonderful tales to paper on the new computer he had just bought at age 80.

Written by Jim Creechan, January 4, 2012

A beautiful life
that came to an end,
she died as she lived,
everyone's friend.

In our hearts,
a memory will always be kept,
of one we loved,
and will never forget.



Dr. Judith Ann Golec

July 27, 1941 ~ October 16, 2013

Funeral Service celebrated from the
Arthur Funeral Home
on Saturday, November 2, 2013 at 2 pm

Officiating

Rev. Bruce McLeish

Interment

Port Findlay Cemetery

In Memoriam

Judith Ann Golec (1941 – 2013)

Sociology department members, both present and past, were saddened by the death of Dr. Judith Golec on October 16, 2013. Dr. Golec was an active and cherished member of the department for thirty years, retiring in 2010. She taught in the areas of sociology of health and qualitative research methods. Her contributions both inside and outside of the classroom were many and significant. Over the years, she taught, encouraged, and took a personal interest in scores of graduate students in her graduate level methods course; they will remember these experiences fondly. She served a term as an Associate Dean of Arts in the mid-1980s, and several terms as Associate Chair of Sociology, in both the Undergraduate and Graduate portfolios, in the 1990s and the 2000s. The undergraduate students she was always concerned about, the contract instructors she carefully mentored, and the fellow administrators she worked with so effectively will not forget her.

Judith Golec was born and raised in Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. She worked as a registered nurse until she returned to university in 1968. She obtained a Bachelor of Arts (1972) and a Master of Arts (1974) in Sociology from the University of Western Ontario, in London, Ontario. In 1980, she received a Ph.D. in Sociology from Ohio State University. Her dissertation, employing qualitative research methods, of course, focused on the effects on individuals, families, and the local community of the Teton Dam disaster in Idaho in 1976. Dr. Golec was hired by the University of Alberta as an Assistant Professor in 1980, was promoted to Associate Professor in 1984, and received tenure in 1985. In 1999, she co-authored a book focusing on “family violence and spirituality in a community and cultural context” (*Lifelines: Culture, Spirituality, and Family Violence*, University of Alberta Press). During a sabbatical leave in 2003-4, Dr. Golec lived for an extended time in Cambridge Bay, Nunavut where she was adopted by an Inuit medicine woman in whose household she was living. Several years ago, Dr. Golec began supporting a secondary school in Njombe, Tanzania; she is remembered fondly by school administrators for her generosity. Family members and friends in Sault Ste. Marie met on November 2, 2013 to remember Judith’s life and her many contributions to others. She was buried in Port Findlay Cemetery.

D. Golec’s Obituary appeared in the Edmonton Journal on October 22, 2013: <http://www.legacy.com/obituaries/edmontonjournal/obituary.aspx?n=judith-golec&pid=167655496&fhid=12039>



Wayne McVey Jr. (1932 – 2015)

I am honored to say a few words about my colleague and longtime mentor, Dr. Wayne McVey who served as Editor-in-Chief of *Canadian Studies in Population* from 1992 to 2008. As a colleague, Wayne served a constant source of inspiration and support. I had the good fortune of not only being in the same department as Wayne at the University of Alberta, but to have also occupied an office just a few doors from his. I hold fond memories of the many conversations Wayne and I had on topics spanning a wide variety of subjects, from how to be a more effective teacher to the latest theory in sociological demography. His willingness to offer help and support in times of need was nothing short of remarkable. I shall miss his wise counsel and calming influence on me. Upon his retirement from the University of Alberta in 2006, Wayne characteristically offered me his vast library of demographic books, and his books are very dear to me. Wayne left an indelible imprint in my mind. Besides being a great colleague, he was a dedicated and loyal friend. I shall miss him dearly.

Professor Frank Trovato
Department of Sociology
University of Alberta

Dr. McVey was born in 1932 in Olympia, Washington. He earned a masters degree in Sociology from the University of Washington in 1965. That same year, he came to the University of Alberta to assist in the creation of the Population Research Laboratory in the Department of Sociology and to pursue doctoral studies in demography. (The Department of Sociology had been established just a few years earlier in 1961.) Dr. McVey served from 1966-1972 as the first Director of the Population Research Laboratory and as a Professional Officer in the Department from 1967-1974. In 1974, he received his PhD and was hired as an associate professor by the Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta. He was promoted to full professor in 1982. He served as Associate Chair Graduate from 1981-1984. In 1971, Dr. McVey co-authored the first university text on Canadian population, *The Demographic Bases of Canadian Society*. A second edition followed in 1979. His attention to detail resulted in immaculate, elegant demographic charts and figures. In 1974 the journal *Canadian Studies in Population* was

founded in the Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta. Dr. McVey served subsequently as Editor and continued to support this journal for many years. It continues today as the only English-language demography journal in Canada. Dr. McVey was President of the Canadian Population Society from 1996-1998. Dr. McVey retired in 1998 and continued to support the demography program at the University of Alberta for years following his retirement. He was President (2000-2006) and Honorary Advisor (2007-2015) of the Society of Edmonton Demographers. The Department recognizes his legacy through the Wayne McVey Population Research Graduate Scholarship for MA Students endowed by the Society of Edmonton Demographers who created the Alberta Endowment Fund for Demographic Research at the University of Alberta.

All who knew, worked, and studied with Dr. McVey loved him. He was a great colleague, teacher, mentor, and friend. He is remembered for his good-natured sunny disposition and sense of humor. He made life in the Department better for all. He is missed.

Herbert C. Northcott, PhD
Professor and Interim Chair
Department of Sociology
University of Alberta

May 20, 2015

Appendix 1. Questionnaire

Faculty Questionnaire 1995

To: _____

Address: _____

Thank you for agreeing to complete this questionnaire. When you are finished, please return it to Dr. Northcott, Dept. of Sociology, 5-21 HM Tory, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, T6G 2H4.

Before you begin, it is important that you know that the information you provide will be made public in the history of the department and data taken from the biographies may be used for a journal article. If there are any questions you do not wish to answer, just move on to the next question. If you have any questions, please contact Dr. Northcott at the address above or at (403) 492-0479.

Please note: You may include a current copy of your curriculum vitae to answer many of these questions. Just write "See CV" where appropriate.

These first questions ask about your background before you came to the University of Alberta.

1. Where were you born? (city/province/country) _____
2. What year were you born? 19 _____
3. Where did you "grow up"? _____
4. Where did you graduate from high school? _____
5. What was your first university degree?

Degree_____ Year 19_____

Institution _____ Major Subject _____

6. What was your second university degree?

Degree_____ Year 19_____

Institution _____ Major Subject _____

7. What was your third university degree?

Degree_____ Year 19_____

Institution _____ Major Subject _____

8. What was your fourth university degree?

Degree_____ Year 19_____

Institution _____ Major Subject _____

9. How did you come to be interested in sociology as a career or discipline?

10. (If not born in Canada) When did you first come to Canada to live? 19_____

11. How is it that you decided to move to Canada? _____

12. (If not born in Alberta) When did you first come to Alberta to live? 19_____

13. How is it that you decided to move to Alberta? _____

14. Did you have any other significant, full-time employment or other career before coming to the University of Alberta? (If yes, please list the place worked, title of the position, and years worked for each position.)

The next set of questions ask about your career at the University of Alberta

15. When were you first hired by the University of Alberta? 19____

16. Was there someone in the Department of Sociology or University of Alberta who "brought" you to the department?

Yes _____ (Answer "a" below)

No _____ (Answer "b" below)

a. If "Yes," who was it that "brought" you to the department (Please provide name(s) and any relevant details)?

b. If "No," how did you come to choose the University of Alberta as a place of employment?

17. What was your first position at the University of Alberta?
(position/department) _____

18. What other appointments did you obtain while at the University of Alberta? (Please fill in the date for relevant positions.)

Assistant Professor 19____

Associate Professor 19____

Full Professor 19____

Professor Emeritus 19____

19. Please list any other significant career achievements while you were at the University of Alberta? (Please include relevant information and dates about administrative positions you held in department/faculty/university, editorships, presidencies of professional associations, and/or major awards.)

20. What are/were your areas of specialization? _____

21. Is there anything else about your career in the Sociology Department that you think should be included in your biography? (Please include any information about your contributions to the department, or overall impression of your time in the department, or any other relevant information you think is necessary)

This next set of question are about your life after you left the Department of Sociology

22. When did your employment with the Department of Sociology end? 19____

23. How is it that you came to terminate your employment with the Department? (e.g. moved to another job or retired)

24. What are the highlights of your life since leaving the University of Alberta? (Please include information about your career [location/position/date/notable achievements] and/or retirement [location/date].)

Thank you for taking the time to provide this important information. If you wish, a copy of your biography will be sent to you for your final approval. Please indicate your wishes below.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes, I would like to receive a copy of my biography for my final approval
<input type="checkbox"/>	No, I do not need to see my biography

Chapter Three

Undergraduate Program, Department of Sociology

Undergraduate Sociology Enrolments and Majors

The number of sociology courses offered and the resulting enrolments exploded in the 1960s. At that time, many courses were offered over the eight-month academic year. Later, when single-term courses became more common, eight-month courses were known as full courses and four-month courses were known as half courses and reporting often listed FCEs (full course equivalents). Now that virtually all courses are single-term, the language seems quaint.

This history of full and half courses makes a long-term assessment of trends in course offerings and enrolments problematic. It is not always clear what is being reported. For example, it is not always clear what totals represent. When total courses are reported, is a full course counted as one or two courses? And when total enrolment is reported, is enrolment in a full course counted only once for the year or once each term? Nevertheless, it is possible to give some idea of trends in courses offered and in enrolments over the years.

The first sociology courses at the University of Alberta were taught in the 1950s, although a department of sociology did not exist at that time and the initial target audience was education students. The first sociology position at the UofA was filled in 1956 and a sociology curriculum soon emerged. The sociology department was established in 1961 and in May of 1962, Chair Robert James noted that there were nine sociology faculty members, and 1400 registrations in the fall of 1961 (for the 1961-62 academic year) plus 250 enrolments in the Evening Credit Program and Extension Courses. I assume these registrations were for full courses covering the eight-month academic year.

Chair Gordon Hirabayashi notes in the Greenbook Report that in the fall of 1969, there were about 35 faculty members, 90 graduate students, over 500 majors, more than 2000 students taking introductory sociology (a full-course running for two terms), and over 7000 registrations in sociology courses. (It is not clear if this total is in half-course equivalents or what this total would be in half-course equivalents.)

In the fall of 1990, Chair Robert Silverman reported that for the 1989-90 academic year, there were 39 faculty members, 3 Faculty Service Officers (FSOs), 1 Administrative Professional Officer (APO), 15 support staff, 186 course sections offered (144 undergraduate and 42 graduate sections including 26 sections taught by 11 sessional lecturers), 89 graduate students, and 487 majors. Dr. Helen Boritch reported (in an October 2004 review) that undergraduate enrolment for 1989-90 was 9670. Dr. Boritch noted that enrolments had been declining since 1986.

Department Handbooks produced in the mid-1990s indicated that undergraduate enrolments were 8500 in 1992-93, over 8400 in 1993-94, and over 8500 in 1994-95 with 65-70 graduate students each year. In 1995-96, 586 majors were listed and 87 graduate students.

Dr. Helen Boritch's Oct 2004 Review of the Undergraduate Program indicated that in 2003-04, there were 8693 undergraduate registrations, 234 graduate registrations, 544 majors, 677 minors, 96 undergraduate course sections and 21 graduate courses with 37 sections taught by 16 sessionals.

Undergraduate enrollment totals in the years from 2004-05 through 2015-16 varied between a high of 9016 in 2005-06 and a low of 7242 in 2009-10. The number of sociology majors from 2007-08 to 2014-15 varied from a high of 392 in 2013-14 and a low of 324 in 2009-10.

I was not able to obtain a complete series of enrolment data in order to assess trends and peak years, and the early registration figures are ambiguous given the presence of eight-month courses in the early curriculum. It is not clear that early enrolment figures are comparable to later enrolment totals. What seems clear is that enrolments exploded in the 1960s during the department's first decade, peaked in the 1980s, and leveled off in recent decades. What this indicates is not entirely evident. The number of professors has declined since the late-1980s (although the number of sessionals has increased) and the number of courses and sections offered has declined. Do enrolment trends indicate declining resources invested in sociology by the university or declining demand among university students for sociology? Do enrolment trends reflect administrative decisions limiting the number of course offerings, setting course prerequisites, limiting course capacity, and so on?

Partial(?) List of Honours Theses 1970 to 1993

1993

- Yoo, Z. Adhesive adaptation of young Korean-Canadians.
- Wong, A.S.F. A Weberian analysis of the True-Buddha School of Buddhism.
- Sass, K. Today's throwaway...Tomorrow's homeless.
- Hutton, S. Unwanted sexual experiences among students at a Canadian university.
- Hall, D. Social control in Scientology.
- Fieldhouse, P. Exploring extant theories of masculinity.

1992

- Ruttiman, S. Sexual inequality, coercive sexuality and rape law reform.
- Park, S.Y. (Mis)Representing the "Exotic Woman"
- Newton, J.J. Newspaper images of disaster: A case study of the Edmonton tornado.
- MacNeill, D. Tales from the one percent club.
- Lamba, N.K. Policing Canada's Native Indians: A critical review.
- Donohoe, A. On the problem of equal access to post-secondary education.
- Chen, D. Worksite wellness programs: A sociological analysis.
- Bell, F. Aboriginal wife abuse: Changes in social form.
- Battig, A. The expansion of state and professional control over individuals: An analysis of the juvenile justice system.

1991

Sankeralli-Roche, B. The management of change: The evolution of management ideology and practice in the twentieth century.

Hearn, V. Police discretion in wife assault: A review of pro-arrest policies.

Gluza, B. Transition into motherhood: An exploration of the timing of motherhood and the implications of age difference between a mother and her child.

Gibson, A. The transmission of values in the family context.

Barton, M.R. Attitudes to the natural world: Traditional societies vs. western ideology.

1990

Symbaluk, D. Activity anorexia and its implications for amateur wrestlers.

Schultz, L. Qualitative and quantitative analysis of best-selling fiction novels: 1988.

Roppel, D. Environmental concern among university students: Attitude and behavior.

Morris, S. In search of meaning: A sociological approach to the works of Margaret Atwood, Saul Bellow and Frederick Exley.

Miller, E.A. "Golden Girls" as a representative of television situation-comedies: Reinforcement of a negative attitude in general, and older women in particular.

Merkowsky, M.T. Women's labour in an occupationally segregated Canada.

Hirsch, P. AIDS research on students: A quantitative analysis of the methodological issues.

Curtin, T. The pink syndrome.

1989

Werner-Leonard, A. A statistical analysis of Canadian Native mortality for 1982.

Mytrash, K. An examination of Canadian Native Peoples and the criminal justice system: A question of separate justice.

Germain, G. Food, population, and intermediate variables: An investigation of the population-resource debate.

1988

Williams, S. Constraining and enabling features of cultural production in the popular music industry.

Taskey, E. An exploration of the Canadian ethnic identity: At home and abroad.

Kuhn, S. The question of rurality: An analysis of family issues.

Hemerling, S. Analyzing church trends in Canada and United States: Evidences of secularization.

Derksen, L. The bias of science: Implications for the sociological imagination.

1987

Sveinson, W.J. Cooperation and control under capitalism.

Steblyk, C. Towards a reconceptualization of personal space.

Koshman, K.G. A comparison of adolescents' premarital sexual attitudes.

Kim, A. Secularization and social order in classical and contemporary sociological theory.

Hubka, D. An argument against absolute time as a model of social processes.

Cremer, R. The foundation of C. Wright Mills' model of society: A synthesis of American pragmatism and the sociology of knowledge.

Cram, D. Marital commitment: A simple couple typology.

1986

Roman, C. Mid-life transitions: An examination of issues and paradigms.

Long, E. Traditionalist women's groups in the 1980s: A case study of the Alberta Federation of Women United for Families.

Hall, G. The denial of death and nuclear war: A selective survey of the literature.

Anderson, C. Conflict surrounding the Catholic Church and state in Nicaragua.

1985

Rosiechuk, S. Family structure and the dynamics in the etiology of anorexia nervosa.

1984

McLean, M. Issues in the development of the Canadian hospice movement.

Schalm, C. Appearances versus realities in three psychosocial treatment programs used in institutions for the aged: Behavior therapy, milieu therapy and reality orientation.

1983

Trarback, G. The status of the individual in sociological theory: The case of Parsons and social phenomenology.

1982

Luhoway, T. Examination of the mind of a multiple murderer: A personality profile.

1976

Hulnick, G. Revolution and Cuba.

Schayer, H. Towards an explanation of the enigmatic relationship existing between Jews and intermarriage.

1975

Rappak, P.G. Problems of existential conditioning of thought: A critique of Mannheim's sociology of knowledge.

1974

Leung, A. W-P. Six socio-economic variables affecting Canadian fertility: A regression analysis.

1973

Luczynska, E. The development of the Polish intelligentsia.

1972

Daniel, R. 'Ideology' and 'false consciousness'.

Krebs, A.E. The significance of narcotic legislation as sociological data.

1970

Lottes, K. Technology as a factor of social change among Hutterite communities.

Chapter Four
Graduate Studies, Department of Sociology



GRADUATE STUDY IN SOCIOLOGY 1967



THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA · EDMONTON · CANADA

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT YOUR DEPARTMENTAL ADVISOR

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M.A. AND PH.D. SOCIOLOGY PROGRAMS IN:

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- DEVIANCE AND CONTROL
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- SOCIAL ORGANIZATION
- DEMOGRAPHY AND URBAN SOCIOLOGY

THE M.A. PROGRAM REQUIRES:

- (1) Demonstration of competence in the core areas of theory and methodology and an elected area of specialization.
- (2) A thesis.

THE PH.D. PROGRAM REQUIRES:

- (1) Demonstration of competence in the core areas of theory and methodology at an advanced level and in two elected areas of specialization (one of which must be either social psychology or social organization).
- (2) A dissertation.
- (3) A reading knowledge of French, German, or Russian.
(Other languages are accepted on approval only.)

THE DEPARTMENTAL STAFF:

B. R. ABU-LABAN (Ph.D., Washington)
Minorities; Stratification.

K. R. CUNNINGHAM (Ph.D., Cand., Oregon)
Soc. Org.; Small Groups.

A. K. DAVIS (Ph.D., Harvard), Visiting Prof.
from University of Calgary
Soc. Org.

W. B. DEVALL (Ph.D., Cand., Oregon)
Soc. Org.; Pol. Sociol.

A. GELLA (Ph.D., Warsaw), Visiting Lecturer
from Polish Academy of Sciences
Hist. of Sociol. Thought.

P. M. GEORGE (Ph.D., No. Carolina)
Theory; Methods.

J. C. HACKLER (Ph.D., Washington)
Deviance; Methods.

M. HENDRICKSON (Ph.D., Ohio State)
Marriage and Family; Health.

G. K. HIRABAYASHI (Ph.D., Washington) on
leave, 1966-67.
Soc. Psych.; Modernization.

C. W. HOBART (Ph.D., Indiana) on leave, 1966-67
Soc. Org.; Minorities.

C. A. S. HYNAM (Ph.D., Cornell)
Rural; Community Develop.

R. G. JONES (Ed.D., Ph.D., State U. of N.Y.,
Buffalo)

History of Sociol. Thought; Systems Theory.

W. E. KALBACH (Ph.D., Washington)
Demography; Urban; Methods.

G. KUPFER (Ph.D., Washington)
Demography; Deviance.

D. E. LARSEN (Ph.D. Cand., Yale)
Soc. Psych.; Medical.

W. W. McVÉY, JR. (Ph.D. Cand., Alberta)
Demography; Urban.

C. A. MEILICKE (Ph.D. Cand., Minnesota)
Soc. Org.; Medical.

W. A. MELOFF (Ph.D. Cand., Colorado)
Soc. Psych.; Deviance.

G. NETTLER (Ph.D., Stanford)
Soc. Psych.; Deviance.

R. M. PIKE (Ph.D., Australian National U.)
Occupations; Education.

W. ROGERS (Ph.D., Oklahoma)
Rural; Agric. Economics.

W. B. WATSON (Ph.D., Wisconsin)
Demography; Urban; Methods.

SESSIONAL LECTURERS:

D. MACLEOD (M.A., Washington)

K. PETER (M.A., Alberta)

F. PUFFER (M.A., Alberta)

COVER PHOTO:
HENRY MARSHALL TORY SOCIAL SCIENCE BUILDING
UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA.
OPENED NOVEMBER, 1966

GRADUATE ASSISTANTSHIPS IN SOCIOLOGY

GRADUATE TEACHING AND SERVICE ASSISTANTSHIPS:

\$1,800 to \$3,000 for the academic year of eight months. Stipend dependent upon qualifications.

Carry waiver of tuition fees and limited travel grants to those travelling 1,000 miles or more.

Serve as instructors in introductory sections or as teaching or research assistants.

Apply to Department Head by March 1st.

GRADUATE RESEARCH ASSISTANTSHIPS:

\$2,000 for the first twelve months; \$2,400 for subsequent years.

Permit students to work under supervision on projects submissable as graduate dissertations.

Carry waiver of tuition fees and limited travel grants to those travelling 1,000 miles or more.

Apply to Department Head by March 1st.

INTER-SESSION BURSARIES:

\$1,000 for the inter-session period, May through August, in competition.

DISSERTATION FELLOWSHIPS:

\$3,600 for twelve months. Available in competition for doctoral candidates in their final year of study.

No tuition exemption.

Provincial and Federal Grants-in-Aid Are Available in Competition.

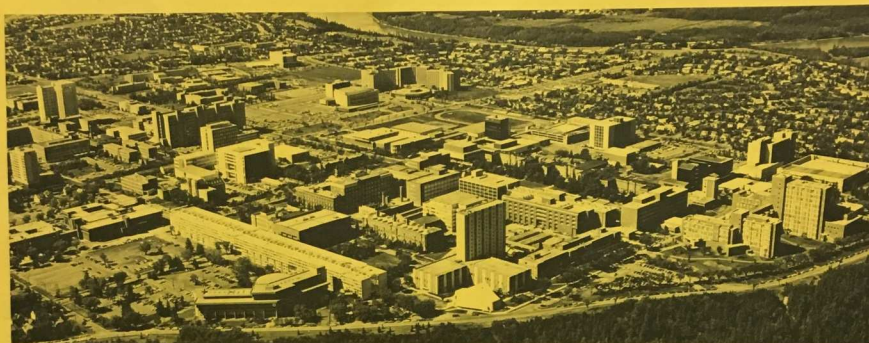
DEPARTMENTAL FACILITIES:

Data-Processing Laboratory
Demography Laboratory
Research Library
Small Groups Laboratory

All inquiries and applications should be directed to:

THE DEAN
Faculty of Graduate Studies

GRADUATE SPECIALIZATION
IN
SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA



The Department of Sociology offers M.A. and Ph.D. degree programmes with specialization in social psychology theory and research. The M.A. programme provides both thesis and non-thesis options. The Ph.D. programme requires specialization in two sub-areas of relevance to social psychology and a Ph.D. dissertation.

Course Description

In addition to a variety of advanced level courses in sociology, statistical methods and criminology, the Department currently offers eleven basic social psychology courses for graduate credit. These courses are listed below.

SOC 440: Theories in Social Psychology
SOC 442: Reinforcement and Social Behavior
SOC 447: Leadership
SOC 477: Social Psychology
SOC 478: Family Structure and Interaction
SOC 541: Seminar in Symbolic Behavior
SOC 542: Small Group Behavior
SOC 544: Seminar in Socialization Processes
SOC 573: Advanced Social Psychology of Health and Illness
SOC 641: Selected Topics in Social Psychology
SOC 642: Experimental Small Group Research

Several advanced level social psychology courses are also available from the Department of Psychology.

Theses

Recent M.A. and Ph.D. theses in social psychology
Explaining Moral Judgments: A Synthesis of Cognitive Developmental and Symbolic Interactionist Premises
Attribution Theory and Information Search
A Test of Maslow's Hierarchy of Human Needs: The Effect of Acceptance by Others on Achievement Seeking Behavior
The Influence of Personal Encounters on Attitudes: A Study from the Symbolic Interaction Perspective

Faculty

Current faculty and their areas of interest:

Abu-Laban, B. (Ph.D., Washington) Leadership Processes and Group Relations; Ethnic and Minority Group Relations
Abu-Laban, S. (Ph.D., Alberta) Socialization; Social Psychology of Aging; Minority Group Images
Gillespie, M. (Ph.D., Minnesota) Symbolic Interaction, Dramaturgical Model of Human Behavior, Research Design and Statistics
Harrell, W. (Ph.D., Washington) Aggression, Field Experiments in Deviant Behavior and Personal Space; Attribution Theory; Group Performance and Leadership
Hirabayashi, G. (Ph.D., Washington) Symbolic Interaction; Self-Concept; Ethnic Minorities and Self-Identity
Jung, R. (Ph.D., Harvard) Theory, Methodology, Socialization, Collective Behavior, Organizational Behavior
Larson, L. (Ph.D., Oregon) Socialization, Perception; Interpersonal Relations; System Characteristics of Groups; Temporal Behavior Sequences and Patterns
Meloff, W. (Ph.D., Colorado) Symbolic Interaction; Attribution Theory and Process; Self-Concept
Nettler, G. (Ph.D., Stanford) Perception; Learning; Language and Reasoning; Decision Processes, Both Individual and Group
Pierce, D. (Ph.D., York) Experimental Social Psychology; Power and Prestige Orders of Small Groups; Social Exchange Processes; Social Learning in Childhood



Facilities

The Centre for Experimental Sociology
Director: W. David Pierce

This is a laboratory facility for experimental investigation of social processes. The Centre provides interaction settings for individual and group research involving experimental control of fundamental social variables. A complete range of audio-visual and stimulus programming equipment allows flexibility in research design. Studies from diverse areas of sociology and social psychology are welcomed, including communication networks, social exchange and power, human aggression, crowding and personal space, status and interaction, cooperation and competition, etc.. Students interested in experimental research should contact Dr. W. D. Pierce or Dr. W. Harrell for further information.

Social Science Interdepartmental Research Office

This facility allows for data analysis by sociology staff and students. Basic equipment includes keypunch machines, a verifier, a reproducer, a high speed card counter-sorter, storage files for cards and an interactive computer terminal. A computer specialist is present for consultation on programming and use of packaged programs. Also, a data entry operator is available to facilitate preparation of data for the computer. The University operates a Computing Centre with a new rapid-turnover Amdahl 470V/6 computer.



This poster is from the mid-1970s, probably 1976. Note that the picture at centre right is taken through the lab's one-way glass and features Dr. Harrell, Joe Kozak (with pipe), and Dr. Pierce.

MA Theses and Colloquium Papers 1961-1995 and 1995-2015

A list of titles for 1995-2015 follows on pages 380-387.

All titles are MA theses except where noted. The Colloquium Paper is a project that completes the course-based (non-thesis) MA program.

1995

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| Chu, Albert | The Classification and Character of Chinese Christianity. |
| Grekul, Jana | Pluralistic Ignorance in a Prison. |
| Hall-Hoffarth, Deana | Resource Mobilization in Scientology: Professional Practice Management. |
| Hutton, Susan | An Investigation of University of Alberta Students' Attitudes and Experiences with Unwanted Sex. |
| Lamba, Jo | Ethnic Group Identity and Consciousness: An Exploratory Study of Edmonton Sikh Youth. |
| Minas, Christine | Transitions from School to Work Across the Life Span. |
| Stepanko, Corinne | Privatization of Prisons. (Colloquium Paper) |

1994

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| Allen, Barbara | Detering the Impaired Driver. |
| Bell, Jennifer A. | Negotiation of Autonomy in the Local Rock Music Industry: A Case Study. |
| Clelland, Steven | Treating the Adolescent Sex Offender: A Look at Counterpoint House. (Colloquium Paper) |

- David-Evans, Maria Impact of a Fatality Sign on Pedestrian and Motorists' Behavior.
(Colloquium Paper)
- Dolgoy, Reevean Daylight or Social Factors: What is SAD?
- Germain, Guy Forced to Choose and Forced to Care: Temporal Tensions of "Women
in the Middle".
- Gibbs, Dwayne Domestic Violence and Policing Dilemmas. (Colloquium Paper)
- Kampen, Karen The Social Epidemiology of Skin Cancer, Solar Protection as Positive
Health Behaviour and Findings from an Edmonton Sample. (Colloquium Paper)
- LaGrange, Theresa Routine Activities and Vandalism.
- Oss, Jeffrey The Genealogical Imagination. (Colloquium Paper)
- Peters, Marla Pearls Before Swine: Secrecy in a Mormon Polygynous Community.
- Peters, Sherry An Exploration of the Experience of Having a Disability Sometimes:
The Uncertainty.
- Prostebby-Lock, Tracy Using an Experimental Approach to Investigate Marital
Violence.
- Zhang, Yingchun Differential Fertility in South China.

1993

- Balicki, David A Review of Psychopathy and the Psychopathic Inmate. (Colloquium
Paper)
- Bensalah, Kheira Attitude Change: An Interpersonal Replication of the Double Forced

Compliance Paradigm.

Hearn, Valerie Homicide/Suicide: A Test of Status Integration Theory.

Mah, Joanne A Dynamic Theory of Offending Behaviour.

Martin, Karen The Aftermath of SIDS: Questioning the Research.

Reid, Colin Proportions Under Age 15 In Human Populations: The Application of the Straitjacket Concept.

Skorjanc, Anthony Interpersonal Distance and Positive Reinforcement.

Symbaluk, Diane Money, Modeling and Pain: The Role of Self-Efficacy and Pain Perception.

Williams, Steven An Analysis of Social Critique in Music Videos Broadcast on MuchMusic.

1992

Bereska, Tami Adolescent Romance Novels: Changes Over Time.

Blais, Monica Feminist Practice in Alberta in the 1980s: A Study of the Lobby for the Alberta Advisory Council on Women's Issues.

Krull, Catherine The Sex Differential in Suicide Rates: A Test of Durkheim's Theory of Integration/Regulation on the Suicide Rates in Quebec.

Morris, Susan The Beast that Wanted Wings: An Experimental Investigation of Terror Management Theory.

Nylund, Marianne Young Offenders and Alternative Programs: Comparing Victim-

Offender Mediation in Finland and Alternative Measures in Alberta, Canada. (Colloquium Paper)

Oncu, Ayse Informal Economy Participation of Immigrant Women in Canada

Vander Heide, Tina The Institutionalization of Remarriage?

1991

Chiasson, Beth Do Paramedicals Have Occupational Control? A Study of Physical Therapy and Respiratory Therapy in Alberta.

Cossins, Diane Canadian Juvenile Justice Before and After the Young Offenders Act.

Gubbins, Kathleen Generational Equality and the Politics of Aging Societies: A Comparison of Canada and the United States.

Hemerling, Stuart Media Use in the Domestic Setting: The Politics of Watching Television.

Jin, Yan Modelling Chinese Nuptuality.

Richardson, Colleen The Social Implications of Obesity.

Usher, Deborah Hurst The Impact of Children on the Household Division of Labour and Labour Force Participation: An Empirical Test of a Conceptual Framework.

Werner-Leonard, Andrea The Stress Process and Psychological Well-Being: Five Alberta Indian Communities.

1990

- Avakame, Frank Homicide Among Blacks in Canada.
- Bray, Dennis Identity and Identity Transition.
- Carlson, Marie Mind Your Own Body: An Evaluation of a Personal Safety Program for Junior High Students in Three Alberta Communities. (Colloquium Paper)
- Cartwright, Robert A Familial Analysis for 'Staying' in Alternative Religions.
- Das, Manoshi Minority Group Status and Migration to Quebec: A Census Analysis of British and French Canadians.
- Derksen, Linda Linking Environmental Attitudes and Behaviour: The Social Context of Recycling in Alberta.
- Fleck (Vos), Rita Social Integration and Suicide in Canada, 1971 and 1981.
- Frigon, Charles Unconnected Youth and Juvenile Justice. (Colloquium Paper)
- Hickey, Lynn Social Desirability, Nonverbal Cues, and Interviewing Method.
- Jackson, Joseph Power and Gender Relations in the Television Star Treks: A Social Semiotic Analysis.
- Kashuba, Scott Sociological Implications of Policy Change Within Para-Military Organizations. (Colloquium Paper)
- Leung, Alice Female Labour Force Participation, Life Cycle Stage and Fertility.
- Magat, Ilan Toward a Fulfillment of the Sociological Promise: Blending C. Wright Mills and Thomas Wolfe.

- McFarlane, Ed The Study of Stress in Police Families. (Colloquium Paper)
- Milliken, Jane The Social Consequences of Hypothyroidism: Managing the Trajectory.
- Papaioannou, Sophia The Determinants of Retirement Income.
- Seifeddine, Samia Career Women and Transition to Motherhood. (Colloquium Paper)
- Shaw, Susan Depression and Cognitive Functioning.
- Sveinson, William Non-matriculated Adult Students: Performance at the University of Alberta Faculty of Arts. (Colloquium Paper)

1989

- Agrios, Jean Television and Social Construction of Reality: Stereotyping of Aging.
- Cremer, Bob Health Maintenance Organizations. (Colloquium Paper)
- Don, Kim Perceived Vulnerability as an Explanation of Fear of Crime.
- Empson-Warner, Susan Career Aspirations and Labour Market Experiences: A Study of Edmonton High School Graduates.
- Hubka, David What's Left of Wright: A Theoretical and Methodological Critique of E.O. Wright's Theory of Social Class.
- McLean, Scott Rosseau, Ferguson, and Societal Development Theory: A Historical Analysis in the Sociology of Knowledge.
- Martin, Michael Continuity of Care: An Alternative Approach to the Study of Dropout

From Treatment with an Emphasis on Probation. (Colloquium Paper)

Thompson, Mary Returning to Learning: Motives and Experiences of 49 Nontraditional Students Enrolled in Full-Time Postsecondary Education.

1988

Belke, Terry Determinants of Human Preference in a Complex-Choice Situation.

Dorby, Caroline Credit Card Crime: An Integrated Perspective. (Colloquium Paper)

Frigo, Laura A Typology of Adolescent Runaway Behavior. (Colloquium Paper)

Hughes, Karen Gender, Education and Labour Market Outcomes: A Study of 1985 University of Alberta Graduates.

Johnston, Darcy Attitudes Toward Aging: A Comparison of Two Western Canadian Cities.

Kawulka, Michelle The Victim and Criminal Justice System. (Colloquium Paper)

Leung, Tak The Constitutive Principles of Historical-Cultural Knowledge in the Writings of Max Weber.

MacKay, Judy Don't Tell or Daddy Will Go to Jail: Incest, Offenders and Alternative Treatment Programs. (Colloquium Paper)

Morrow, Kathleen Social Support Buffering Occupational Stress Among Female Postal Workers.

Shihadeh, Edward Human Fertility in Jordan and Syria: A Comparative Analysis.

1987

- Anderson, Sheridan Prestige: Variations on a Theme by Weber. (Colloquium Paper)
- Lauris, Gloria Trends in the Mortality of Middle-Aged and Elderly Canadians (1951-81).
- Leung, Tina Ethnic Variations in the Relationship Between Income and Fertility.
- Stout, Cameron A Demographic and Nuptiality Table Analysis for Canada's Divorced Population.
- Sutherland, Karen Alcohol, Tobacco, and Cannabis Use in a Sample of Alberta Native Adolescents.
- van Beveren, Bea The Health Care System for the Aged in Edmonton: A Functionalist Analysis.
- Van Fossen, Sharon Conceptual, Operational and Methodological Issues in the Study of Social Support and Stress. (Colloquium Paper)

1986

- Fisher, Joan Canadian Trends in Selected Female Crimes: An Adapted Replication Study.
- Johnson, Darlene A Rationale for Studying Intercultural Communication Utilizing a Symbolic Interaction Framework (Colloquium Paper)
- McKechnie, Joanne Evaluation of Contact Tracing Methods. (Colloquium Paper)
- Meleshko, Ron The Social Definition of Alcohol Abuse as Illness. (Colloquium Paper)

Ng, Eddie A Demographic Analysis of Cancer Mortality in Canada: 1951-1981.

Redpath, Lindsay The Alternative Dispute Resolution Movement: Re-examining the Evidence and Ideology. (Colloquium Paper).

1985

Bush, Brenda Educational and Occupational Expectations of Legally Blind Ontario High School Students.

Horton, Joyce Fear of Crime: A Multidimensional Approach.

Jobin, Dennis An Enthography and Analysis of Street Alcoholics in a Canadian City. (Colloquium Paper)

Kurian, Lizy Fertility and Female Lone Parents in Canada: Analysis from 1971 Census Data.

MacKenzie, Norma The Consequences of Television Viewing on Adolescent Sex-Role Stereotyping.

Minnis, John Alcohol and Aging: A Review of the Literature on the Use and Abuse of Alcohol Among the Aged. (Colloquium Paper)

Reid, Elaine Marital Dissolution in Canada Using Multiple Decrement Life Table Analysis.

Smith, Pamela Separation, Divorce and Widowhood: An Analysis of Canada and the Provinces Using Multiple-Decrement Tables 1971 and 1976.

Swiderski, Andy Images of an Inuit Community, Cape Dorset, Northwest Territories. (Colloquium Paper)

Trytten, Tim The Impact of Task Characteristics on Job Satisfaction: A Comparison of Letter Carriers and Automated Letter-Sorters in the Post Office.

Youngren, Bruce Social Control Theory and the Need to be Parochial or It's Time to Reinterpret. (Colloquium Paper)

1984

Avramides, Anastasia Sexual Harassment Among Female Post Office Employees. (Colloquium Paper)

Cook, James (Colloquium Paper)

Fraser, Jennefer The Stratification of Consumption in a Resource Community.

Gotthilf, David Determinants of Support for the Progressive Conservatives in Alberta. (Colloquium Paper)

Johannson, Eunice Healing as a Social Psychological Phenomenon. (Colloquium Paper)

Loh, Shirley Modeling Fertility Patterns in Canada.

Peciulis, Shelley The Role of Social Support in the Stressful Life Event-Illness Relationship. (Colloquium Paper)

Prus, Barry The Occupational Culture of the Correctional Officer, Parole Officer and Police Officer: A Response to Role Conflict and Goal Displacement. (Colloquium Paper)

Taylor, Carol Class, Class Consciousness and Social Theory: The Anomalous Position of Women. (Colloquium Paper)

Walter, Lawrence Tapping Workers: Control and the Democratization of Working Life. (Colloquium Paper)

Yamada, Catherine Public Perception in Environmental Control: A Research Study.
(Colloquium Paper)

1983

Bell, Edward The Western Separatist Movement: Ultraconservatism in the Western
Hinterland.

Dhir, Rakesh Education and Japanese Economic Growth: A Sociological Analysis.

Doucet, Marcia Task Autonomy and Job Satisfaction Among Clinical Physiotherapists.

Flores, Ruth Alberta and Saskatchewan: A Contrast in Political Participation.

Harrington, Micheal Community Differences in Fear of Crime. (Colloquium Paper)

Kozlowski, Anna (Colloquium Paper)

Mastromatteo, Janice Objectivity and Emancipation: An Interpretation of the Role of
Interests in Habermas's Critical Theory.

Mizanuddin, Muhammad Modernization, Female Social Roles, and Female Crime: A
Replication of a Cross National Investigation.

Moran, William (Colloquium Paper)

Sawka, Edward Contingencies of Persuasion in Mass Media Campaigns Against
Alcohol Abuse.

Shelefontiuk, Paul (Colloquium Paper)

1982

- Alexander, David Toward a Functional Theory of Politics.
- Chow, Rita Model Working Life Tables: Theory and Applications.
- Cook, Donald The Effect of Juvenile Diversion and Population on an Interpretation of Juvenile Crime Rates.
- Cunningham, Philip (Colloquium Paper)
- Dowe, Kathleen (Colloquium Paper)
- Goodwin, James (Colloquium Paper)
- Hickey, Eric Suicide and Marital Status in Alberta, 1968-1973.
- Wannamaker, Chris (Colloquium Paper)

1981

- Borowski, Henry Ethnic Identification in a Western Canadian City: An Exploratory Application of Sequential Sampling,
- Bozak, Norma (Colloquium Paper)
- Hawryluk, Barry Uniform Crime Reporting in Canada.
- Luczynska, Eva A Critique of the Science Council's Concept of Canada as a Conserver Society.
- Madsen, Helga The Collectivist Orientation of Quebec: Its Historical and Social Significance.

Spencer, Keith (Colloquium Paper)

1980

Arthur, Nancy Individual Counseling in Corrections. (Colloquium Paper)

Evans, Millard Correlates of Team Performance in the Sport of Curling.

Exner, Marlene Population Forecasting for Small Areas. (Colloquium Paper)

Holly, Anna Educational Inequality: A Comparison Between Canada and Poland
After World War Two.

Kozlowski, Michael Epistemic Evaluation in the Sociology of Knowledge: An Analysis.

Krebs, Ronald A Framework for the Establishment of a Phenomenological Foundation
of Interpretive Sociology.

Nobbs, Donald Determinants of Neighbourhood Satisfaction in Edmonton, Alberta.

Richmond, Valerie An Exploration of the Relationship Between Proposed Adult Life Cycle
Transitions and Changing Family Patterns. (Colloquium Paper)

Sandor, Peter (Colloquium Paper)

1979

Antony, Wayne A Study of Public Participation in a Prairie Province.

Carter, John Intimacy in Cocktail Lounges.

Goodine, Barry The Alberta Fine Option Program: An Evaluation

Kazulak, Douglas The Influence of Autonomy, Group Cohesiveness and the Occupational Community Upon Ability to Cope With Danger: A Comparative Study of Two Occupational Groups.

Morose, Louise Public Opinion Concerning Correctional and Penal Reform.

Nielsen, Marianne The R.C.M.P. in Small Communities: A Question of Policing Style.

Pastuzyk, Jo-Anne Women, Their Role in the Family and Society: A Possible Explanation for Child Abuse. (Colloquium Paper)

Rollack, Tracy Theoretical Perspectives on Female Criminality.

Schayer, Hanna Government Programs and Old Age Poverty.

Sharon, Mary Expectation Changes as a Function of the Withdrawal of Social Comparison and Evaluation Feedback.

Spelliscy, Richard Theoretical Perspectives on Deviance: The Skid Row Drinker. (Colloquium Paper)

Warner, Neil Shoplifters in Bigstore.

Wu, Diana The Man-Environment Relation: A Social Indicators Approach to Residential Satisfaction.

1978

Beveridge, Laurie Crime and Punishment: An Analysis of General Deterrence.

Coward, Eldon The Process of Problem Drinking in Modern Society. (Colloquium Paper)

Mottershead, Catherine An Exploratory Study of Adjustment of Migrants to Their New Environment: An Application of Role Theory Supplemented by Stress Theory.

Pascoe, Jonathan The Mental Hospital: Historical and Modern Concerns. (Colloquium Paper)

Seatter, Shirley A Review and Examination of the Explanations of Female Criminality. (Colloquium Paper)

Starritt, Donald Ideal Types: An Exegesis and Systems Reformulation.

1977

Baldwin, Patsy Plea Bargaining: A Comprehensive Review. (Colloquium Paper)

Daniel, Richard Indian Rights and Hinterland Resources: The Case of Northern Alberta.

Edwards, T. Allan Origins of Vagrancy Law: A Critique.

Innes, Max In Search of Bread, Knowledge and Freedom: A Sociological Study of the Origins, Developments and Characteristics of Working Class Education in England (1780-1832).

Robinson, Robert The Temporary Absence Program in Alberta.

Schuh, Ralph Canadian Student Attitudes Towards International Education at the University of Alberta.

1976

Bracher, Michael A Stochastic Model of Family Planning.

- Brockman, Joan Are Attitudes Towards the Mentally Ill Changing? A Return to the Baseline Towns.
- Churchill, M. P. Renal Failure: A Sociological Study of Patient Careers.
- Galet, Arnold Punishment and Deterrence.
- Gillan, Mary Ellen Female Prisoners and the Inmate Code.
- Heckbert, Douglas Day Parole in Alberta: An Examination of Selected Benefits.
- Nelson, Valerie (nee Kerr) The Importance of the Peer Group for Adolescent Socialization - A Critical Review of the Literature. (Colloquium Paper)
- Ogilvie, Sylvia Toward a Social-Psychological Explanation of Child Abuse. (Colloquium Paper)
- Ouimet, Elaine The Variables Influencing the Relationship Between Use of Birth Control and Coital Experience. (Colloquium Paper)
- Poetschke, Thomas Reason for Immigration and Ethnic Identity: An Exploratory Study of German Immigrants in Edmonton.
- Swanson, Evelyn The Effect of an Alternative Delivery System on Social Class Variations in Utilization of Dental Care Services: Saskatchewan.

1975

- Burkhart, Lavern Political and Economic Power in the Northwest Territories: Relationships Between the Territorial Legislative Body and the Federal Government.
- Garritty, Margaret The Effects of Victim Characteristics on Theft: A Laboratory Experiment.

- Ghorayshi, Parvin Recent Land Reform in Iran and Cuba: Comparison of a Capitalist and a Socialist Case.
- Goltz, Walter A Cybernetic Approach to Family Power Structure.
- Kuhn, Kenneth The Influence of Perceptual Congruence of Parental Appraisals on Adolescent Self-Esteem: An Empirical Study.
- Laing, Lory Population Growth Patterns Among Alberta Hutterites, 1971.
- Simmons, Anthony The Certification of Facts and Theories in Scientific Discourse: The Case of Sociology.
- Tanner, Julian Commitments to School and Involvement in Youth Cultures: An Empirical Study.

1974

- Cockerill, Rhonda Attitudes Toward Abortion, A Study of Public Opinion in 1972 and 1973.
- Oehler, William A Study of the Importance and Formation of Minor Political Parties. (Colloquium Paper)
- Steele, Kenneth A Test of Maslow's Hierarchy of Human Needs: The Effect of Acceptance by Others on Achievement Seeking Behaviour.

1973

- Avison, William The Prediction of Social Events: An Investigation of Some of the Correlates.

Gallagher, Diane Factors Affecting Fertility and Female Labour Participation in Canada and the United States.

Kuzel, Paul The Differential Fertility in Guyana.

Roberts, Lance Education and Work Adjustment Among Eskimos of the Northwest Territories.

Swanton, Joan On the Uses of Social Science: A Study of Inference.

Walker, Donald An Analysis of Compulsory Arbitration in a Developing Country: The Case of Trinidad and Tobago.

Wynne, Derek Plea Bargaining: An Empirical Analysis.

1972

Beaujot, Roderic Stable Population Analysis - Morocco.

Cowley, Stanley Kinship Knowledge, An Empirical Study.

Golden, Earl The Offender as Educator.

Hayduk, Leslie The Discovery of Trouble.

Lemire, Jean-Marc Creativity, Dogmatism and Grades.

Madsen, Pamela Response to Subordinate Group Status: A Case Study from the Women's Liberation Movement.

Pong, Raymond The Study of Educational Aspiration and Expectation.

Urquhart, Carol Opportunity Theory: A Theoretical Reconstruction.

1971

- Bromberger, Norman Development of Saskatchewan Credit Unions: Conflict and Change.
- Demers, Donald Deterrence and the Death Penalty: An Examination of the Evidential Requirements.
- Engstad, Peter Perspectives on the Ecology of Crime: An Application and Appraisal.
- Hagan, John Psychologies Exposed: The Unexamined Psychological Premises of a Popular Explanatory Mode in 'Deviance'.
- Ho, Kwai Yiu Exploring Social-Psychological Aspects of Delinquency Using Community Data.
- Hoe, Ban Seng Adaptive Change and Overseas Chinese Settlements With Special Reference to a Chinese Community in the Canadian Prairies.
- Lucas, Janet A Study of Sentencing Patterns.
- Monsma, Georgia Information Analysis of Alberta Legal Justice System.
- Murphy, Patricia Business Elites and the Ideology of Development: A Study of Selected Latin American Literature.
- Rehorick, David Correlates of Illegitimacy in Canada: A Cross-Cultural Approach.
- Stewart, William Convergence and Divergence in the Assessment of Organizational Goals: The Case of Alberta Universities.

1970

Burima-Siperko, Gloria The Relationship of Neighbourhood and Parental Social Controls to Teenage Misbehavior.

Harper, Donald Secularization and Religion in Alberta.

Linden, Eric Affective Ties and Delinquency.

Paranjape, Wasanti Some Aspects of Probation: An Exploration of Labelling Theory in Six Urban Junior High Schools.

Regher, Henry The Influence of Personal Encounters on Attitudes.

Saram, Paulusaramge A Sociological Analysis of Agent Participation as an Approach to Planned Change.

Wohlstein, Ronald Premarital Sexual Permissiveness.

1969

Bonnett, Aubrey Group Identifications Among Negroes: An Examination of the Soul Concept in the United States of America.

Desrochers, Leo Context and Criteria of Selection as Variables in Sociometric Nominations.

Hlophe, Steven Power and Status in Soweto: An African Urban Community Undergoing Industrialization.

Khattab, Abdelmoneim The Assimilation of Arab Muslims in Alberta.

Lautt, Melanie Social Psychological Factors in the Prediction of Delinquency.

Locke, Keith The Social Context of Educational Aspirations and Expectations: An Exploratory Study of Edmonton Junior High School Students.

Luther, Michael The Contribution of Karl Marx to Mass Society Theory.

Suelzle, Marijean The Female Sex Role.

Sirhan, Bassem The Qabadayat in Lebanon.

Tompkins, Robert The Youth of Yellowknife: A Study of Social Organization of an Adolescent Community.

1968

Boothroyd, Peter An Experiment in Teaching as Democratic Leadership.

Evans, John Affect and the Attribution of Causation.

Klarner, Kara Social Participation and Powerlessness.

Klimak, Lylia Role Orientation of Social Welfare Workers: An Exploratory Study.

Lyon, Charles Status Congruence and Orientation Toward Residential Location.

Wood, Rondo The Public Image of the Intellectual: Perceptions of a Social Type.

1967

Abu-Laban, Sharon Reference Relationships and Women's Role Preference.

Cousineau, Douglas Some Current Conceptions of Rationality and the Policy Sciences.

Lawlor, Stan Social Class, Achievement Orientation and Expected Occupational Mobility.

1966

Beard, Rosalind (Sydie) Management Mobility Rates in Relation to Community Participation.

Berg, Dale An Enquiry into the Effect of Exposure to Advertisements on Subsequent Perceptivity of Similar Advertisements.

Boldt, Edward Conformity and Deviance: The Hutterites of Alberta.

Decore, Anne Marie Psychological Adjustment and the Perception of Social Reality.

Laskin, Ilse A Study of Conformity - Deviance With Regard to Educational Intentions.

Puffer, Frances Friendship and Commitment in a Voluntary Association.

Snider, Howard Variables Affecting Immigrant Adjustment: A Study of Italians in Edmonton.

1965

Peter, Karl Social Class and The Conception of the Calling: Toward a Constructive Revision of Max Weber's Hypothesis.

Veevers, Jean An Empirical Study of Attitude Scaling.

1964

Rees-Powell, Alan Differentials in the Integration Process of Dutch and Italian Immigrants in Edmonton.

Stirling, Robert An Empirical Operationalization of the Concept Alienation and Factors Affecting the Relationship Between Alienation and Rural Migration.

1963

Corfield, Vera An Analysis of the Social Characteristics Associated With University Attendance in the Province of Alberta 1921-61.

Meloff, William An Investigation of the Self-Images of Jewish Children Attending a Summer Camp.

Phillet, Serena An Analysis of Community Influence: Some Conceptual and Methodological Considerations.

Strong, Mary Social Class and Levels of Aspiration Among Selected Alberta Students.

1961

Fish, David Some Sociological Aspects of a Fluoridation Plebiscite.

Convocation Year, Student Name	MA Thesis Titles 1995 to 2015
1995	
Minas, Christine	Transitions from School to Work Across the Life Span
Chu, Albert Yuen Shan	The Classification and Character of Chinese Christianity
Grekul, Jana Marie	Pluralistic Ignorance in a Prison Community
Hall-Hoffarth, Deana	Resource Mobilization in Scientology: Professional Practice Management
Hutton, Susan Joan	Unwanted Sex: Criminal Acts or Normative Experiences. A Comparison of Students' Attitudes and Their Ability to Identify Experiences as Sexual Assault
Lamba, Navjot Kaur (f)	Ethnic Group Identity and Consciousness: An Exploratory Study of Edmonton Sikh Youth
Stepanko, Corinne Denise	Course-Based CRMJ
1996	
Hobson, Frank William	Course-Based
Maurier, Wendy Lynn	Nurses' Perceptions of Stress Following the Announcement of Impending Layoffs
McInnes, Sheryl Anne	Queer(y)ing Sex and Gender: An Analysis of Two Sociological Concepts
O'Brien, Barbara	Course-Based
KongsJorden, Lisa Lucienne (f)	Course-Based
Lefsrud, Lianne Michelle	(Master of Science)
Mills, Melinda Catherine	A Comparative Socio-Economic Analysis of the Métis Settlements of Alberta
Noronha, Angela	Course-Based
Park, Sabrina Susanne	The Gendered Nature of Volunteer Work
Regoecki, Wendy Caroline	Predicting Homicide Clearance in Canada and the United States
Suwal, Juhee (f)	Social Determinants of Infant Mortality in Nepal
Williams, Timothy Eric	Course-Based
1997	
Coulas, Thomas Francis	Course-Based CRMJ
Abada, Maria Teresa	Rural-Urban Differentials in Lactation in the Philippines: Social, Cultural, and Health Factors
Boadu, Kwame Annor (m)	War and Fertility
Johnston, Marie Josee	Defending and Reconstructing Emancipation: Using the Zapatista Uprising as a Guiding Heuristic

MacNeill, Douglas Glen	Cognitive and Affective Factors in Students' Responses to a Leadership Debate: Experimental Evidence that the Audience Processes What It Hears
Papadopoulos, Christina Anne	The Socially Disadvantaged and Crime: A Comparison of Canada and United States
Silvertson, Luciana Marie Pizzi (f)	The Reception of a Feminist Critique of Science: Primate Visions (1989) Revisited
Stratkotter, Rainer Franz (m)	Re-examining Udry's (1988) Biosocial Model of Adolescent Male Sexuality
1998	
Krebs, Theresa Joan	Claims-Making in the False Memory Debate
Cattarinich, Xavier (m)	The Challenge of Militant Right-Wing Extremism to Contemporary Social Movement Theory
Keating, Mark	Inside the Ring: The Ethnic and Racial Composition of the Edmonton Boxing Community
Misina, Dalibor (m)	Towards a Sociology of the Global: An Inquiry into the Prospects and Possibilities
Yoo, Zenda Lee (f)	Living Arrangements of Elderly Korean Immigrants and Intergenerational Relations
Zaidi, Ali Hassan (m)	Postmodernity and New Social Movements
1999	
Gulayets, Michael John	Analyzing Violent Events Using Qualitative Comparative Analysis
Jodoin, Delaine Denise (f)	Health Care Restructuring and Consumer Preferences for End-of-Life Health Care in Alberta in the 1990's
Rudiger-Prybylski, Pamela	Course-Based CRMJ
Boulianne, Shelley (f)	Identity Politics and the Little Guy from Shawinigan
Higgins, Kelly Dawn (f)	Course-Based
Ledi, Denise Lorraine	Course-Based
Lock, Ineke Catharina (f)	Cultural disobedience as the work of change: A case study of the Landelijk Missionair Collectief (LMC) in the Netherlands as an examination of the connections between voluntary simplicity, sustainable development and religion
Yacyshyn, Alison Maureen	Housing Alberta's Seniors: An Exercise in Applied Demography
2000	
Kowalyk, Apollo (m)	Course-Based CRMJ
Kozlowski, Anita Maria	Personal Space of the Brain Injured

Williams, Amber Marie	Imaging the Male Body: Advertisements, Aesthetics and Representations of Imagined Masculinities
Alexander, Veronica Cecelia Jean	HIV/AIDS and Condom Use in Alberta
Elhav, Meytal Mazal (f)	Course-Based
Pidner, Mary Elizabeth	Course-Based
Tsang, Tosha Lee (f)	Course-Based
2001	
Campbell, Rachel Gillian	Constructing the "Teenage Girl": Idealized Images and Lived Experiences of the Telephone and Cellular Phone
Franklin, Jonathon Shaughn Patrick	Patient Satisfaction in Alberta: An Empirical Analysis
Gironella, Fiona Dubourg	Course-Based CRMJ
Goebel, Bryce Cameron	Course-Based
Nickerson, Christy Louise	"Ageless Activists": A Qualitative Case Study of Senior Environmental Activists in Alberta
Todoruk, David John	Predicting the Good, the Bad, and the High Risk: A Quantitative Analysis of Individual, Social, and Psychological Controls and the Subsequent Risk of Recidivism While on Bail
2002	
Ailsby-Wood, Kristin Rea (f)	Course-Based
Mair, Kimberly Marie	Course-Based
Maximova, Ekaterina Pavlovna (f)	Labour Market Outcomes of Visible Minority Graduates from Alberta Universities, 1997
Mulder, Marlene Joanne	An Analysis of Public Attitudes to Immigration and Integration in Seven Alberta Communities
2003	
Budinski, Ronald	The Effect of Premarital Cohabitation on Marital Stability Over Duration of Marriage
Hansen, Jennifer Elizabeth	Northern Aboriginal Mobility in Canada: The Effect of Ethnic and Regional Factors
Palsat, Kimberley Dawn	Course-Based
Shankar, Irene	The Grandmothering Experience of Indo-Fijians in Canada
Shiravand, Sohrab (m)	A Reformulated Critique of Political Economy as Critique Ideology
Wiebe, Brandy Michelle	Radical Ambivalence: Examining Poststructural Subjectivities
Barton, Kristen Dawn	Course-Based

Mohns, William Henry	Deconstructing Alternative Energy: Discourse, Technology & Politics
2004	
Ertemur, Nilay (f)	Internet Journalism as an Alternative News Source in Turkey
Anderson, Kalen Rae (f)	Reflections off/on Small Town USA: Collective Memory Productions and Disney's 'Celebration' on the Internet
Eshkagogan, Nicole Andrea	The Double Estrangement of Aboriginal Elders in Canada: The Case of Sagamok Anishnawbek
Henderson, Anika Nicole	First Nation
Kruger, Erin Elaine (f)	Course-Based
	Rendering Organized Crime Governable in Canada
	The Deserving and Undeserving Poor in Neo-Liberal Alberta: Welfare Recipients and the Disabled
Lockhart, Anne Louise Hoppins	Course-Based
Nichols, Joshua Ben David	Decolonization and Desire: Issac Julien's Looking for Langston and the Work of Frantz Fanon
Okamoto, Karen Satsuki	Finding Support On-line: Exploring the Internet Dialogue of Second Generation Ex-Member Children of God/The Family
Phillips, Leah Adeline	The Body as a Locus of Control in New Religious Movements: Heaven's Gate and the Children of God
Raine, Susan Catherine	North American Cattle Frontiers and the Capitalist World-Economy
Speake, Stephen Warren	This is not a Papaya: Understanding Representations of GM Foods and Crops
Wilson, Heather Angela	Manufacturing Dissent? The Cultural Politics and Communicative Strategy of the Adbusters Media Foundation
Winkler, Anne	Exploring the Effects of Corporate Social Performance on Employers
Wry, Tyler Benjamin Earle	
2005	
Alook, Angele Desirea Clemence	An Ethnographic Study of the Edmonton Hip Hop Community: Anti-Racist Cultural Identities
Brady, Michelle Anne	Course-Based
	Linking Fitness and Holistic Medicine: Using Growth Models to Correlate Adult Canadians' Individual Physical Activity and Use of Holistic Medicine
Dechant, Kristianne Averyl	The Guardian's Office of Scientology: A Test of James Coleman's Theory of Elite Deviance
Lane, Jodi Marie	Reflection on the Crisis of Representation after the Bosnian War
Korenic, Bojan (m)	

Leblanc, Sandra Colleen	Problematizing Handbags
2006	
Bayne, Jarrod Allan	The Fuzzy Worlds of Underage Drinking
Hense, Alan Frank	Mapping the Workplace Injury: A Process of Exploitation, Tactics and Medicine
	Dietary Governance and Bodily Control in New Religious Movements: An Exploratory Model of Socially Imposed Anorexia
Meikle, Jessie Isobel (f)	Course-Based CRMJ
Veitch, David James Walker	Becoming Part of Inner City Space: A Critical Ethnography of Racialized Youth
Buffam, Hamish Victor Bonar	The Art of Memoria: Vico, Bacon, and the Frontispiece to the New Science
Harfield, Timothy Dean	Charismatic Attraction and Legitimacy within John de Ruiter's New Religious Movement
Jooisse, James Paul	Assumed Identities: Responses to Identity Theft in an Era of Information Capitalism
Whitson, Jennifer Robin	
2007	
Roeske, Teresa Lianne	Waitresses: An Interview-Based Study of Women in the Service Industry
Berry, Michael David	Attitudes Towards Same-Sex Marriage: A Relationship Between Gender Stereotype Internalization and Heterosexism
Bickis, Heidi Linda Jane	Many Homes for Tourism: Interacting Mobilities of Space, Place, and Spatialization in Return Home and Second Home Mobilities
Henden, Yu (f)	The CSI Effect: Examining CSI's Effects upon Public Perceptions of Forensic Science
Hui, Allison Tanya	Revolutions in Law and Sovereignty: Carl Schmitt and the Theory of the Modern State
Okita, Kiara Kim (f)	
Weber, Barret John	
2008	
Flynn, Sarah Jane	Informing Queer Identities: Media and Youth
Oskay, Ipek (f)	On the (Proper) Citizen and the Abject
Turner, Toscha Lorene (f)	Families in/and Neoliberal Child Welfare Law in Alberta: Critique of the Child, Youth and Family Enhancement Act
Freistadt, Joshua Eugene	Religious Disaffiliation of the Second-Generation from Alternative Religious Groups
Gordey, Stacey Erica (f)	

Islam, Md Kamrul (m)	The Socioeconomic Attainment of 30-year-old Immigrant Women in Canada in 2001
Misra, Manoj (m)	Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers: Ideological Shift or Renewing Legitimacy? The Case of Bangladesh
Richardson, Susan Elaine	CRMJ
Rosenthal, Meagen Marie	Undergraduate Students Speak Out on Teaching, Learning and Harm
Sanderson, Kimberley Anne	CRMJ
2009	
Anderson, Nickela Rosa	Precarious Self-Employment Training
Chaudhry, Irfan (m)	CRMJ
Hira-Friesen, Parvinder Kaur (f)	A Comparison of Immigrant and Canadian-Born Trades and University Educational Attainment in Alberta
Klassen, Amy Lynn	Albertans' Preferences for Social Distance from People with Mental Illnesses or Problems
Laroque, Rachelle	Serials: The Contested and Contextual Meanings of Seriality
Manca, Terra Anne	Christian Science and Health Care in Canada
2010	
Andrews, Jeffrey Brennan	Learn It, Live It, Love It: Creating the Self in Consumer Culture of Retail Employment
Holroyd, Heather	
Samaha, Ashley Nicole	Claims-Making and Prostitution: An Analysis of Bill 206, the Traffic Safety (Seizure of Vehicles in Prostitution Related Offences) Amendment Act, 2003
Ickert, Carla Ida	The Prevalence of Alcohol-Impaired Driving in Alberta
Nurullah, Abu Sadat (m)	Discovering the Evangelical Sexual Marketplace: An Ethnographic Analysis of the Development, Exchange, and Conversion of Erotic Capital in an Evangelical Church
Willey, Robin Delbert (m)	
2011	
Doyle, Cailin Irish (f)	CRMJ
Wagner, Alecia Lynn (f)	"Invitations to Sociology: Constructing Classroom Introductions"
Kisilevich, Susan Joan	Picture This: Evaluating a Nonprofit Arts-Based Children's Program through Photography
Myroniuk, Tyler Wiktor (m)	Malawian Transitioning Elites: Identity Construction and Critical HIV/AIDS Discussions

Nedohin, Jessica Leigh Paragg, Jillian Elizabeth Wodinski, Lindsay Melane (f)	CRMJ Ambivalence, the External Gaze and Negotiation: Exploring Mixed Race Identity Maintaining the Mission: A Comparative Case Study of Two Youth-Serving, Nonprofit Agencies in Edmonton, Alberta
2012 Hilton, Mark William Jackson, Tara Janice Petruik, Courtney Rae Graham, Laura Christine Mulcahy, Niamh Aislinn Gray (f) Struthers Montford, Kelly Simone (f) Ternovatsky, Nicholas Gene	CRMJ CRMJ Seniors and Casino Gambling: Experiences of Play and Managing Risk Making Meaning in Modern Yoga: Methodological Dialogues on Commodification and Contradiction Consumption, Class Struggle, and Subjectification: Rethinking the Reproduction of Capital Transforming Choices: An Analysis of the Trajectory of Women's Federal Imprisonment as Articulated in 'Creating Choices' and 'A Roadmap to Public Safety' CRMJ
2013 Aujla, Wendy Lang, Cody Matthew Payne, Jacey Dei (f) Thomson, Jessica Lida	Voicing Challenges: South Asian Immigrant Women Speak Out about their Experiences of Domestic Violence and Access to Services Ideology and Neo-Noir: Political Discourses and the Cinematic Mode of Production in Hollywood Cinema Day In, Day Out: Exploring the Experiences of the Homeless Working Poor in Calgary, Alberta CRMJ
2014 Hlatky, Robert Michael Martin McDonald, Deirdre Turay, Ibrahim (m) Yu, Victoria Fong Que (f)	Radical Politics in a Conservative Capital: Anarchist Theorizing and Organizing in Edmonton Edmonton's Crime Zones: Criminal Profiling Techniques Reveal Patterns of Violent Crime CRMJ CRMJ

2015

Guevara, Juan David (m)

Brazil, Jasmine Rose

Clarkson, Alanna Aileen

Hawrelak, Chelsea Dawn

Herzog, Kathleen Yvonne

Tighe, Caitlin Ann-Marie

Belton, Adam Richard

Dick, Kaitlyn Rose

Doerksen, Chad Michael

Eagle, Meghann Dawn

McGrath, Samara Nicole

Mills, Janine Marie

(Master of Science)

"Survival Kicks In...and That's That": Exploring the Pathways of Aboriginal Women Into, Through and Out of the Gang Lifestyle

CRMJ

Bringing the Body Back: Adults with Developmental Disabilities, Resistance, and Independence
Justifying Social Services: Partnership and Risk in the Alberta Funding Regime

Beyond Litchfield: An Orange Epilogue Examining The Role of Friendship in Women's Narratives
of Community Re-Entry

The Temporary Foreign Worker Program in Alberta: Exploring the Key Determinants of Public
Opinion

Making the Grade: The Impact of Childhood Asthma on High School Completion

CRMJ

CRMJ

PhD Dissertation Titles 1967-1998 and 1999-2015

A list of dissertation titles for 1999-2015 follows on pages 402-407

1998

Heather, Barbara	Segregation and Gender Proofing in Two Girls ' Schools
Solberg, Shirley	Age and Gender in the Labour Market: Re-employment of Older Workers
Milliken, Jane Schizophrenia	Redefining Parental Identity: A Grounded Theory of Caregiving and
Puplampu, Peter Ghana (1900-1994)	The State and Agriculture: The Social Dynamics of Agricultural Policy in
Sorensen, Marianne Attitudes	The Effects of a University Education on Social and Economic

1997

Goebel, Allison	'No Spirits Control the Trees': History, Culture and Gender in the Social Forest in a Zimbabwean Resettlement Area
Langeni, Tabitha	Sociocultural Determinants of Fertility in Botswana
Lewis, Robert	A Socio-Historical Study of the Aged in Brigus Newfoundland, 1920-1949
Radcliffe, Deborah	Understanding Labour Law Reform in Alberta: 1986-1988
Scott, Hannah	Sexual Assault: A Criminal Event Analysis
Symbaluk, Diane	An Application of the General Theory of Crime to Sex Offenders
Voyageur, Cora	Employment Equity and Aboriginal People in Canada

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|---------------------|---|
| Weinrath, Michael | Explanations of Drunk Driving Recidivism: An Exploratory Analysis |
| Smith, Pamela | A Comparative Analysis of Female Lone-Parent Families in Canada and the United States |
| Tang, Zongli | Fertility Behaviour of the Chinese in Canada |
| Van Brunschot, Erin | The Assault Event: Individuals, Interactions and Interpretations |

1996

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| Oncu, Ahmet | The State and Engineers: An Historical Examination of the Union of the Chambers of Turkish Engineers and Architects |
| LaGrange, Teresa | Self-Control and Delinquency: An Empirical Test of Gottfredson and Hirschi's General Theory of Crime |
| Krull, Cathie | Modernization and Fertility Change in Quebec: Structural and Cohort Effects |
| Hurst, Deborah | Work and Family Organizational Change: A Case Study of Barriers and Resistance |
| Addai, Isaac | Ethnic Fertility Differentials in Ghana and Their Consequences |

1995

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| Fincham, Shirley | Socioeconomic Status and Cancer in Alberta. |
| Magat, Ilan | Home as the Meeting of Heaven and Earth. |
| Ranson, Gillian | The Transition to Motherhood: Occupational Choices and Family Decisions in the Life Course of Women University Graduates. |

1994

Agrios, Jean 1988 Canadian Televised Leadership Debates and Social Construction of Reality: Two Methodologies.

Baron, Stephen Street Youth and Crime: The Role of Labour Market Experiences.

Langford, Nanci First Generations and Lasting Impressions: The Gendered Identities of Prairie Homestead Women.

1993

Avakame, Frank Explaining Domestic Violence.

Harrison, Trevor Right-Wing Populism and the Reform Party of Canada.

Law, Alan Idlers, Loafers and Layabouts: An Historical Sociological Study of Welfare Discipline and Unemployment in Australia.

McKinnon, Allison Women, Employment and Elder Care: The Case of Alberta, Canada.

Nielsen, Marianne Surviving In-Between: A Case Study of a Canadian Aboriginal-Operated Criminal Justice Organization.

Penning, Margaret Deprivation and Discontent: Age Differences in Well-Being.

Van Roosmalen, Erica Diversity in Youth.

1992

Berrios Rodrigo A General Equilibrium Model of the Demographic Transition in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Forde, David Homicide Rates in Canadian Cities: A Macrosociological Analysis of 1971, 1976 and 1981.

Montgomery, Randal Vietnamese Refugees in Alberta: Social, Cultural and Economic Adaptation.

Pizanias, Caterina The Social Construction of an Art World: A Case Study in the Sociology of Painting.

Skillen, Lynn An Organizational Analysis of Work Hazards in Community Health.

1991

Chowdhury, Fakhrul Fertility in Bangladesh: Explanations Through Structural Equation Models.

Milner, Trudie The New Juvenile Justice: The Impact of the Young Offender's Act in Edmonton Youth Court.

Nurun Nabi, A.K.M. A Political Demographic Perspective of Differential Fertility in Bangladesh: Elites versus Non-Elites.

Redpath, Lindsay The Causes and Consequences of Education-Job Mismatch.

Reutter, Linda Coping with the Threat of AIDS: Nurses, Significant Others, and the Risk of Contagion.

Yeung, Wei-Jean Female Employment and Fertility in Canada: A Sequential Life-Cycle Analysis.

1990

Achanfuo-Yeboah, David Internal Migration, Population Redistribution and Urbanization in Ghana.

Brown, David Ricouer's Narrative Methodology and the Interpretation of Life History Texts.

Jayachandran, John Determinants of Fertility in Canada: A Causal Modelling Approach.

1989

Krishnan, Vijaya Physicians in Canada: A Causal Analysis of Structure and Change in Distribution.

Kuhn, Kenneth Marital Roles in a Resource Community.

Laing, Lory Population Dynamics of a Canadian Religious Isolate: The Hutterites.

Marshall, Barbara The More Things Change ... Social Reproduction and Socialist-Feminist Theory.

Molzahn, Anita Perceptions of Patients, Physicians, and Nurses Regarding the Quality of Life of Individuals with End Stage Renal Disease.

Mottershead, Don The Linguistic Relativity Hypothesis.

Yasmin, Marziya Ethnicity and Socio-Economic Status in Canada, 1981.

1988

Casey, John Corporate Crime and the Canadian State: The Case of Post-War Anti-Combines Legislation.

Christie, Joel Fiscal Crisis and the Threat of Strategic Change in a Human Service Organization: A Case Study of the Impact of Managerial Decisions in a Community Living Project for the Severely Mentally and Physically Disabled.

Hallgren, Loretta The Role of Formal and Informal Social Support in Advanced Cancer Patient Well-Being.

Samuelson, Leslie The Out-of School Experiences of Dropouts: Labour Market Success and Criminal Behavior.

Starritt, Don Friendship: An Ideal Typical Model.

Ten Vergert, Elizabeth A Survey of Scaling Methods for the Measurement of Attitudes: A Comparison of American and West-German Attitudes Toward Abortion.

1987

Assheton-Smith, Marilyn Smelser Revisited: A Critical Theory of Collective Behavior.

Fricke, John Canadian Adversarialism and West German Co-Determination: A Critical Examination of Two Worker Participation Systems in Industry.

Goltz, Walter Correlates of Marital Commitment.

Hewa, Somawantha The Genesis of Max Weber's Philosophy of Social Science: The Nature of Classical Sociological Discourse.

Koskinas, Konstantinos Prolegomena to a Theory of Working Class Culture: A Marxist View of the Organizational, Political, and Ideological Praxis of the Alberta Federation of Labour, 1979-1986.

Storch, Janet Correlates of the Occupational Role Identity of an Organizational Professional: A Study of Canadian Hospital Administrators.

1986

Islam, Shafiqul A Stochastic Model of Human Fertility in Bangladesh.

1985

Gutsche, Sandra The Determinants of Health Status at Time of Discharge of Hospitalized Elderly Persons.

Nasir, Haroon Franco-English Ethnolinguistic Conflict in Canada, 1759-1982.

1984

Comack, Elizabeth A Marxian Theory of Law and Crime Under Capitalism.

Hammer, Heather-Jo Mature Dependency: The Effects of American Direct Investment on Canadian Economic Growth.

Hill, Terry Community Development and the Ethics of Interventionism.

Innes, Max Anticipating the World of Work: Class Variation in Young People's Perspective.

Simmons, Anthony The Academic Discourse of Migration: A Conceptual Study in Discourse Analysis.

Williams, Trevor On Sport and Social Relations: Laying Down a Framework in Theoretical Sociology.

1983

- Krahn, Harvey Labour Market Segmentation in Fort McMurray, Alberta.
- Miller, Brian Identity Conflict and Resolution: A Social Psychological Model of Gay Familymen's Adaptations.
- Munro, Brenda Parental Frustration as Related to Parental Aggression.
- Pong, Raymond Explaining Poverty: A Sociological Perspective on Causal Attribution.
- Tanner, Julian Skill and Working-Class Consciousness: A Comparison of Skilled and Unskilled Workers in Edmonton.

1982

- Murphy, Patricia Social Characteristics of Edmonton's Elite 1951-1974: An Exploratory Study.
- Rosenbaum, Harry Migration Differentials, Canada, 1966-71.
- Stokes, Dennis Determinants of Social Contact in Urban-Small Town Settings: An Empirical Analysis of Leduc and Edmonton.

1981

- Husaini, Zohra Social Networks: A Factor in Immigrant Economic Success.
- Sacco, Vincent Public Perceptions of Crime: A Theoretical and Empirical Examination.
- Sangadasa, Agampodi Married Female Labour Force Participation and Fertility in Canada.

1980

- Andrews, Mathew Population Dynamics of a Minority Community: Christians of Kerala, India.
- Fox, Bonnie Women's Domestic Labour and Their Involvement in Wage Work:
Twentieth Century Changes in the Reproduction of Daily Life.
- Islam, Anwarul Land Reform: A Study of Sociological Processes.
- Leatt, Peggy Technology, Size, Environment and Structure in Nursing Units.
- Robinson, Barry Love Counts: Romanticism in Canadian Undergraduate Students.
- Ross, Ian Medicolegal Categories of Death: Taxonomic Problems.
- Sharma, Raghubar Migration and Fertility in a Western Canadian Metropolis.
- Smith, Doreen Consistency and Congruence in Levels of Occupational Aspiration and
Expectation of Students in Selected Single Enterprise Communities.
- Wahn, Michael Economic Development and Native Health in the Northwest Territories.

1979

- Abucar, Mohamed Decolonization, National Development and Organization of Algerian
Workers in Agriculture and Industry: A Study of Participation and Development.
- Colbert, Helen Natural Fertility Among Monogamous and Polygynous Families: A Historical
Demographic Study.
- Ismael, Jacqueline The Politics of Social Change in Kuwait.
- Sunahara, David Social Exchange Theory and the Matching Law.

White, James A Model of Interpersonal Perception and Communication in the Dyad.

1978

Demers, Donald Discretion and Disparity in the Parole Process.

Tan, Binky Chinese Humanism and Western Sociology.

Thatcher, Richard Professionally-Credentialed Workers and Monopoly Capital: A Marxist Response to Post-Industrial Theory.

1977

Avison, William Affect, Cognitive Styles and Causal Attributions for Success and Failure.

Baureiss, Gunter The Theory of Evaluative Orientation and the Socio-Technical System: A Study of Worker's Responses in an Industrial Training Program.

McDaniel, Susan Family Size Expectations in Edmonton: A Cohort Approach.

Morah, Benson Timing of Births in Edmonton: Patterns and Consequences.

Roberts, Lance Inuit Wage Employment and Its Consequences in the Two Eastern Arctic Communities.

Stuebing, William Adjustment to Anomie: A Study of Young Males in Red Deer.

Urquhart-Ross, Carol Styles of Knowledge: Mysticism, Magic and Science.

1976

Decore, Anne Marie Women, and Work in Canada: 1961 and 1971.

Lindquist, Neil Adaptation to Marginal Status: The Case of Gay Males.

Narayan, Jay Fiji - A Case Study in Social, Economic and Political Transformation.

Nock, David The Intimate Connection: Links Between the Political and Economic Systems in Canadian Federal Politics.

Padua, Jorge Education, Economic Development and Social Change in Latin America.

1975

Beaujot, Roderic Ethnic Fertility Differentials in Edmonton.

Cousineau, Douglas General Deterrence of Crime: An Analysis.

De Haney, William An Analysis of Socio-Medical Influences on Economic Behavior of Farmers in a Developing Country.

Gillis, Ronald Population Density and Crowding.

Kayani, Ashraf Effects of Low and Monotonically Declining Fertility on the Stabilization Process of a Non-Catastrophically Distorted Age Distribution.

Mirkovic, Damir Dialectic and Sociology: A Critical Examination of Dialectical Thought in Western Sociology.

Schmidt, Erick The Morphology of Bureaucratic Knowledge

Stafford, James Differential Urban Development in Canada, 1951-61.

1974

- Abu-Laban, Sharon Social Bonds in the Urban Industrial Setting: A Meta-Sociological Analysis.
- Archer, Maureen (Baker) Women as a Minority Group in the Academic Profession.
- Evans, George The Hospital Administrator: Role Making, Organizational Structure and Administrative Processes.
- Evans, John Attribution Theory and Information Searches: A Study in a Natural Setting.
- Hagan, John Criminal Justice in a Canadian Province: A Study of the Sentencing Process.
- Klein, John Official Mortality and Offender Perceptions of the Bargaining Process.
- Levine, Charles Explaining Moral Judgments: A Synthesis of Cognitive Development and Symbolic Interactionist Premises.
- Loree, Donald Power and the Marginal Situation: Indian-Relations in the Yellowknife-Fort Rae Area of the Northwest Territories.
- McVey, Wayne Jr. An Empirical Assessment of a Modified Censal Ratio Estimation Technique.
- Meshaka, Aida Soviet Marxism, Arab Socialism, and Arab Nationalism: The Case of Egypt.
- Novek, Joel Cooperation and Conflict in Dual Societies: A Comparison of French-Canadian and Afrikaner Nationalism.
- Rehorick, David The Hermeneutics of Social Action: A Study in the Convergence of Phenomenology and Sociological Theory.

1973

Berg, Dale Sexual Subcultures and Interaction: A Study in Discrepant Meanings.

Khalidi, Musa Correlates of Participation in Co-operatives in Carmen, Manitoba.

Loza-Soliman, Sarah Action Systems in Crisis: A Theoretical Exploration with Reference to Selected Cases of Forced Migration.

Pannu, Rajinder Collegial Bureaucracy: A Study of Power and Conflict in Academic Self-Governance in a New Canadian University.

Rao, N. Baskara Fertility and Income in Canada: A Time Series and Cross Section Analysis.

Shuraydi, Muhammad The Mystification of the Self in Two Socio-Psychological Theories.

Vantour, James Theories of Gang Delinquency: A Review and a Revision.

1972

Saram, Paulusaramge Deferment and Substitution: An Exercise in Methodology of Social Action.

1971

Mackie, Marlene The Accuracy of Folk Knowledge Concerning Alberta Hutterites and North American Indians: An Available Data Stereotype Validation Technique.

Twumasi, Patrick The Interrelationship Between Scientific and Traditional Medical Systems: A Study of Ghana.

1970

Sydie, Rosalind An Examination of the Role of the Painter in the 15th Century.

Volpe, Richard Cognitive and Social Development in Disabled and Non-Disabled Children.

1969

Hatt, Frederick The Response to Directed Social Change on an Alberta Metis Colony.

Skidmore, William The Relationship of Models of Man to Sociological Explanation in Three Sociological Theories.

1968

Boldt, Edward Acquiescence and Conventionality in a Communal Society.

1967

Peter, Karl Factors of Social Change and Social Dynamics in the Communal Settlements of Hutterites: 1527-1967.

Convocation Year, Student Name	PhD Dissertation Titles 1999 to 2015
1999	
Bereska, Tami Marie	The Construction of Masculinity in Young Adult Novels for Boys, 1940-1997
Bowlby, Jeffrey William	Graduates' Assessments of the Value of a University Education
Rao, Badrinath Krishna (m)	Religious Minorities under Hindu Hegemony: The Political Economy of Secularism in India
Sosteric, Mike	Electronic Journals and the Transformation of Scholarly Communication: Constraints and Technical Possibilities
Skidmore, Colleen Marie	Women in Photography at the Notman Studio, Montreal, 1856-1881
2000	
Truman, Corrine Daphne	Articulating Program Impact Theory for the Comprehensive Home Option of Integrated Care for the Elderly (Choice)
Dolgoy, Reevan (m)	The Search for Recognition and Social Movement Emergence: Towards an Understanding of the Transformation of the Fa'atafina of Samoa
Reynolds, Larry Arnold	
2001	
Wilkinson, Lori Anne	The Integration of Refugee Youth in Canada
Wood, Robert Thomas	Straightedge Youth: Subculture Genesis, Permutation and Identity Formation
Malacrida, Claudia Ann	Talking Attention Deficit (Hyperactivity) Disorder: Mothers, Discourse and Power
Oss, Jeffrey Joseph	Modern Buddhist Praxis and the Critique of Consumerism
Pallister, Kathryn Anne Cook	Entertaining Angels Unawares: The Social Construction of Angelic Imagery in Millennium Era Culture
Rowe, Geoffrey Tobin	Social Mobility and Fertility in Canada: An Exploratory Study
2002	
Burns, Austra (f)	Social Issues in Design Practice: Learning from a Community-based Project in Sackville, New Brunswick
Dean, Wesley Raymond	Broken Promises: The Canadian Tainted Blood Scandal
Djokoto, Edna Demornam (f)	Power and Resistance: An Analysis of the State-Owned Enterprises Reform Programme in Ghana
Grekul, Jana Marie	The Social Construction of the Feebleminded Threat: Implementation of the Sexual Sterilization Act in Alberta, 1929-1972
Lamba, Navjot Kaur (f)	The Impact of Capital on Resettlement Outcomes Among Adult Refugees in Canada

- Shareef, Shawkat (m)
 Boadu, Kwame Annor (m)
 Johnston, Marie-Josée
 Reynolds, Joan Mary
- Sustainable Forestry for the Marginalized Peoples: A Comparative Study of Two Forestry Programs in Bangladesh and Canada
 Social Class Differences and Malaria in Ghana
 The New Solidarity? Snapshots of a Post-Globalism Paradigm
- 2003
- Brown, Stephen Ronald
 Hall-Hoffarth, Deana Marie
 Wong, Yoke Sum (f)
 Abada, Maria Teresa
 Lehmann, Wolfgang (m)
- A Case Study of Attempted Radical Organizational Change of Children's Services
 Combining Self-employment and Family Life: Adaptive Work-Family Balance Strategies
 The Chaos of Dainties: Singapore and the Confections of Empire, 1819-1930
 Family Transition and Children's Health and Well-being: Economic Resources Versus Family Processes
 Choosing to Labour: Reconceptualizing Structure and Agency in School-Work Transitions
 Heavy Burdens on Small Shoulders: The Invisible Labour of Children in Anglo Pioneer Farming Families on the Western Canadian Prairies, 1871-1913
 Aspects of Demographic and Epidemiological Transitions in Nepal
 Gender and the Social Processes of Violence: The Interaction Between Personal and Situational Factors
- Rollings-Magnusson, Sandra Lynn
 Suwal, Juhee Vajracharya (f)
 Thue, Laura Ann
- Constructing the Meaning of "Mental Distress": Coping Strategies of Elderly East Indian Immigrant Women in Alberta
 Forest Management and the Public Sphere: The Case of Public Advisory Committees in Alberta
 Social and Psychological Factors in the Etiology of Disease
- 2004
- Acharya, Manju Prava (f)
 Parkins, John Russell
 Shaw, Susan Gay
- Courting Colonialism? The Juridical Construction and Political Aftermath of Metis Rights in R. V. Powley
 In the Other Room: Entering the Culture of Motherhood
 Visual Culture and 9/11: The Making of History
- 2005
- Andersen, Christian Trevor
 Nelson, Fiona Ann LaCoste
 Engle, Karen Jane
- Gendering the Responsible Risk Taker: Social Assistance Reform and Parents' Citizenship, Market and Family Care Relations in Three Western Provinces
- 2006
- Gazso, Amber Marie

Werner-Leonard, Andrea Mary	Self-Esteem and Mastery as Moderators of the Relationship Between Work and Non-work Stressors and Depression
Beres, Melanie Ann	Sexual Consent to Heterosexual Casual Sex Among Young Adults Living in Jasper
2007	
Bell, Mary Elizabeth	The Postmodern Cultural Clinic: Medicine, Femininity and Foucault
Gafijczuk, Dariusz Derek (m)	Live the Way the World Does, or Reflections on Calcutta as an Allegorical City of Modernity
Jackson, Mark Simon	Governing Criminal Insanity in the Community: The New Spatial and Ethical Territories of the "Not Criminally Responsible"
Gulayets, Michael John	
2008	
Knaak, Stephanie Jeanne	The Process of Postpartum Adjustment
Ghimn, Yun-Csang (m)	Semiotics of Medical Imaging: Inside Out, Outside Looking In
Lozanski, Kristin Elizabeth	Colonial Legacies and Independent Travel to India: Unpacking the Transnational Construction of Innocence
Misina, Dalibor (m)	"Who's That Singing Over There?": Yugoslav Rock-Music and the Poetics of Social Critique
Song, Sandra Jae	Race, Memory and Identity of Overseas Korean Women: On the Cultural Politics of Independent Kyop'o Women's Cinema
Verchinina, Lilia	The Visual Image of a Person: The Essentialist and Comparative Approaches
2009	
Cole, Steven James	Sound Judgements: An Aural Critique of Jean Baudrillard
Rozanova, Julia Mikhailovna	Social Engagement of Older Rural Canadians: Constraints and Facilitators of Choice
Swiffen, Amy Elizabeth Joy	Law, Ethics and the Biopolitical
Ballucci, Dale (f)	The Variable Child: The Vulnerabilities of Children and Youth in the Canadian Refugee Determination System
Campbell, Craig Andrew Ryan	Agitating Images
Gannon, Shane	Translating the Hijra: The Symbolic Reconstruction of the British Empire in India
Kruger, Erin Elaine (f)	Corporeality and Criminal Law
Mair, Kimberly Marie	Cutting Out One's Tongue - The Red Army Faction and the Aesthetics of Body (Anti) Language

Matsinho, David Mario	Cleaning the Nation: Anti-African Patriotism and Xenophobia in South Africa
Ritcey, Joanne Marie	Hegemonic Heterosexuality, Moral Regulation and the Rhetoric of Choice: Single Motherhood in the Canadian West, 1900 to Mid 1970s
2010	
Granzow, Kara Naomi	Racism, Violence and the Politics of Societal Indifference in Edmonton, Alberta
Morrison, Rebecca	Bringing the Collection to Life: A Study in Object Relations
Vallee, Mickey James	
Aylyn, Ayalah (f)	Resurrection Ferns: Resiliency, Art and Meaning Constructs Among Survivors of Trauma or Difficult Life Events
Campbell, Rachel Gillian	Professional Identity Commitment and Gender in Engineering: Exploring the (MIS) Match Between Dispositions and Cultures
Kumbamu, Ashok	Grounding Global Seeds: A Contextual Comparison of the Politico-Ecological Implications of Genetically Modified Crops for Farming Communities in Alberta (Canada) and
Lock, Rebecca Ann	Psychosocial Readings of Encounters with Pain in Sport
Mohamud, Habiba Dayib (f)	Famine, Displacement and Destitution Among Pastoralist Communities of Northeastern Kenya
Overend, Alissa (f)	
Raine, Susan Catherine	Body, Emotion and Violence: An Analysis of Palestinian Suicide Bombing/Martyrdom
Razavy, Maryam Fateme (f)	Faith-Based Arbitration in Canada: The Ontario Sharia Debates
Tiessen, Matthew Paul	Creativity, Relationality, Affect, Ethics: The Outlines of a (Modest) Aesthetic Ontology
2011	
Boyle, Philip John	Securing the Olympic Games: Exemplifications of Developments in Urban Security Governance
Lock, Ineke Catharina	Creating Fragile Dependencies: Corporate Social Responsibility in Canada and Ecuador
Brady, Michelle Anne	Governing Single Mothers Through Personalized Planning Programs
Hudson, Julie Beth	When Aspirations Aren't Enough: Educational Aspirations and University Participation Among Canadian Youth
Khalema, Ernest Nene	"Race Talk" in Epidemiology and Public Health: A Critical Discourse Analysis of Canadian and Brazilian Texts
Mandlis, Lane Robert	The (Un)Usual Body: Foundation Transphobia in Psychiatry, Law and Citizenship
McDonald-Harker, Caroline Beth	I'm a Good Mother: Abused Women's Resistance in the Face of Dominant Mothering Discourses

Oriola, Temitope Babatunde (m) Shankar, Irene Lata	Criminal Resistance? The Politics of Kidnapping of Oil Workers in Nigeria Discourses of Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder in Alberta When Skills Don't Matter: Occupational Status Recovery Inequalities Within Canada's Highly Skilled Immigrant Population Self-Employment in Nursing: Precariousness, Professionalism and Possibilities in Non-Traditional Nursing Work
Templeton, Laura Jean	
Wall, Sarah Stahlke	
2012	
Bowden, Gregory	Reading Disorders of Inattention and Hyperactivity: A Normalization Project
Davidson, Tonya Katherine	Stone Bodies in the City: Unmapping Monuments, Memory and Belonging in Ottawa
2013	
Thompson, Scott Ness	Consequences of Categorization: National Registration, Surveillance and Social Control in Wartime Canada, 1939-1946
Weber, Barret John	The Politics of Development in Nunavut: Land Claims, Arctic Urbanization, and Geopolitics
Lozowy, Andriko John	Icons of Oil: The Photographer-Researcher and Collaborative Practice
Stepney, Erin Maureen	Violence, Pleasure, Civilization: Roman Gladiators and the Writing of History
Unger, Matthew Peter	Aesthetics, Symbols, Metal: Religion and Defilement in a Post-Secular Age
2014	
Freistadt, Joshua Eugene	Homeless and Policed: The Racialized Policing of Homelessness, Space, and Mobility in Edmonton
Islam, Md Kamrul (m)	Immigration and Fertility: A Comparative Analysis of Alberta and Canada
Snyder, Emily Jane	Representations of Women in Cree Legal Educational Materials: An Indigenous Feminist Legal Theoretical Analysis
Bickis, Heidi Linda Jane	Social Theory Encounters Lines and Bodies: Engaging with the Visual Art of Betty Goodwin, Julie Mehretu, Guillermo Kuitca and Juan Munoz
Hanemaayer, Ariane (f)	Good Evidence: The Limits of Evidence-Based Medicine and the Sociology of Medicine
Hardes, Jennifer Jane	Law, Immunization and the Right to Die: On Legal Fictions and the Governance of Assisted Dying
Hroch, Petra (f)	Sustaining Intensities: Materialism, Feminism and Posthumanism Meet Sustainable Design
Joosse, James Paul	Leaderless Resistance, Radical Environmentalism, and Asymmetrical Warfare

Misra, Manoj (m)	The Implications of Globalization and Environmental Changes for Smallholder Peasants: The Bangladesh Case
Park ,Ondine (f)	The Suburban Imaginary: Ambivalence, Strangeness, and the Everyday in Contemporary Representations of the Suburb
Winkler,Anne	"Not Everything was Good, but Many Things were Better": East German Everyday Life, Material Culture, and the Museum
2015	
McLane,Patrick	Liberalism, Nationalism, and Uses of the Word Citizenship: Canadian Discourses
Shiravand, Sohrab (m)	Sovereignty Without Nationalism, Islam Without God A Critical Study of the Works of Jalal Al-e Ahmad



"From the Past to the Future: A Guide to Holdings of the UofA Archives." Edmonton: UofA Archives, 1992.

"The staff of the Population Research Laboratory teaches in the Sociology Department, conducts research on demography and related subjects in the field of sociology, and provides relevant information to Sociology faculty, graduate students and other university department members. It co-sponsors a summer institute on Quantitative Analysis of Social Data and publishes two working papers series (*Research Discussion Papers* and *Edmonton Area Series Report*), and a journal, *Canadian Studies in Population*. Research conducted by the PRL includes population studies, social surveys on criminology, labour market dynamics and family processes."

Chapter Five. Research Centres

The Population Research Laboratory (PRL)

A Brief History of the Population Research Laboratory at the University of Alberta 1966-2017, By Herbert C. Northcott

The Population Research Laboratory (PRL) closed March 31, 2017. The PRL had been in existence for 51 years.

The PRL was established in 1966 by Warren Kalbach. Its initial focus was demographic research. Wayne McVey played a central role in those early days. Kalbach and McVey collaborated on the seminal *Demographic Bases of Canadian Society* first published in 1971. Kalbach soon moved to the University of Toronto and McVey completed his doctorate at the UofA and continued his career in the Department of Sociology.

In the mid-1970s, the PRL was re-positioned as a survey research centre. The initial focus was the annual Edmonton Area Survey. This survey involved 400 face-to-face interviews with interviewers travelling to the homes of respondents selected so as to constitute a random sample of households and household members. The survey was done using a paper questionnaire and responses were recorded by the interviewer who used a pencil to check boxes and write down answers. Back in the lab, a key punch operator transferred the data from questionnaire to cards that could be sorted by a card sorter and read by the mainframe computer. (This computer took up most of a floor in the General Services Building and had to be specially cooled. A person's compact laptop computer today has more power than those early behemoth computers.)

Soon face-to-face interviewing gave way to telephone interviewing and geographic household samples were replaced by samples created by random digit dialing (RDD) of telephone numbers. Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) work stations were placed in the PRL so interviewers could interview by telephone and enter data directly into digital databases.

By the year 2000, the PRL had 30 CATI stations and was conducting from 25 to 35 surveys per year for a variety of academic and governmental clients covering a variety of topics. The annual Edmonton Area Survey had been expanded to cover all of Alberta with 400 interviews allotted to Edmonton, 400 for Calgary, and 400 for the remainder of the province. The PRL had the capacity to conduct up to 5000 interviews per month.

However, in the mid-1990s, the PRL's financial model was moved from university support towards cost-recovery. The university continued to provide partial support for the PRL financially; however, increasingly directors of the PRL had to focus on generating enough revenue to meet the monthly payroll and pay operating expenses (including telephone charges, CATI licenses, equipment maintenance and renewal, etc.).

The movement to cost recovery pushed the PRL into a business model and compromised the ability of the PRL to meet academic goals. Discussion papers, working papers, a report series, student internships, financial support for graduate students, support for the *Canadian Studies in Population* journal, free space on the annual Alberta Survey for graduate students and professors, a summer institute focused on survey research methods and statistical analysis, an annual conference featuring PRL research and researchers, etc. all became increasingly difficult to sustain. A vicious cycle developed. The PRL became less involved in the academic mission because of reduced funding from the university and the university reduced funding because the PRL had become less relevant to its academic mandate.

There was another reason for the ultimate demise of the PRL in 2017. Survey research, the PRL's bread and butter from the mid-1970s through to 2017, was increasingly compromised by declining response rates. The public had been overburdened and abused by telephone surveys and telemarketers. Evolving technology allowed people to screen calls. Response rates plummeted in the early twenty-first century. Cell phones competed with landline telephones and creating a dual sample of landlines and cell phones was problematic. It was no longer possible to claim that telephone surveys tapped a representative sample of the population. The PRL instituted on-line surveys, and began to develop a panel of potential survey respondents with known characteristics that could be surveyed time and again, but all of this was too little too late. The world had changed and the PRL did not and perhaps could not keep up. Clients had long valued the PRL because of its integrity, high academic standards, and academic neutrality; however, with declining response rates it was increasingly difficult for the PRL to claim that it provided a superior product in

comparison to survey research firms in the private sector. Indeed, it may have been the case that the private sector now offered a comparable product at a lesser price.

Academe had also changed. The rise of qualitative research in the social sciences contributed to the demise of the PRL. Fewer and fewer academics were interested in quantitative survey research and so academic demand for the PRL declined. Further, the development of data libraries providing researchers access to large-scale survey data bases meant that quantitative survey researchers were less likely to generate original surveys such as those conducted by the PRL and more likely to rely on surveys conducted by governmentally funded initiatives and agencies such as Statistics Canada.

The once flourishing PRL, abuzz with 30 CATI stations running several surveys simultaneously, with 10 or so staff on continuing payroll and another 100+ interviewers hired on a project to project basis, was reduced to a shadow of its previous self. The PRL began to lose money year after year eroding its financial reserves. The Faculty of Arts looked for ways to reduce costs and questioned why it was providing partial financial support to a research centre that few in the Department of Sociology or Faculty of Arts used. The Faculty of Arts observed that it was supporting research originating elsewhere on campus and originating with governmental departments off-campus. The Faculty of Arts noted that faculties elsewhere on campus were unwilling to share the costs of maintaining the PRL.

The PRL closed in 2017. It was a sad occasion as the three remaining continuing staff were “let go.” Donna Fong, David Odynak, and Rosanna Shih had given many years of dedicated, competent, loyal service to the PRL, Department of Sociology, Faculty of Arts, University of Alberta, and to the many clients of the PRL both on- and off-campus.

Directors of the Population Research Laboratory (PRL)

Founder

1966	Warren Kalbach
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Directors

1966-1972	McVey Jr., Wayne
1972-1975?	Krishnan, P.
1974-1975?	Jarvis, George
1975-1976?	Snider, Earle
1976-1987	Kennedy, Leslie
1987-1990	Krahn, Harvey
1990-1991	Gartrell, John (Acting)
1991-1993	Krahn, Harvey
1993-1994	Trovato, Frank
1994-1995	Krahn, Harvey (Acting)
1995-1997	Murphy, Jonathan
1997-1998	Krahn, Harvey (Acting)
1998-1999	McKinnon, Allison
1999	Fong, Donna (Acting)
1999-2000	Johnston, William
2000-2001	Fong, Donna (Acting)
2001-2004	Northcott, Herbert
2004-2007	Harrell, Andrew
2007-2008	Mehta, Michael
2008-2009	Hartnagel, Timothy
2009-2013	Stevens, Gillian
2013-2014	Northcott, Herbert (Acting)
2014-2015	Stevens, Gillian
2015-2016	Northcott, Herbert (Acting)
2016-2017	Stevens, Gillian

Introduction to Kalbach Conference 2015

6 March 2015

by Herbert Northcott

This conference is named after Dr. Warren E. Kalbach. Dr. Kalbach was one of the early members of the newly established Department of Sociology that had been founded in 1961 at the University of Alberta. In 1966, Dr. Kalbach helped create the Population Research Laboratory at the UofA and hired the PRL's first director, Wayne McVey. Together, Kalbach and McVey wrote *The Demographic Bases of Canadian Society* and influenced the development of demography and population studies in Canada.

In 1974, Dr. Krishnan founded the journal *Canadian Studies in Population*. This journal has been published at the UofA from its inception to today.

In 1989, the PRL held the first in what became an annual conference focused on population issues. In 1990, the conference was named for Dr. Kalbach. And here we are 25 years later.

In 1990, Dr. Krotki established The Society of Edmonton Demographers (SED) with membership from a diversity of disciplines including demography, sociology, geography, economics, anthropology, and government. SED now reaches across the province with ties to the University of Alberta, MacEwan University, University of Calgary, and University of Lethbridge and a variety of governmental departments.

In recent years, SED has assumed responsibility for the annual Kalbach Conference. Sponsorship of today's 25th anniversary conference includes the University of Alberta's Department of Sociology, Faculty of Arts, and School of Public Health; MacEwan University; the Faculty of Arts at the University of Calgary; and the Prentice Institute for Global Population and Economy at the University of Lethbridge.

I welcome you to the 25th annual Kalbach Population Conference.

PRL Research Associates

University of Alberta

T. Burton, Recreation and Leisure Studies
J. Gartrell, Sociology
K. Gupta, Economics
C. Hobart, Sociology
R. Ironside, Geography
G. Jarvis, Sociology
L. Kennedy, Sociology
L. Kosinski, Geography
P. Krishnan, Sociology
K. Krotki, Sociology
G. Lowe, Sociology
W. McVey, Sociology
C. Mellicke, Health Services Administration
D. Murri, Rural Economy
A. Nakamura, Finance and Management Science
M. Nakamura, Business Administration and Commerce
M. Percy, Economics
R. Silverman, Sociology
E. Snider, Sociology
F. Trovato, Sociology

Other Organizations

A. Kayani, College of Applied Medical Sciences
King Saud University, Saudi Arabia
D. Stokes, Alberta Environment
T. White, Brock University

PRL Staff

Director
Harvey Krahn
(Ph.D. University of Alberta)
Associate Professor of Sociology
N.M. Lalu
(Ph.D. University of North Carolina)
Faculty Service Officer
Nim Mehra
(D. Ed. University of California at Berkeley)
Faculty Service Officer
Cliff Kinzel
(M.S.W. Carleton University)
Research Technologist
Ilze Hobin
(B.A. University of Alberta)
Administrative Assistant
Kerri Calvert
(B.A. University of Alberta)
Library Assistant

For more information contact:
Population Research Laboratory
Department of Sociology
University of Alberta
Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2H4
Telephone (403) 492-4659
E-Mail: USERPRL@UAL.TAMTS
Telex No. 037-2979



University of Alberta

Population Research Laboratory

circa 1987



General Information

The Population Research Laboratory (PRL) is a research arm of the Department of Sociology. Established in 1966, it is the largest and longest-running demographic and social survey research unit in Western Canada. The PRL consists of permanent staff, and research associates active in population and/or social survey research.

The PRL has four major functions: teaching students within the Sociology programs; serving the research and information needs of the Sociology department as well as providing similar assistance to other university departments and community groups; undertaking original research in demography and a variety of areas within sociology; sponsoring publications and conferences.

Research projects carried out by PRL staff and research associates cover a wide range of areas: population studies on fertility, mortality, and migration; population projections and analyses of demographic methods; and social surveys in the areas of quality of life, criminology, labour market dynamics, family processes, housing, and public opinion.

Teaching

Summer Institute

The PRL together with University Computing Systems annually conducts a two week Summer Institute. This is a short course, offered at different levels, which introduces participants to fundamental quantitative techniques and recent developments in data analysis and trains them in statistical computing applications.

Population Studies Seminars

These Seminars are hourly sessions organized for students, professors, and other interested parties on topics related to demographic and social survey research. Some full day seminars dealing with special topics are occasionally run for the community at large.

Research

All Alberta Study (AAS)

The All Alberta Study is an expansion of the Edmonton Area Study (EAS) which has been conducted annually since 1977. The AAS is based on face-to-face interviewing in Edmonton (sample size of about 450) and telephone interviewing for the remainder of the province (sample size of about 700).

The telephone survey includes questions taken from the EAS face-to-face questionnaire and is half the length of the latter. The survey gathers basic demographic information plus data on a special topic each year.

Results are published in our Edmonton Area Series of working papers as well as in scholarly journals.

All data are made publicly available six months after the completion of the Studies. The data are extensively used by students and faculty in this university, and also by other universities and government agencies in Canada.

Contract Work

The PRL offers the expertise of its staff in the form of contract work covering the following areas: research design and methodology, questionnaire design, survey research, demographic data analysis, population projections, urban concerns, and data requests.

Organizations can also buy space on our annual All Alberta and Edmonton Area Studies.

Data Holdings

Canadian census data constitute the largest single portion of our data holdings with published reports dating as far back as 1880. From the 1961-1986 censuses of Canada, most of the data are available in three source forms:

- published reports
 - enumeration area print-outs for Alberta, Northwest Territories and Yukon only (Auxiliary documentation, e.g. maps, verbal descriptions, etc. are also available)
 - magnetic tapes: Census Summary Files, Public Use Sample, and Place of Work.
- Other holdings include data from:
- research projects conducted through the PRL
 - All Alberta and Edmonton Area Studies
 - Selected World Fertility Survey tapes

Publications

PRL In Summary

This quarterly newsletter keeps the public informed of on-going research, recent publications, and other activities of the Population Research Laboratory.

Serial Publications

Included here is the Population Reprint Series and two series of working papers—Research Discussion Paper Series and the Edmonton Area Series.

Canadian Studies in Population

This journal, published since 1974, is the first Canadian journal in the area of population studies. It is published jointly by the Population Research Laboratory and the Canadian Population Society. International in scope, the Studies publishes articles of quality in any area of population—methodological or substantive—which contribute to the growth of the discipline.

Centre for Criminological Research (CCR)

This Centre was established in 1978 as part of the Population Research Laboratory. Major functions of the CCR include research training of students, conducting research in crime and delinquency, and providing an exchange of information through seminars. In addition, a discussion paper series is published.





2012 SED Newsletter

c/o Department of Sociology, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, T6G 2H4

Website: <https://sites.google.com/site/sedtoday/>

Follow SED on Twitter @SocietyEdmDemog

March 5, 2013

Society of Edmonton Demographers

The Society of Edmonton Demographers (SED) was founded on February 20th, 1990 by Professor Karol J. Krotki, demographer in the Department of Sociology, University of Alberta. Charter members of this organization are University demographers, geographers, economists, anthropologists and several governmental professionals in applied demography.

Mandate of SED

1. To support the conduct of work in the field of demography in the Province of Alberta and Canada in view of the importance of demographic circumstances influencing the future of all Canadians.
2. To disseminate information on the demographic present and future of Alberta and Canada to the Alberta public.
3. To secure financial support for the first two mandates and, in particular, to provide donations to a fund sponsoring demographic research (AEFuDeR).

Alberta Endowment Fund for Demographic Research

The Alberta Endowment Fund for Demographic Research was created in 1989 and managed by the Office of Advancement of the University of Alberta. This fund has charitable status that entitles the donor to an income tax deduction. Donors of \$1,000 or more become members of the University's President's Council with attendant prestige and social advantages. Donors of lesser amounts are listed in the University's *Development Annual Review*. In early 1995, AEFuDeR reached the \$40,000 level and passed the original target of \$100,000 by early 1998. AEFuDeR market value reached \$276,915.83 by March 31, 2009 and \$326,044.56 by March 31, 2012. In addition, there is a SED spending allocation of over \$13,000 that supports three annual graduate scholarships. When these scholarships are not awarded in a particular year, the monies are recapitalized.

Professor Karol J. Krotki was responsible for all of the SED newsletters since the inception of this organization. His efforts are gratefully appreciated by the SED membership. This newsletter provides important information to its membership to bring all up to date with regards to the activities of the Society of Edmonton Demographers (SED) and sponsored events for 2011. As usual, the 21st Warren E. Kalbach Population Conference was well received; and the endowment fund enabled three Ph.D. and three MA students to be awarded scholarships. The Society continues to be the vanguard of demography in the Province of Alberta. The significant details of all these extremely successful events are outlined below.



President's Message

Dear SED members,

What an unbelievable year it has been for the Society of Edmonton Demographers! SED activities such as workshops, lunchtime seminars and the inaugural Demography Journal club have kept us busy. On top of the previously mentioned activities, the funding competition paperwork was extremely time consuming with the Alberta Gaming and Liquor Commission (AGLC). Plus, the society was audited by the AGLC and also had to go through an eligibility review with the AGLC.

Yes, SED was randomly selected for an audit of our casino gaming account, for the period of August 1, 2011 to July 31, 2012. The auditors met with the President, Treasurer and Secretary in October, 2012. At that time, all of our bank statements, cheque images and supporting documents were provided to the AGLC to ensure that we complied with the Charitable Gaming Policies and the Society's approved use of proceeds.

In a letter received by SED in November, 2012, from AGLC, it was noted by AGLC that all of the Society's funds were accounted for and our proceeds were spent in accordance with the terms of our license. Thank you to SED Treasurer, Donna Fong, and past and present SED auditors for ensuring the Society has kept good records. As a result of the AGLC audit, a memo was forwarded by the AGLC auditor to AGLC's Eligibility Unit recommending an eligibility review of the SED be completed to determine whether we continued to remain eligible for gaming licensing.

The extremely detailed (and time consuming) eligibility questionnaire was responded to by current SED Executive Members: Alison Yacyshyn, Kwame Boadu, Donna Fong, Rosanna Shih, Shelley Boulianne, Kamrul Islam, Abu Sadat Nurullah, Dave Odynak, Jennifer Hansen, and Wayne McVey (and also SED member, Frank Trovato) who all contributed valuable information about current and historical details regarding our Society. On review of our detailed responses to the eligibility questionnaire, AGLC determined that SED does not deliver a program considered charitable by the AGLC and are therefore, no longer eligible to conduct gaming events.

In a letter dated Jan. 22, 2013 the AGLC Eligibility Unit stated the following, and I quote: "The AGLC acknowledges that SED's activities and programs may be beneficial to the community, however, providing public forums to educate, inform, and discuss population and demographic issues, and helping to encourage and advance research in the related field of study is not considered charitable programming in AGLC Policy. It is also noted that SED provides funding for scholarships through the Alberta Endowment Fund for Demographic Research (AEFuDeR) created in 1989 at the University of Alberta for graduate students at the Masters and PhD levels. However, in the absence of a charitable objective, scholarships are not considered a program for the purpose of gaming eligibility."

The letter continued with the following: "SED must now donate all remaining gaming proceeds to other charitable organizations or uses as approved by the AGLC— these funds cannot be disbursed until written approval from the AGLC. It is also noted by AGLC that the SED worked a casino event on January 7 & 8, 2013, and the funds for that event will be disbursed to SED in mid May, 2013."

The letter also noted that: "Elected SED executive, have determined that SED will contribute our funds to the AEFuDeR and other scholarships related to population studies and demography. We are unable to support individual researchers, conference travel reimbursement, or other financial requests. SED has accrued fantastic financial support for the upcoming 23rd Annual Warren E. Kalbach Population Conference, on March 8, 2013. SED executive have acknowledged that we will have to rely more on sponsorships and membership dues."

The AGLC has provided SED with a good amount of money over the years. In the last year, the SED President and Treasurer have worked very closely with AGLC and we have had several of our requests "not approved" by AGLC licensing clerks. Several SED members have also personally experienced the frustrations of waiting for AGLC deliberations on requests for use of proceeds that personally impacted their research timelines. On the other hand, some other SED members have voiced their concern of our Society garnering funds via casinos. Well, now we turn the page in the Society's history! SED will continue to support research and learning of demography in the Province of Alberta and Canada, to disseminate demographic information of Alberta and Canada and to secure financial support for the first two mandates and, in particular, to support students' who are focusing on demography and population studies.

SED executive (Alison Yacyshyn, Donna Fong, Dave Odynak, and Kwame Boadu) met with Mike Meldrum and Angela Martincevic of the University of Alberta, Faculty of Arts, Office of Advancement, to review the terms of the Alberta Endowment Fund for Demographic Research (AEFuDeR). At the meeting the AEFuDeR document dated 1990-02-21 was discussed and it was great to see that the terms were outlined very clearly by the 1990 SED Executive. The typewritten document reminded me of Dr. Krotki and the spirit of the Society of Edmonton Demographers.

I strongly believe that the current SED executive members have remained true to the mandate of the Society. As disbursement of AGLC funds are being made, we will continue to "support research and learning of demography in the Province of Alberta and Canada" (the first mandate of SED). Onwards and upwards! The current SED executives believe we need to maintain our current relationships and also establish new relationships with those who support learning and research in demography and population studies. The next SED Annual General Meeting has been called for March 8, 2013.

Given our financial state, please ensure that you pay your SED membership dues for the year March 1, 2013 through Feb. 28, 2014.

Sincerely,

Alison Yacyshyn, Ph.D.
Society of Edmonton Demographers President



"History of the Warren E. Kalbach Population Conference"

On February 10, 1989, the Population Research Laboratory, the Department of Sociology, and the Africa and South Asia Studies Committee at the University of Alberta, along with the Edmonton chapter of the Canadian Population Society, held a conference at the U of A on the topic of *"Immigration and Minority Groups."* A special noon-hour presentation was made to Dr. Warren Kalbach for his important contributions to the study of immigration and minority groups.

The following year – 1990 – the population conference was named in Dr. Kalbach's honour. Over the years, Professor Kalbach attended many of the annual conferences organized by the PRL and it was always a pleasure to welcome him back to campus.

He had joined the Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta where he helped bring the Population Research Laboratory into existence in 1966 by hiring its first Director, Wayne McVey. Together, Kalbach and McVey influenced the direction of demographic research in Alberta and in Canada, in particular through the publication of their highly influential book, The Demographic Bases of Canadian Society.

Professor Kalbach left the U of A in the early 1970s for an academic position in Arizona, but then quickly returned to Canada to become a professor at Erindale College, U of T. He taught there until he retired, and then moved to Calgary to become an Adjunct Professor of Sociology at the U of Calgary where his partner, Madeline Richards-Kalbach was employed.

Warren served the Canadian Population Society as President from 1982 to 1984 and was a member of the Royal Society of Canada.

Harvey Krahn, Chair, Department of Sociology

Save the date!

2013 Warren E. Kalbach Population Conference

The 23rd Annual Warren E. Kalbach Population Conference

Theme: "Applying Demographic Techniques to Contemporary Issues"

Friday, March 8th, 2013

Stollery Executive Development Centre

5-40 Alberta School of Business

Business Building

University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta

Email: Society.Edmonton.Demographers@gmail.com

CASINO ROYALE 2013

Thirty-one volunteers contributed to the successful operation of the SED charitable event at Casino Edmonton, January 7th and 8th, 2013.

Many, many thanks for your commitment, focus, and hard work at the 2013 SED charitable casino! Six SED Board members and 25 volunteers covered a total of 40 time slots. SED is very appreciative for the 100% attendance record of casino volunteers, especially those who worked night shifts. It's not easy to stay alert after midnight!

Congratulations to everyone for your excellent work! You have made a tremendous contribution to the Society of Edmonton Demographers. A total of 31 volunteers covered 34 time shifts totaling 258.5 hours. This includes the 33 hours contributed by Donna Fong as General Manager of this casino event. Special thanks to those volunteers who worked two or more shifts: Shelley Pogson (Cashier, 3 shifts), Andrea Werner-Leonard (Banker, 2 shifts), Kim Fong (Countroom Supervisor, 2 shifts), Dave Odynak (Chip Runner, 2 shifts) and Kamrul Islam (Countroom Worker, 2 shifts).

Casino Proceeds: SED is one of 225 non-profit societies licensed in Edmonton for the Alberta Gaming and Liquor Commission's quarterly pool period, January 1, 2013 – March 31, 2013. Pooling is a system of dividing net revenue and losses regardless of which days the casino event was held. SED will receive its pooled share of gaming proceeds from tables and slot machines in mid-May 2013.

Since 1993, SED has received over \$575,000 from 10 casino events ran by SED volunteers. Casino proceeds have been used to support the Alberta Endowment Fund for Demographic Research (graduate student scholarships) at the University of Alberta, annual Warren E. Kalbach Population Conference, Distinguished Demographer Speaker series, student internships at the Population Research Laboratory, research, workshops, conference travel, publishing initiatives, purchase of resource materials, and other demography-related programs. The Department of Sociology at the U of A offers three graduate student scholarships endowed by the Society of Edmonton Demographers (Alberta Endowment Fund for Demographic Research). SED's eligibility for future casino licenses is currently under review by AGLC.

The following is the link for AGLC's licensing eligibility

<http://aglc.ca/licensingeligibility/default.asp>

SED Demography Scholarships

Demographic Scholarship for MA Students

The 2012 Demographic Scholarship for MA Students was awarded to **Dierdre McDonald**. I am currently enrolled in year one of the thesis-based Criminology Master's full-time program where I hope to maximize my initiative and creativity to the betterment of our society. Integrating demographic research methods into my proposed criminological research is integral to understanding not just who criminal offenders are, but who victims of crime are and under what circumstances they came to be victimized. The funds from this scholarship will enable me to achieve my goal of practical demographic research with the Edmonton Police Service. Through this academic experience, I plan to develop research skills with both theoretical and practical applications in the fields of sociology and criminology in order to pursue a career as a criminal researcher. Thanks to the Society of Edmonton Demographers and the Demographic Scholarship for MA students, this passion can be realized while providing an integral and enduring service to our community.

Society of Edmonton Demographers Graduate Scholarship

The 2011 SED Graduate Scholarship was awarded to **Mr. Kamrul Islam**. Mr. Islam's doctoral research under the guidance of Dr. Frank Trovato is exploring the impact of migration on fertility among immigrant women in Alberta utilizing data from the 2010 Alberta Fertility Survey and the 2006 Canadian Census. Alberta is one of the highest migrant receiving provinces in Canada. More specifically, it investigates the impact of migration on cumulative fertility (i.e., number of children ever born) and transition to parity-specific fertility (i.e., time to first birth from age 15, time to second birth from the first, and time to third from the second) of the first generation immigrants and their second generation descendants. Using data from the 2010 Alberta Fertility Survey, I analyze transition to parity-specific fertility and cumulative fertility through the application of event history analysis and Ordinary Least Square regression respectively. From a policy perspective, the knowledge from my research will be of value toward the formulation of policies to better assist immigrant women in regard to their family building patterns such as to minimize the negative impacts of disruption associated with migration. This research will not only contribute to the demographic literature, but also will generate interest in conducting further studies on immigrants family patterns as an integral component of their integration into Canadian society. This research will expand existing theories of fertility differentials among immigrants in Canada. Mr. Islam comes to us from Bangladesh.

Karol J. Krotki Population Research Graduate Scholarship

The 2011 Population Research Graduate Scholarship has been awarded to **Manoj Misra**. Manoj Misra is a doctoral candidate with research interests in food security/sovereignty, globalization, climate change, poverty and inequality. Misra's doctoral dissertation will focus on the impacts of climate change and globalization on the food security of Bangladesh peasantry. Dr. Sourayan Mookerjee is Manoj's dissertation supervisor.

SED Supports National Population Journal

SED continued to promote and support program delivery in the field of demography. The Canadian Studies in Population has been the main demographic journal of Canada since 1974. The Society of Edmonton Demographers approved a third funding award in support of the Canadian Studies in Population.

The Canadian Studies in Population has returned to its original location in the Population Research Laboratory. Dr. Frank Trovato is the current Editor of the Journal. This Journal is currently online through the Canadian Population Society's website. The Journal presently has all of the published articles back to the year 2000 on the electronic web site.

Volume 38 of the Canadian Studies in Population is the final published print version of the Journal. Commencing in 2012 this international journal will only be available as an Open Access electronic journal, free to all scholars in the world.

Population Research Laboratory Internship

SED has provided funding for student internships at the Population Research Laboratory at the University of Alberta since 2008. Established in 1966, the Population Research Laboratory is a centre for social science and demographic research. Although the tasks of the PRL intern changes by year, fulfilling SED's mandate of advancing demographic research and activity in Alberta remains central to the intern's duties.

The Small Groups Laboratory/Centre for Experimental Sociology

The Small Groups Laboratory was founded in 1966, renamed the Centre for Experimental Sociology in 1976 and closed in 2008.

The Department of Sociology's 1995 Self-Study Report to the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research states (page 6):

The Centre for Experimental Sociology was established in 1976 as a modern research facility for the experimental analysis of human behaviour. Major functions of the Centre include promoting research and publication on human behaviour; providing information and discussion about human behaviour through a weekly seminar; and contributing to the intellectual climate of the University through invited presentations by scholars in the fields of social, biological and medical sciences.

Currently, the Centre operates with a Director (Professor David Pierce), Executive Committee, seven faculty Associates, and five graduate students as Affiliates. In terms of graduate education, the Centre has active involvement with students who use the facilities to conduct experimental research for their theses or dissertations. Recent projects by graduate students have involved the social psychology of self-perception, observational learning and pain perception, and maximization of reward in decision-making situations. The Centre also provides opportunities for graduate students to become involved in interdisciplinary research on physical activity, food intake and anorexia with faculty in Sociology, Psychology, and Medicine. Research by graduate students at the Centre has been published in a variety of journals in the social, behavioural and medical sciences.

A poster (see page 386 in this volume) from the mid-1970s describes the Centre for Experimental Sociology as follows:

[The Centre] is a laboratory facility for experimental investigation of social processes. The Centre provides interaction settings for individual and group research involving experimental control of fundamental social variables. A complete range of audio-visual and stimulus programming equipment allows flexibility in research design. Studies from diverse areas of sociology and social psychology are welcomed, including communication networks, social

exchange and power, human aggression, crowding and personal space, status and interaction, cooperation and competition, etc. Students interested in experimental research should contact Dr. W. D. Pierce or Dr. W. [A.] Harrell for further information.

The Centre was located on the first floor of the Tory Building and featured a wall with one-way glass so that the experimenters could unobtrusively observe social behaviour.

The Visual Cultural Research Laboratory/Intermedia Research Studio

by Dr. Sourayan Mookerjea
Director, Intermedia Research Studio
Department of Sociology
University of Alberta

The Intermedia Research Studio is engaged in a collective program of research carried out through several different kinds of events and ongoing probes.

The concept of intermediation is central to the studio's research and the roots of this problematic go back to the major social transformations that followed the fall of the British Empire, the rise of U.S. hegemony and to the consequent emergence of what the social theorist-artist Guy Debord called the "society of the spectacle".

Debord drew the lesson that in such a society of the spectacle, all ways people can negotiate the problem of belonging or not belonging to each other or to this or that institution was now going to be MEDIATED by the production of desire, images and the various new kinds of communication technologies that were rapidly appearing during the postwar boom.

The works of two Canadian communication theorists—Harold Innis and Marshall McLuhan—enable us to add an important refinement to the issues at hand hereby arguing first that all technology is in one way or another communication technology and second that it makes no sense to study them in isolation because they constitute a media environment or a field of intermediation.

The next step in the emergence of this problematic is the wide range of subsequent historical and social transformations that all loosely and imprecisely have been designated by the term globalization. The main significance of this for the studio's research is that these changes in the world have made apparent the inescapable contingency that any and all kinds of social scientific and humanistic research either explicitly or implicitly say something about the contingent processes of capitalist social reproduction.

Consequently, all kinds of research in the social sciences and humanities in some way or another then confront the issue of describing contradictions that people embody, inhabit and that make up the defining characteristics of our historical moment. However, the prospect of describing contradictions raises all kinds of representational problems. How do you describe contradictions when, for example, ideological depoliticization makes contradictions disappear into thin air? How do you describe them since they are, on the one hand systemic, and on the other, never one but always a tangle of many? How do you represent contradictions when they intermediate the politics of belonging or not belonging? How do you describe contradictions when they are as affective as they are meaningful, as embodied as they are phantasmatic or prosthetic, when they are distributed through a space or a time between the visible and the intelligible? Lastly, how do you describe thickly, as the ethnographers among us say, contradictions when social contradictions are not reducible to logical ones since they involve temporalities and emplacements and dislocations?

These then are the very broad terms of the research problematic that the Intermedia Studio is currently pursuing. This research problematic is meant to provide an ongoing context of intermedia studies for students and faculty to collaborate in, interrogate, critique, deconstruct or displace through specific research probes.

WHAT IS INTERMEDIA RESEARCH CREATION?

- * research
- * pedagogy
- * research that supports and fosters collaboration
- * research that invents a syntax of gestures to pose determinate questions pulled out of history through symptoms of crises
- * research that adapts a place into time bias poems and subaltern counter-environments as research probes

RESEARCH INTERMEDIATION

Researchers can bring their work to the studio at any of the following key turning points of their research process:

Discovery and formation: explorations through which research questions are conjured and crystallized.

Investigation: methodological innovation enabling one to pursue the trail of research questions.

Critical Reflection: data analysis, immersion in the object, material saturation from which one searches for an arc of an argument.

Knowledge Mobilization: when you need to develop strategies and media for communicating your research to colleagues, peers, constituencies, stakeholders and publics.

STUDIO HISTORY

The Intermedia Research Studio opened in 2006 as an advanced audio/visual research lab. Prior to this time, the IRS was named the Visual Culture Research lab. The VCR was established in 2002 by Canada Research Chair in Theory and Culture, Derek Sayer with the help of Craig Campbell and others.

Former Studio Directors

Dr. Ronjon Datta

Dr. Rob Shields

Dr. Derek Sayer

Former Studio Producers

Andriko Lozowy

Craig Campbell

Former Research Assistants

Cindy Owre

Jason Chalmers

Bozhin Traykov

Janine Muster

Andriko Lozowy

Craig Campbell

CURRENT DIRECTOR

Dr. Sourayan Mookerjee

Research Fellows

Dr. Anne Winkler

Dr. Manoj Misra

Research Assistant

Arpita Mukherjee

June 15th 2017

Chapter Six

Newsletters

Weekside kept the members of the Department informed about weekly news from 1969 to 2000. The following features the first and last *Weekside* publications.

Backside was a facetious parallel written anonymously.



Welcome to the WEEK-SIDE of Sociology. After some printing delays our bulletin has finally arrived and will appear weekly throughout the year.

The intention of WEEK-SIDE is to pull together the numerous memos and announcements that go out separately through the main office, and to distribute to members of the department a "one package affair" namely the WEEK-SIDE.

Individuals or committees wishing to use the WEEK-SIDE are requested to put their items in Bob Tompkins mail box by 12 noon of each Wednesday, in a legible form and marked for WEEK-SIDE.

Initially 100 copies of WEEK-SIDE will be printed, to be distributed to faculty and graduate students on Friday mornings. Extra copies will be available in the main office.

NOTICE AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

Professor Hirabayashi on a working-vacation is due back on September 4th.

Professor Forster, teaching in Hawaii for the summer is expected back on September 15th.

Welcome back to Professor Nettler who is active once again in the department after a year's rest (?).

Graduate Student Registration takes place during the week of September 8th to 11th. Program Forms are to be approved by the Acting Associate Chairman, Bill Meloff by Friday, September 5th.

Undergraduate Registration takes place during the week of September 8th to 11th; and regular lectures start on Friday September 12th. The Department expects well over 5000 students to be taking sociology courses, 2300 of these introductory Sociology.

Noise on the 5th Floor Tory results from the conversion of the two seminar rooms into new

offices. The main office of the department is being enlarged at the same time. New mail boxes will be provided for all faculty and graduate students.

The Population Library is being enlarged to provide more space for books and research.

Rooms 1-80 and 1-81 on the first floor Tory are being converted into seminar rooms; 1-80 will be used both as a seminar room and an Honours Students workroom.

After much effort and adaptation, the Timetable has been released and distributed. Additional copies may be obtained from the main office. Minor room changes and possibly some additional course sections could be added in early September. But by the 15th of September, the Timetable should be locked tight.

A word of thanks to Stan Cowley and Pete Engstad graduate representatives on the Executive Council, who assumed the responsibility of assigning offices to the graduate students. Graduate students now know to whom they should complain, or thank! Comparing our facilities to other departments, we are pretty well off, for this coming year. Graduate students wishing to drop their books or hang their coats while in Tory, are welcome to use the lounge on the 5th floor.

Welcome to two new employees of the department. Linda Bruner has been hired as a receptionist and will handle incoming phone calls as well as enquiries at the front desk. Anita Stroud is working on the first floor Tory as our key-punch operator.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Executive Council met in May, June, July, and had a special meeting in August. Minutes of these meetings are available in the front office for anyone who has not already received a summarized version. The next meeting of the Executive Council will be in mid-September.

when all the members are back on campus. Date to be announced later. Members of the Executive Council are: Hirasbayashi, Davis, Meloff Krotki, Larson, Engstad, and Cowley.

Substantive Area Theory Committee, under the chairmanship of A.K. Davis meets on September 9th, 4 p.m.

PROFESSIONAL

Karol Krotki, Staff Associate for the Human Resources Research Council, will now act as a liaison between HRRC and the Department of Sociology. Karol informs us that applications for the 1969/70 research grants will soon be available and suggests that department members begin planning research projects: "A project which is specific, conforms to basic principles of research design, and is related to Canada, stands a high chance of being successful".

Brigham Card of the Faculty of Education brings to our attention Perspectives on Regions and Regionalism. This book (paperback) available for \$3.00 in the University Bookstore, consists of papers presented at the last annual meeting of the Western Association of Anthropology and Sociology. It is suitable for courses in social problems, deviance, Canadian Society, and demography.

Karol Mellicke has been appointed Chairman of an Ad Hoc Committee on Medical Sociology in the department. With the sudden death of Mary Hendrickson and the departure of Don Larsen, to Calgary, this area in the department has seen the loss of two industrious medical sociologists.

Ph.D. Candidates Don McLeod and Jim Vantour have accepted positions at the University of Carlton, in Ottawa. Marlene Mackie has accepted a position at the University of Calgary, and Musa Khalil will be teaching at the University of Manitoba.

Welcome to our new instructors in the Department. Mrs. (Rosselind) Sydie, Social Problems and Industrial; Bill Novasky, Social Problems and Medical; Carlo Caldarola, Social Problems, Religion, and Theory; Gordon Fearn, Organization, Social Psychology, and Juvenile Delinquency; Elwood Guernsey, Social Psychology, and Theory; Earle Snider, Social Class, and Urban Sociology;

Fred Sukdeo, Urban Sociology; Binky Tan, Introductory and Organization; Mike Gillespie, Methodology; Raj Pannu, Professions and Organization; Garbachan Paul, and Alex Matejko are due here in January.

SOCIOLOGY UNDERGRADUATE ORGANIZATION

Earl Silver, representing the above organization has had some communication with the department this summer and wishes to convey the following message to faculty members: "A brief has been submitted by SUO (Sociology Undergraduate Organization) explaining the goals, budget, and operation of the organization. Since the faculty will in all probability be asked to support or reject this association, the opportunity is now available to you to investigate it in order to form an intelligent opinion when approached by the Executive at the Faculty meeting in September just as the winter session is starting. There is also a request for funds from the University which also entails departmental approval. A copy of the brief can be obtained from Bob Tompkins. Any enquiries would be much appreciated".

AND SO TO END

Well this is it: our first edition of the WEEK-SIDE, our departmental newsletter. Criticism, both constructive and destructive will be heard and listened to, but not necessarily printed!

Next edition, Friday September 5th. Deadline for submissions, Wednesday 12 noon, September 3rd.

P.S. Articles and letters to the editor are most welcomed. Payment is a "thanks"!

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University of Alberta

BACK SIDE

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY GLOBAL CULTURE, FEB. 1998

PROFESSIONAL NEWS

International Congress of Sociology:

The executive members of the ICS recently approved a name change. Effectively immediately, the new name of the association is the *Global Society for the Study of Culture*. The executive also reminds sociologists that they must turn in their membership cards in return for the new name and logo.

Methodology Section of the American Sociological Association.

The acting chairwoman forwarded an important notice of motion which will be discussed at the next general meeting. The motion reads "Given that rationality is officially recognized as dead, and given that it has been replaced by post-modern reality, the executive of the methodology section of the American Sociological Association hereby moves that this section should be permanently disbanded and that refunds should be provided to members". The chair's letter indicates that a recent poll of member methodologists indicates 93.7% agreement with this motion (s.e. of plus or minus 1.2 at the .001 level of significance).

UNIVERSITY NEWS

The Criminology SAC.

The criminology SAC recently met and unanimously agreed to change the name of upcoming *Gwynne Nettler Symposia*. Although Professor Nettler's name has served the department well for 15 years,

the SAC recommends that the name be changed to the *Michel Foucault Discourse on Important Things*. The crim SAC also invites departmental members to nominate really interesting people for consideration as future speakers.

The Demography SAC: A majority of members of the demography SAC recently met and voted to change the name of the Warren Kalbach Symposium to the United Nations Globalization Lecture. Unfortunately, this was not a unanimous decision and the dissenting committee members voted to return their Royal Society memberships in protest.

AASUA Seminar on Career Changes and Alternatives.

The academic staff association has arranged to present a special seminar on career changes within the sociological profession. This is an all day seminar which will take place on Feb. 29, 1998 and it will include the following topics: a) How to overcome your theoretical and methodological training and make the switch to postmodern thinking. b) How to apply for jobs in the McIndustry age c) How to overcome low self-esteem and convince your family of your worth even though you only have a sociology Ph.D. This series is highly recommended for faculty who have been in the department for more than 10 years.

University Board of Governors: The University Board of Governors recently



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BACK SIDE

passed a motion which restricts faculty teaching to the Graduate Level. Effective in 1999, tenured faculty will not be allowed to teach undergraduate students and must restrict their contact to graduate students. After this date, all undergraduate classes will be staffed by Sessionals, Teaching Assistants, or by Untenured Visiting Professors. This motion was a response to the many heated arguments which asserted that tenured faculty had bad teaching ratings, didn't know their material, and were just plain boring. Cost efficiency experts also demonstrated that the restriction of faculty teaching to the graduate level is what the public wanted, and that such a move would result in more resources being allocated by the Province to the University

JOB OPENINGS

Department of English: The Department of English is looking for a Ph.D. in sociology who will be responsible for teaching undergraduate courses in nomism and postmodern identity.

Sociology Resource Centre: The sociology resource center is looking for an undergraduate student who will supervise the project to remove all references to theorists whose ideas are more than 20 years old.

Congratulations!

The Department of Sociology would like to extend congratulations to **Dr. Herb Northcott** on his receiving a **2000-2001 Killam Annual Professorship**.

The Department extends congratulations to former graduate student **Alison Yacyshyn** who has recently won first prize in the **2000 CPS Student Paper Competition** with a compressed paper from her masters thesis.

Lectures

Rural Economy and coop Chair Program Seminar presents **Murray Fulton** from the University of Saskatchewan to speak on "Challenges for Cooperatives in the Next Decade". The lecture will be held on June 9th, 2000 at 10:00 am in room 550, General Services Bldg.

Research Days

The **Centre for Health Promotion Studies** is holding a **Research Day** on June 10th, 2000 from 9:00 am to 4:30 pm. Phone 492-8661 or email chps.research@ualberta.ca to register by June 8th. Events to take place in Alumni House.

The University of Alberta Faculty of Extension presents the **3rd Showcase 2000 Open House** in which U of A faculty and staff will demonstrate technology enhanced materials for teaching and learning. For more information see www.atl.ualberta.ca

Call for Papers

The organizers of **Beyond Hope; Constructing British Columbia in Practice and Theory**, a conference, welcome paper and session proposals from every discipline on any British Columbian topic. Deadline for submission of work is June 15th. For general information contact John Belshaw at belshaw@cariboo.bc.ca

Weekside Smile ☺

Warning! Read before using Department Photocopiers!!

These machines are subject to breakdown during periods of critical need. A special circuit in each machine called a "critical detector" senses the operator's emotional state in terms of how desperate he or she is to use the machine. The "critical detector" then creates a malfunction proportional to the desperation of the operator. Threatening the machine with violence will only aggravate the situation. Likewise, attempts to use the other machine may cause it to also malfunction. (They belong to the same union.) Keep cool and say nice things to the machines. Nothing else seems to work. Never let anything mechanical know you are in a hurry.

Chapter Seven. Conclusion

Compiling a history of the Department of Sociology has been a labour of love and insanity. I have been reminded frequently over the years that a history of the department has no academic merit. It is not publishable in any credible academic venue. It tells what we already know, in general terms at least. It tells a specific story in some detail but does not add to the body of knowledge about the discipline of sociology. There are no comparisons with other departments of sociology in other universities. And this work does not “theorize” the discipline. Some write of a sociology of sociology; I am aware that others think that there is no such thing. This work does not claim to contribute to a sociology of sociology. I view this history of the Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta as data that someone at some future time might use in a more comprehensive analysis of the emergence and development of sociology in Canada and elsewhere. I do hope that someone in the future will be glad that this book was written and will add to it, update it, and perhaps advance a particular analysis.

As I have observed above, this book contains “data”. There are data in the form of biographies, reminiscences, lists of professors, lists of graduate students and their thesis titles, copies of historical documents, and so on. Nevertheless, this book is incomplete. There is so much more “data” that could have been included. For example, a person could review the books, articles, and reports written by professors over the years. And a person could collect biographies of former students and report on their careers following graduation. A students’ hall of fame would be of interest. One reason to produce a departmental history is to provide documentation about the merits of the discipline and of the department: students trained, knowledge created, and so on. This work is a step in that direction but much more could be done to document the contributions of the Department of Sociology over the years. But my time and energy for this project are at an end. So, it is a work in progress which I leave to some future colleague to continue.

