

## Obituaries



CARL CLEVELAND TAYLOR  
1884-1975

Carl Cleveland Taylor, former president of the American Sociological Association (1946) and of the Rural Sociological Society (1939), died on February 10, 1975, in Arlington, Virginia. His death came only a few months after he had passed his ninetieth birthday, and after a lengthy period of incapacitation. With his going the field of sociology lost one of the last survivors of the small group of distinguished men and women who transformed it from a small, upstart pretender in the realm of academic affairs and governmental service (and with no standing at all in industrial matters) into a scientific discipline of considerable importance. In its theoretical aspects and the applied features as well, our branch of knowledge owes much to his perceptive mind, his determination, his dedication to the profession, and his ability in administrative affairs. Most of all he was a friend, a true friend, on whom hundreds of younger sociologists could count.

Carl Taylor was born in Harlan, Shelby County, Iowa on December 16, 1884, and graduated from nearby Drake University in 1911. A few years later, 1914, he received an MA degree from the University of Texas, and in 1918 the PhD in sociology from the University of Missouri. He taught at the University of Texas, the University of Missouri (1916-1920), and North Carolina State University (1920-1923). From 1923 to 1931 he was dean of the graduate school at the latter; and for the years 1931-33 he was engaged in research and writing in North Carolina. Early in the administration of President Franklin D. Roosevelt he began his work with the Federal government, which terminated only with his retirement in 1953. At first he was special assistant to the director of the Division of Subsistence Homesteads in the Department of Interior (1933-34), then regional director of the Land Policy Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration (1934-35); and assistant administrator of the Resettlement Administration (1935-37). While serving in the latter capacity he also became Head of the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Department of Agriculture, where he was a tower of strength in sociological matters within governmental circles for eighteen years. In 1942 and 1943, while on leave from his position in Washington, he spent 13 months in Argentina doing the research that led to the publication of his classic *Rural Life in Argentina* (Louisiana State University Press, 1948). Following his retirement from governmental service he engaged widely in advisory and other kinds of professional work, including a

period (1953-54) as community development advisor with the International Cooperation Administration, consultant in rural development with the United Nations, and extensive periods of consultation work with the Ford Foundation in India.

The literature in the field of sociology has been greatly enriched by the titles of which he is the author. When, following the Report of the Roosevelt (Theodore) Commission on Country Life, the "Survey Movement" was in its heyday, the publication of his *The Social Survey, Its History and Methods* (1919), added both substance and system in a very important methodological development. Shortly after during his early years at North Carolina State University, in collaboration with Carle G. Zimmerman, a graduate student who had accompanied him in the transfer from Missouri, he published the classical study entitled *Rural Organization: A Study of Primary Groups in Wake County, N.C.* (1922). In 1926 his *Rural Sociology*, one of the first textbooks in that field, appeared, and in 1933 a revised edition of it came out.

During his years in Washington, Taylor published alone or in cooperation with others dozens of important research reports, and two books that long will be read by all those seeking to know the fundamentals of life and labor in the rural districts, also came out of this period of his work. The first of these is *Rural Life in Argentina*, mentioned above, and the second, in collaboration with several of his closest associates in the division he headed, is entitled *Rural Life in the United States* (1949). Before he retired from government service Taylor also had completed his lifelong study of *The Farmers' Movement, 1920-1920* (1953). And his work in India eventually led to the publication, with a number of co-authors, of *India's Roots of Democracy* (1965).

All of us who were privileged to have Carl C. Taylor as a friend and associate will ever remember him as a stimulating companion, versatile scholar, able speaker, and in short one everyone enjoyed "being around." I shall always remember the four days we spent together at the little town of Uruguayana, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, where we met in August 1942 to discuss the studies we were doing in Argentina and Brazil, respectively. It would be difficult to find a more fitting expression of the tribute we all would like to pay Carl Cleveland Taylor, however, than the poem another noted sociologist, long friend and associate, Lowry Nelson, has composed. Nelson has given permission for its use here.

T. Lynn Smith  
University of Florida

In Memoriam  
Carl Cleveland Taylor  
1884-1975

The land grew him-Iowa land.  
Remembering it fondly,  
He often spoke of it to friends.

He knew it well:  
It's winters white and bleak;  
The cold, the pale sun;  
Fury of it's sometime storms,  
The chores of care and feeding.

Then it's greening springtime,  
The plowing, planting, sowing;  
The seedlings' upward thrust;  
The hatching and the birthing.

He knew the summer's growing;  
The corn, the grain responding  
To the long sun and humid air.  
It's autumn reaping and moving.  
Gathering the crops mature  
The bounty of the year;  
Labor of human hand  
Uniting with the land.

The farm had its seasons;  
So the man:  
The green youth, big with dreams,  
Sought college, higher learning;

New knowledge was wind in sails;  
It bore him far afield,  
To horizons dimly seen.  
He would learn more about those  
Who also knew the land as he knew it  
He also had his years of growing,  
Maturing, ripening;  
Laboring in his new-found field,  
Seeing the fruitage  
From furrows early plowed.  
Then the warmth of success,  
Dreams and promises fulfilled;  
Harvest of labor of the years.  
A season of leisure,  
Comfort of retirement.  
Then his tragic winter;  
The paling sun, the mental dark;  
The flickering flame, then night.  
Farm boy; man of knowledge;  
Mentor of the folk.  
Speak tenderly Muse,  
For the beloved dead.

## CAROLINE B. ROSE 1913 - 1975

Caroline B. Rose died March 25 after a long illness. Sociologist, author, university professor, wife, political strategist, mother, teacher, and friend, to list the more important roles she played so effectively, her life exemplifies many of the trends talented women of her generation experienced. After receiving her B.A. in sociology and history from West Virginia University in 1935, she took a series of positions that had to do with central issues of the Depression era. She became involved in the labor movement through teaching worker education classes for the Steelworkers' Organizing Committee in Wheeling, West Virginia. Following experience in the West Virginia State Employment Office and the Works Progress Administration Adult Education Program, she set off for the University of Chicago in 1942. There, her 1943 M.A. thesis in sociology, *Workers' Education in the United States, 1920-1940*, reflected her twin interests in education and minority groups. Like so many others during World War II, she interrupted her graduate work to go to Washington D.C., as an Assistant Economist in the Statistical Research Section of the War Labor Board.

Returning to the University of Chicago after a year, Caroline specialized in race relations, population problems, and urban sociology with labor economics as her outside field. By 1946, she had completed all of her work for the doctorate except for the dissertation. She never finished it and so never received the Ph.D. In the interim, she had met and married Arnold Rose, thereby continuing a fruitful collaboration that began with their joint work on *An American Dilemma* and ended only with his death in 1968. Their partnership was such that she believed one Ph.D. was sufficient for the two.

Her years as wife and mother were busy with family responsibilities and volunteer activities. She and Arnold had three children, Richard, Ruth, and Dorothy. Her interest in the Girl Scouts of America stemmed from that of her daughters, but her work with the organization reflected her own enthusiasm and sociological skills. For despite her willing acceptance of the primacy of her family roles, she continued to develop as a sociologist. She reported later that while Arnold would be busy writing in his office at home with the door shut, she, too, would be writing on the dining room table, but also keeping "one eye out" for the children playing near her.

Her intellectual efforts joined those of Arnold Rose in their 1948, *America Divided*, which along with the earlier *An American Dilemma* established his reputation as an authority on race relations. Caroline's name as well as his was also on a text, *Sociology: The Study of Human Relations* which she

revised after his death, and she co-authored the book, *Minority Problems* with him as well as several articles. In addition, Arnold recognized her "valuable" editorial help and criticisms in the acknowledgments with which he began most of his other works. It is appropriate, therefore, that the Arnold and Caroline B. Rose Monograph Series bears both their names. The two of them created a shared existence based on common interests and affection that produced an intellectual excitement from which friends, colleagues, and students benefited. Caroline once remarked that she had never found anyone else with whom she so enjoyed discussing sociology, the arts, politics, and the myriad other concerns that made their lives so full.

Caroline, however, established a life apart from that involving her family and her sociological collaboration with Arnold Rose. She relished teaching and her students valued her efforts. She had a dramatic flair that held their interest, and she was constantly experimenting with classroom innovations to improve her effectiveness. After her marriage, she continued her work teaching steel workers, this time in St. Louis, in 1948-1949, under the auspices of the United Steelworkers of America by then a decade past its organizing days. Like other trained faculty wives of that period, she also taught in the Extension Divisions of the universities where her husband was located or in colleges in the area. After teaching in Washington University's Extension program, she became a stalwart in the University of Minnesota's night school. She wrote courses and taught in the same University's correspondence program. She was proud of having offered the first lecture by telephone given in the country to accompany such courses to a class of soldiers at the Duluth Air Force Base. She also taught at Hamline University in their sociology program.

At the same time, she was active in Democratic Farmer-Labor politics. She served as manager for Arnold Rose's successful campaign for Representative in the Minnesota State Legislature, and her skills as political strategist were sought by other candidates running for political office. On her agenda at the time of her death was a session at the 1975 American Sociological Association Meetings in which she was to discuss with women how they could organize to advance their interests.

After Arnold's death, Caroline's interest in minority groups became central. At that time, free from nepotism restrictions, she began her career as a full-time academician in a professional position. An Associate Professor and Chairperson of the Department of Sociology during the initial years of Federal City College, 1968-1970, she necessarily applied her organizational expertise to developing the new department. As private citizen in discussions with Jessie Bernard, Arvonne Fraser, and others, she became increasingly involved in the women's movement. Upon returning to the University of Minnesota as Professor of Sociology in 1970, she was one of the founders of the Council for University Women's Progress. This organization, which she headed at the time of her death, was composed of faculty, staff, and students devoted to equalizing opportunities for women at the University. Always the teacher, she also planned and taught the first course given in the University devoted primarily to material on women.

These activities did not interfere with her contributions to the profession. She was the first woman President of the Midwest Sociological Association and planned the 1973 Annual Meeting. And in all her teaching and writing, she returned again and again to issues of symbolic interaction.

The development of this tradition was the central concern of her own intellectual inquiry.

Through these varied experiences, Caroline became a valued source of strength and counsel for persons beset by problems. An activist without illusions—on her *vita* concerning her University committee work, she wrote, "I must admit that I'm not sure what most of these committees do or what I'm doing on them, so maybe it's a waste of time instead of service to the University."—she worked hard for the world of equal rights in which she believed. An exemplar without pretence, she provided a model for men and women alike. It is women, however, who will particularly miss her zest for the struggle of the disadvantaged and her unmasking of the cant that rationalizes unearned privileges. One of her last pleasures was participating in the planning of the Caroline B. Rose Memorial Women's Fund, whereby a cause dear to her heart would continue to benefit from her interest. Contributions to be used to assist women coming back to school or experiencing discrimination may be sent to 306 Walter Library, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455.

—Joan Aldous  
University of Georgia

## OLIVER CROMWELL COX 1901-1974

Oliver Cox received his B.S., Northwestern University, 1928. M.A., 1932, Ph.D., Chicago, 1938 and taught at Lincoln University (Jefferson, Missouri) for a good many years; he moved to Detroit after retirement. His book, *Caste, Class and Race* (1948) got wide attention; in it and in other writings he insists that race relations do not correspond to caste relations, but are a type of class exploitation. G. S. Ghurye, the Indian student of caste, race, and ethnic groups, reviewed the book at length in the *American Journal of Sociology* (LIV, 466-469); Ghurye agreed that race relations are not caste, but found that Cox did not understand caste and caste literature. Cox's insistence on a Marxist explanation of American race relations put him somewhat at odds with other sociologists of race, black as well as white. In his Introduction to Nathan Hare, *The Black-Anglo-Saxons* (1965), Cox disavows Hare's black nationalism. Thus he heaved to his line. He did not seek glory in ancient African folk-lore; nor did he seek assimilation to the American white middle-class. And he was not a member of any political movement (so far as I know). He sees Park, Paris and Ogburn, of the University of Chicago as "profound liberals" with "praiseworthy attitudes towards Negroes, but still strongly opposed to any definition of them as fully equal to whites." In his later years I had some correspondence with him concerning a massive manuscript on race relations in modern times. It was heavily documented, evidence that he had in his rather lonely way devoted himself to serious scholarly work on this problem; the problem which neither he nor the world could escape.

Cox's most recent publication, "The Jewish Interest in Black Pluralism," appeared in the *Sociological Quarterly*, Spring 1974. Responses, all critical and some angry, appeared in the Winter 1975 issue. Thus he ended his career speaking his mind on a matter where one is attacked on all flanks. Cox had been dead some months when the comments appeared.

I believe he was a lonely, perhaps embittered man. The alternatives are not many, and not attractive for a person of his education and talents who has been made colored by white people and black by those assigned to the same race.

—Everett C. Hughes  
Boston College