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Review of Kimball Young on Transition of Sociology, 1912-1968: An Oral Account by the 35th President of the ASA

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tations are equally adequate to meet the task at hand. Unfortunately, consideration of this question lies outside the frame developed by Hazelrigg. I would look toward Hazelrigg's treatment of this question with interest. Overall, this is a strong and sophisticated statement regarding the social production of nature. Those scholars interested in the idea of nature need to engage the arguments developed here by Hazelrigg.

—Robert J. Brulle
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Other Issues

LINDSTROM, FRED B., RONALD A. HARDERT AND LAURA L. JOHNSON (eds.). *Kimball Young on Sociology in Transition, 1912-1968: An Oral Account by the 35th President of the ASA*. Lanham, MD: University Press of America, 1995. 184 pp. \$39.00 (cloth); \$29.50 (paper).

According to Kimball Young, "My five quarters at Chicago fixed me for life" (p. xix). This account of Kimball Young's career begins with his experience at the University of Chicago where he obtained an A.M. in 1918. These early experiences with the founders of the Chicago School had a lasting impact on his career in sociology. Young's memoirs focus on his relationships with his mentors, colleagues and students at Chicago and at the subsequent colleges and universities with which he worked. This oral history offers remarkable insights into the lives of scholars who shaped sociology in the first two-thirds of the century.

The volume's editors relate the career of Kimball Young to the development of sociology, suggesting that both experienced important transitions during this time. As the grandson of Brigham Young, the Mormon prophet, and the product of a cohesive Mormon community, Young's anecdotes reveal the development of a sheltered young man into a well-known sociologist. Most important, his memoirs detail his continuous interaction with other scholars inside and outside the discipline and his strong commitment to scholarship. In this regard, his career exemplifies the best of the Chicago tradition: the pursuit of both specialized and cross-disciplinary interests, active participation in the academy and productive engagement with colleagues and students.

The instruction Young received from Chicago sociologists, Albion Small, W. I. Thomas and George Herbert Mead, oriented him early on to the environmental factors affecting personality development

and social interaction processes. Robert Park and Florian Znaniecki contributed to Young's interests in community studies, race relations and cultural dynamics. He was also influenced by fellow students Herbert Blumer and Harold Lasswell in his pursuit of social psychology. Later, when Young taught at the University of Chicago, he benefitted from the work of Ernest Burgess in family, Everett and Helen Hughes and W. Lloyd Warner in community, Alfred Radcliffe-Brown in anthropology, and Louis Wirth and Ed Shils in sociology of knowledge.

Young continued to develop the interests he first explored at Chicago while pursuing his Ph.D. at Stanford with psychologist Lewis Terman. For example, he informally studied culture and the work of Sigmund Freud with Berkeley faculty Alfred Kroeber and Robert Lowey. His ongoing support of the Chicago School sometimes drew him into controversy. Young was instrumental in getting W. I. Thomas, his mentor at Chicago, elected ASA president despite major criticism of Thomas's personal life.

Young's account also reveals the persistent influence of his Chicago connection during his tenure at three different departments. For example, at the University of Wisconsin, 1926–1940, he promoted community studies, worked for a year in the Department of Agriculture, and continued his interest in field studies, bringing in Bronislaw Malinowski for lectures and Ralph Linton to join the faculty. Young contributed to social psychology through his own writing and by supporting the work of such students as Abraham Maslow.

Following a period at Queens College from 1940–1947, Young contributed to the war effort by helping to develop a university program in Shrivenham, England. Upon his return to the U.S., he was elected the 35th President of the ASA. In his presidential address, Young spoke of the state's relation to society and its power to influence research. Expressing disappointment in the response to his speech, Young said, "It fell flat on its face. . . . Somebody will wake up to the importance of the topic" (p. 57).

From 1947–1965, Young rebuilt the sociology department at Northwestern University. He mentored new Chicago faculty—Ernest Mowrer, William Byron, Robert Winch, and Douglas More. He also sponsored an interdisciplinary course in anthropology, psychology and sociology and built capabilities in field research and race relations through such faculty as Ray Mack, Scott Greer, Arnold Feldman, John Kitsuse, Aaron Cicourel and Dennis McElrath. Finally, Young published his twenty year study of Mormon polygamy, *Isn't One Wife Enough?*, to favorable reviews. Although his long role as Sociology Series editor of the American Book Company also ended with his retirement from Northwestern, Young continued to work, teaching a seminar on Sociology through Biography at Arizona State University.

Kimball Young's career provides both a benchmark by which to evaluate current sociological endeavors and an important primary source on the influence of Chicago sociology. All students of the history of sociology will appreciate this small volume. The format of the book, which places important information in endnotes at the end of the book instead of in footnotes in the text, is trying at times. Nevertheless, this book tells the valuable story of a man whose memories reveal the unfolding of the discipline of sociology as well as the vital role he played in it.

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ROE, EMERY. *Narrative Policy Analysis: Theory and Practice*. Durham, NC: Duke University Press, 1994. 199 pp. \$39.95 cloth; \$15.95 (paper).

Emery Roe's *Narrative Policy Analysis* has the potential to be somewhat intimidating if one is not familiar with policy analysis or with the postmodern idea that all in the world is text and all that describes it a narrative. But I would not hesitate to recommend this book for anyone who deals with any issues that conflict with someone else's issues. I am a tourism scientist, formerly an English major, interested in rural communities; I've also been described as a Wyoming cowgirl and an environmentalist. I found that what I brought to this book was perfectly applicable. It's not only a book about people like me, it's a book *for* people like me. It is a book that accepts the idea that few rural sociologists, practitioners, policy analysts or even beet farmers are of the purebred variety anymore, if they ever were at all. We bring to our fields and to our work "stories" or narratives which are collections of all the experiences, interests, politics that make "us" up. Though the words "policy analysis" have a crisp, clean, even "sophisticated" sound to them, when we get together at the bargaining table, we are merely junkyard dogs chained to our own narratives made up of past experience and beliefs. The fur will fly over the overlapping territories that these chains define. It is only by unlinking these chains, finding out which pieces of our narratives we have in common, that we can reach agreement.

All policy analysis, according to Roe, must begin by breaking our policies (narratives) down into the parts which define them as stories or arguments. By looking separately at the parts of these nar-