

announcements

survived by her husband of 32 years, historian Jim Borchert.

Jim Borchert

Llewellyn Z. Gross
1914-2014

A member of the ASA for more than 70 years, Llewellyn Z. Gross, professor emeritus, University at Buffalo (SUNY), died on August 21, one month after celebrating his 100th birthday with his family. His wife of 74 years, Genevieve, died a few years before. Lew began his career at the University of Minnesota where he received his doctorate, spent two years at the University of Idaho, before moving onto Buffalo where he taught for 34 years and served as chair for 13 years.

Author or editor of four books and numerous articles, Lew's most influential book is *Symposium on Sociological Theory* (1959). A 1968 study ranked it 16th in a list of 1,000 books that 52 doctoral programs expected their doctoral candidates to know and 10th among living authors.* More than a half-century later many of the contributions to *Symposium* remain relevant and provocative, including an early version of C. Wright Mills' essay "On Intellectual Craftsmanship," and chapters with members of Lew's theory group, Reinhard Bendix, Bennett Berger, Robert Bierstadt, Alvin Gouldner, C. Wright Mills, Gideon Sjöberg, and Kurt H. Wolff.

Lew's intellectual journey began with philosophy and turned to sociology in search of a fuller understanding of human behavior. What he encountered instead was a discipline that was, at the time, intent upon reducing the complexity of human behavior to what could be operationalized and measured—an approach that effectively ruled out one of humankind's most powerful forces, emotion. This conundrum cast this gentle, soft-spoken, and open-minded man in the unlikely role of a disciplinary gadfly who critiqued the dominant trends in the field from Lundberg to Parsons and most recently in a 2008 exchange with Randall Collins (*Contemporary Sociology* 37:2). Throughout his career, he opposed, on philosophical grounds, pressures toward premature paradigmatic closure in the field, advocating, instead a "neodialectical" meta-framework that remained open to interdisciplinary insights into social behavior. For Lew, diversity was both a matter of justice and a methodological imperative. He anticipated the linguistic turn in contemporary scholarship by decades, urging attention to 'patterns' or 'social logics' in language use, which bears affinity to George Lakoff's work on metaphor. Lew saw this social logic as complementing scientific logic with a rational rhetoric of everyday discourse. Or, as he once put it, with a smile and a wink, during a spirited seminar

discussion of postmodernism: a "good rationality" that absorbs well-grounded critiques of Enlightenment rationality but refuses to surrender to irrationality. He believed a neodialectical approach would infuse sociology with new ideas, engender intellectual humility and a self-correcting reflexivity that could produce the kind of sociologically grounded advancement of knowledge envisioned by C.S. Pierce. He lived long enough to see his views vindicated.

Lew's pedagogy was gently Socratic, never confrontational but always probing. Students looking to him for answers were usually disappointed as he was more concerned with providing them with resources to find their own answers. He modeled humane tolerance, displaying zest for and joy in the play of ideas accompanied by deep compassion for human suffering. A fellow graduate student once described him as "a mountain." He explained his odd metaphor saying something to the effect that "Dr. Gross's intellect is so formidable that it is impossible to reach the summit, but the rewards are in the effort and they are inexhaustible." My own contact with Lew spanned more than a half-century, from student to friend, and that metaphor has never lost its resonance.

A theorist first, and perhaps as much philosopher as sociologist, Lew nonetheless undertook a broad range of applied studies in social psychology, medical sociology, educational sociology, social stratification, and organizational analysis. His commitments to openness and reflexivity did not prevent him from drawing conclusions though he always regarded the closure that produced them as temporary.

In retirement, he continued to write but his audience gradually shifted from the profession to family and friends. Never losing his sense of humor, in recent years, he sometimes signed letters, "Still alive, Lew." He was pleased that he could still do his own planting until he was 89; and he didn't mean petunias, but trees, acres of them.

Sue Curry Jansen, Muhlenberg College

*B.J. Kelly, *Sociology and Social Research* 48 (1968): 449-53.

Harvey Huston Marshall
1939 – 2014

Harvey Marshall joined the Purdue faculty in 1969 after obtaining the PhD in sociology from the University of Southern California. He also received a bachelor's degree in sociology from San Francisco State University and a master's degree in sociology from Washington State University. Marshall was an urban sociologist, demographer, and quantitative methodologist. One of his early contributions to the Department was the creation of an advanced statistics sequence that was required for all graduate students.

Professor Marshall's entire career was as a teacher and scholar and he published extensively on changing patterns of urban change in major metropolitan areas in the United States. Among his many contributions was his early analysis of so-called "white flight" in urban areas as a response to changing policies in school desegregation. Later in his career his interests included the sociology of developing nations. During the 1990-1991 academic year, he was a visiting professor of sociology at the University of Hamburg, Germany. This experience contributed to his growing interest in comparing developed and developing nations.

Professor Marshall was born in San Diego, California, on November 25, 1939, and he grew up in a military family which entailed frequent moves. In 1956, he joined the U.S. Navy, serving on the USS Carbonero, a submarine on duty in the Pacific. Following his time in the Navy, he returned to San Francisco and began his academic studies.

Professor Marshall passed away on May 23, 2014, and is survived by his wife Joan, who is Senior Associate Dean in the College of Liberal Arts, and his son Jeffery who attained his PhD in economics from Stanford University.

Carolyn Cummings Perrucci and Robert Perrucci, Purdue University

Norman Miller
1921-2014

On March 26, 2014, Norman Miller died at his home in Brookline, MA. Ben Miller, Norman's son, organized a June 22 memorial gathering for family and friends. This obituary draws freely on the statements written to mark Norman's passing.

Norman was born in Romania, was raised in Philadelphia, and during WWII served in the U.S. Army. Ben Miller wrote of his father's age that "he was either 92 or 93 depending on whether you believe the Romanians or the Army." Following the war, he studied for his PhD at Columbia University, where he studied under Robert K. Merton.

At the time of his death, Norman was Professor of Sociology Emeritus at Trinity College in Hartford, CT. Norman arrived at Trinity in 1969. Like several other male liberal arts schools in New England, Trinity offered no sociology. The college recruited Norman specifically to found a sociology department. In that same year the College went coed. Rebecca Adams, University of North Carolina-Greensboro and one of the first sociology graduates, especially appreciated Norman's supportive attention to the work of women sociologists. It is a tribute to Norman that in this environment he successfully established a department that within three years increased in size with tenure track posts and, at Norman's behest, recruited a new chair to routinize the founder's charisma. Norman

was certainly a charismatic figure to many of his students and colleagues, and like most such figures was not only inspiring but also challenging, perhaps even intimidating. As Steven Barkan, another of his early students writes "... he was gruff but loving, or should I say loving but gruff. He continuously prodded me to think like a sociologist and constantly told me in a commanding tone, 'Don't psychologize!'"

Recruited in 1972 to follow Norman as chair of the newly enlarged sociology department, I can attest that Norman laid a solid intellectual foundation for sociology at Trinity College. From the start, Norman emphasized the integration of teaching and research. He provided students with training and equipment to analyze data and then initiated a departmental survey of the freshman class each year to provide data for use in courses. He also established a sociology laboratory and a corps of student laboratory assistants. These both enhanced the new department's presence on the campus and attracted research-oriented students, a number of whom went on to graduate school and notable professional careers as sociologists. As Steven Barkan, University of Maine, observed, "He trained several future sociologists in data analysis with card sorters and keypunch machines, and it never bothered him when a card got shredded." To name just a few of the earliest, students include Jeffery Chin, LeMoyne College, and Diane Colasanto, co-founder and retired President of Princeton Survey Research Associates. Colasanto noted that it was from Norman that she learned "how much you can learn from the careful and clever analysis of data."

Before Trinity, Norman held positions at New York University, the University of Chicago, the National Opinion Research Center, and the University of Buffalo. Norman's intellectual collegiality is evident in his many coauthored papers and articles with other eminent social scientists in a variety of substantive areas. And from the beginning to the end, his scholarly advice was sought and respected. For example at Buffalo in the 1950s he taught with Alvin Gouldner who wrote in the preface to his early book *Patterns of Industrial Bureaucracy*.

Judaism and Jewish life was a central theme running through Norman's life and career and a central matter of study after his retirement in 1988. Thus one of his earliest projects was the study of leadership in the Jewish community and one of his chief accomplishments in retirement was his founding of Mendele, a free moderated mailing list devoted to the Yiddish language and Yiddish-related news. Harold Bershad, Emeritus at the University of Pennsylvania, described Mendele: "The meanings and origins of words and idiomatic expressions my