

Collaborators and Students

I believe it has already been mentioned that my greatest professional joy has always been working with our wonderful senior colleagues and graduate students. Let's look at them. Looking at these people helps to understand my own work and how it got done.

Senior Colleagues

NEUMA AGUIAR has been a friend since sometime in the early 1970s. We have never written anything together, but I did help her design a research project called the Belo Horizonte Area Survey. Also, I taught in her sociology program for four years, just a decade or so ago. She may be the most versatile research sociologist I know. She works equally well in the styles of ethnography and in those of quantitative analysis. Her specialties are women's studies, time share analysis, and stratification. Her PhD was taken at Washington University in 1969. Neuma also received the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Science from Wisconsin.

SUBBAIAH ANANDAKRISHNA does research in science and technology in India. We met around 1996, when I gave a couple of talks at the Indian Institute for Science and Technology for Development in Delhi. He has since moved to the city of Chennai, in the southeast of India. I have lost contact with him.

JOHN CARY is an Australian. His research uses Joe Woelfel's galileo system to study the behavior of farmers. His PhD was taken in the field of psychology at Melbourne University.

JOSEFA SALETE BARROSA CAVALCANTI. Salete is also my gateway to lots of friends in the Federal University of Pernambuco—Heraldo and Rosália Souto maior, Jorge Jatubá, Alexandrina Sobreira, Silky Weber, and others. Salete did her recent field work on the small farmers in the irrigated areas near the São Francisco River. It should be noted that her PhD was from Manchester University in the UK and that she is well known in France. She spent a year with our group in Madison, and also visited us here in Tucson when she was on a Fulbright in Houston, Texas.

LELAND COOPER (MA, University of Minnesota). Leland was an anthropologist, and the most erudite person I have ever known. Together we traveled all over Minnesota, Leland lecturing all the time. I was lucky to have also served as his assistant in the laboratory he ran at Hamline. We became life-long friends. As the years past, he became well known in the Twin Cities and nationally and was able to obtain grants from the National Science Foundation to carry out excavations in Minnesota. He had studied at the University of Wisconsin and while there served as a teaching assistant for the famous Ralph Linton. Wisconsin's anthropology group gave him a medal for his work. He died several years ago.

OTIS DUDLEY DUNCAN (PhD, Chicago, c1949). Dudley and I had some exchanges in the 1950s and 1960s over similar research concerns. Along with Alex Portes, we published an article that used my Lenawee, Michigan data from the 1950s. It turned out to be quite influential, and among other things, was cited in a book of research methods in 1971 and is still being used by quantitative research methods teachers today.

MARIAH EVANS (PhD, University of Chicago). Mariah worked with Hécio Saraiva and I at

Madison. She and Hécio published an article from our research program in a British journal of sociology. Today she teaches at the University of Nevada in Reno.

PAULINE FOSTER (PhD, Warwick University in England). Pauline spent a year under my supervision at the University of Wisconsin while she was doing her field research in Milwaukee. After taking her degree, she moved to that area, and set up a company to help people who were jobless due to the changes in the city's economy.

RUTH GASSON (PhD, Cambridge University). Ruth spent a year working with our group back in the early 1970s. With William Sewell, she and I published a monograph on attitudes and facilitation in status attainment processes.

WILLIAM JOHN HALLER (PhD, University of Pittsburgh). It may seem strange that my son should be included in this group. But in fact we collaborate on research. He and another of our closest friends and colleagues, Alejandro Portes, do quite a lot of work together on migrants in the Miami area and in Spain. Indeed, Bill spent four years as a post doctoral researcher with Alex at Princeton before going to Clemson where he is now Assistant Professor of Sociology.

LI KANG (PhD, University of Peking, Beijing, PRC). Li was Fei Xiao Tung's doctoral student. His research is on rural China. Li and Bill Haller first met in Beijing when Bill went to see Fei, carrying a letter of introduction from Bill Sewell (see Sewell, below). Li spent a year with our group at Madison.

MAJEED KHAN (PhD, University of Minnesota). Majeed attended Hamline as well as Cambridge University as an undergraduate. (Bill and I also did undergraduate studies at Hamline.) At Minnesota, Majeed worked with the famous rural sociologist, Lowry Nelson. He held a number of important national and international posts after returning to his native Bangladesh. At one time, he was Ambassador to France and to Unesco. In his home country he has served as Minister of Science and Technology and Minister of Education. He has also founded two universities. One is a school of business, the other a school of science and technology. Majeed spent one year working with us at Madison. While there, he had the opportunity to meet with Bill Clinton when the latter was president. He and Bill Haller presented a paper at meetings in Washington, D. C., during his stay with us. I once visited him in Dhaka.

JONATHAN KELLEY (PhD, University of California at Berkeley). Kelley and I have collaborated off and on since 1974. It all began when Pastore (see *Graduate students*) and I were looking for someone to join us in planning the research that Pastore was to use as his *livre docente* thesis, required for admission to the University of Sao Paulo's faculty of economics. I spent six months in Canberra with him in 1981. As this is being written, I believe an article of ours, with Bill Haller, is under review at the *American Journal of Sociology*.

SOLOMON B. LEVINE (PhD, MIT). Sol was a close friend and collaborator for many years. He was the leading expert on labor relations in Japan, and his advice was sought, not only by American scholars but also by Japanese leaders. I have seen with my own eyes the respect in which he was held by top officials in that nation. Among other things, he helped found the Japan Institute of Labor. (For much more information about him, see Wikipedia, Solomon B. Levine, University of Wisconsin.)

JOHN McNELLY (PhD, Michigan State University, c1966). John had been a newspaper reporter in Britain during WWII, and he met his wife, Pamela, while there. Later, he established a couple of local newspapers in California. As a student at the University of Wisconsin in Madison, the city where he grew up, he had been editor of the student newspaper called the *Cardinal*. After his stints in England and in the West, he returned to Madison to do an MA in Journalism. But then his professor moved to Michigan State to help found the first Department of Communication. John went with him, eventually to become the first PhD of the Department. I was on his doctoral committee, and in the small city of East Lansing the McNellys lived a block or two away from our house. Our kids were about the same age and they played together. Later on, John took a position with an MSU project in Latin America. This set him on a career as a specialist in his field in Spanish America. After a couple of years at MSU he was invited to return to Wisconsin as Professor of Journalism. From then on until his retirement we often taught seminars in Latin America together. He attracted quite a number of outstanding journalists from all over South America, at least one of whom is still contacting me with messages to send on to John, who doesn't use email. We still talk to each other over the phone now and then.

SAAD NAGI (PhD, Ohio State University). Saad has been a close friend for many years, beginning in 1982, when I was at OSU as Distinguished Professor of Rural Sociology. He is an Egyptian, and is married to an American named Kay. During our months there, he was the Chair of the Department of Sociology. He and I had many discussions about the future of the department, and it was obvious that he had the authority to improve it. I thought it was focused too much on applied work and needed to add strength in the basics. My suggestions were social psychology and stratification. Then he made me the incredible offer of hiring six new professors of my choosing. But it was then that we learned that Hazel's cancer was progressing. So I turned it down. Today, I sense that Saad's health is not the best and neither is Kay's. I believe he is 86 or so. But he is still working, writing, and maintaining contacts with colleagues.

WILLIAM HAMILTON SEWELL, Sr. (PhD, University of Minnesota, 1940). Bill was my Major Professor at the University of Wisconsin, and a life-long friend. For at least 20 years he and I team-taught the stratification seminar at the UW. Also, we published several research articles together between 1952 and 1970. Two of them (1956 and 1959) changed the way researchers and the public understood the effect of the status of a child's parents on the personality of the child. Another (1957, with Murray A. Straus) cleared up understanding of the relations among status, IQ and the educational and occupational aspirations of youths. Still others (one with Alex Portes, the other with George Ohlendorf) launched and set the standard for many projects by others on the same topic. Each has been republished by others, the one with Alex quite a few times, including abroad, and was still being republished as late as 2007. Except for a couple articles in *Rural Sociology* in 1952, each of these was republished several times. One of ours (1966), together with some that Joe Woelfel, Ed Fink and I did later, popularized the term 'significant other'. It had been around for a couple of decades but until we started using it, was just part of the jargon of sociologists. Also, our work on both personality and aspirations was picked up and used by the public education community. Finally, it must be added that Nobel Peace Laureate, Alva Myrdal, sat in on our stratification seminar during a semester that her husband, Gunnar (Nobel Laureate in Economics) spent at the University of Wisconsin.

JOSE ISRAEL VARGAS (PhD, Cambridge University, 1959). Vargas is one of the movers and shakers of the world. For years he was the Chairman of Unesco's executive commission. He has also served as Minister of Science and Technology in Brazil, as well as the nation's Secretary of Industrial Development. Vargas and I became acquainted at the suggestion of Hécio Saraiva (see below). At the time, Hécio was serving as a director of the Joao Pinheiro Foundation, then a physical research agency headed by Vargas. I invited him to give a talk at Wisconsin. I gave him a ride around the city, and we talked. Among other things I mentioned a book by Joao Guimaraes Rosa that I thought to be excellent. Vargas told me Rosa was his cousin. We became life-long friends and have kept in contact ever since. Today he works at the Rio de Janeiro Physics Institute.

Major Professor of Graduate Students at the University of Wisconsin.

ILYA ADLER (PhD, 1985). Doctoral research on media use in Mexico. Ilya was joint with John McNelly and myself. The last I heard he was doing research in Mexico.

MIRIAM ROSA BENSMAN (PhD, c1975). Miriam did her doctoral work on a problem in the psychology of status attainment. When she finished she moved to Baton Rouge, Louisiana, with her husband. The last I heard she was working for the State as a demographer.

JAMES W. CONVERSE (PhD, 1969). Jim's doctoral research was on the measurement of anomie and alienation in Brazil, using data collected by Saraiva. On completing his degree, he accepted a USAID/UW position in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. After this, he spent a year at another Brazilian university, and then went to Cornell University as an assistant professor. If memory serves, he was fired for advocating the return of the Cornell's campus land to the Oneida Tribe. I saw him only once thereafter, when he and his children were passing through Madison. Actually, his advisor was Havens until Gene's death.

JOSE A. L. DRUMMOND (PhD, 1969). Jose did his doctoral research on the relation between an American mine and its treatment of the natural environment in the far northeastern state of Amapá, Brazil. The state is one of the most isolated in the nation. It's bounded on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, on the northeast by Guiana and Surinam, on the southeast by the Amazon River, and on the west by the Jari River. His work destroyed the myth promulgated by some people in Amazonia that held that everything the Americans did worked to the detriment of Brazil. In fact, he found that the Company and the Brazilian Government had drawn up a contract to do the mining for 30 years and then to leave the site in good condition, which was exactly what was done. Today, José is probably the leading environmental analyst in Brazil. He teaches at the University of Brasília. He writes and publishes a constant stream of books and articles....So how did it happen that I became his major professor? He was a student with the environment group. I guess it was because they needed to have someone who knew something about Brazil.

SUZANNE DVORAK (PhD, 1989). Suzanne is a Texan who did her undergraduate work at Texas A & M University in sociology. When she arrived at Wisconsin she asked me if she could be my 'gopher' (go for)—run errands. So she joined our research group. She was fluent in Spanish and was studying Portuguese. Hécio Saraiva and I wanted her to get acquainted with Brazil, so we had her accompany us on a trip to Brasília. When she was ready she used our data for

her doctoral thesis on the situation of single mothers in Brazil. This was an important work but as far as I know it was never used by anyone....I hope I'm wrong. For reasons I don't understand she had trouble getting a professorship. Eventually, she went to New Mexico State University as a lecturer, a job she kept for only a couple of years. Then she took a job with the Department of Education in Dallas, and later moved to Houston. That was the last I heard of her.

DANIELLE C. FERNANDES (PhD, 1999). Danielle did her doctoral research on race, socioeconomic status, and educational attainment in Brazil. Then she returned to her birthplace in Recife, along with her husband, Jorge Neves (see below). She couldn't get a decent job there, one that could use her expertise. Neither could Jorge, though his was quite a bit better than hers. Then it happened that a position came open in Minas Gerais, at a time when Neuma Aguiar was there as the chief sociologist. Danielle took the required '*concurso*' in competition with a University of Michigan sociology PhD named Letícia. They both passed, but Danielle was rated the best by each of the five evaluation committee members. (I know because I was teaching there at the time and was one of the five.) So she settled into Belo Horizonte while Jorge remained in Recife in the Department of Economics of the Federal University of Pernambuco. Then Danielle submitted a shorter version of her doctoral thesis in a competition with IPEA, a federal group, and won the first prize, the equivalent of \$10,000. Later, she gave a lecture at Stanford on her doctoral thesis research. It spurred some Americans to look into the same phenomena she had discovered for Brazil—that the educational levels attained by blacks were lower at all points along the educational hierarchy. So she became well known among American sociologists. Just recently she was invited to become an associate editor of an important journal of sociology in the US. In the meantime, the Federal Universities of Minas Gerais and Pernambuco came to an agreement by which Jorge was able to join Danielle and Neuma at their university. Today Danielle is one of Brazil's leading sociologists.

EDWARD L. FINK (PhD, 1975). Ed came to our projects in 1966, soon after I returned to Madison. Joe Woelfel (see below) and I were looking for someone to be a research assistant on our 'Significant Other' (SO) project, in which we were trying to learn exactly what SOs were and how to identify them and measure their influence. The Sociology department had admitted many more new graduate students than they could support. So Joe and I went through the records and found about Ed. He had an excellent preparation, math through calculus, and top grades from one of the toughest sociology departments (Columbia). He joined our group.

At this point it must be added that in those years I was blessed with the largest research group I ever had, and it was one of the very best. It included Alex Portes and Hércio Saraiva (see below for both), as well as Joe. I was Major Professor for Alex, Hércio and Ed. Joe's Major Professor was N. Jay Demerath, III. Joe was the senior of our group. Dave Hansen (see below) was also there, working with Hércio. Anyway, we did the project and published the results. I gave a paper on it in Rome, in meetings organized by Ed Borgatta.

Ed Fink did his doctoral thesis on vicarious embarrassment and took a job at Notre Dame University. After two years he left Notre Dame. Then Ed went to the Department of Communication at Michigan State, in which I had been involved earlier. He was there 1973-1981. The faculty had given up doing serious research and just did simple things to satisfy mass media customers. He and Joe Woelfel, who was there with him, were teaching

modern statistics and sociological theory to the graduate students, and the other faculty members didn't like it. It was not a happy place; soon he, Joe, and Cushman left.

Finally, Ed got a job at the University of Maryland, where he eventually became the Chair of the Department of Communication, and for a while, associate dean of the graduate school. He built the department and raised its quality substantially. He continued his research, making important contributions to communication theory by means of carefully designed experiments and developing sophisticated mathematical models of communication behavior.

DAVID O. HANSEN (PhD, 1972). Dave was one of the people in that first (1965-1970) group mentioned before. One day he asked me if he could work with me. By then I was out of money and I told him so. He replied that the money was not a problem. So he went to work with Hécio. This made a lot of good sense. He is married to a lovely Mexican named Aida and he himself had been in the Peace Corps in Bolívia for a couple of years. So working on Brazil research with Hécio fit well into his experience and interests. When he finished his 'prelims'—final written and oral examinations for the PhD—he accepted a job replacing Jim Converse at the University of Rio Grande do Sul (RGS) and stayed there for four years. He made the Wisconsin contribution to RGS hum. Then he went to the Piracicaba branch of the University of São Paulo where he worked on the Ohio State University project. After two years there he moved to Rio de Janeiro, where he teamed up with Dr. Eduardo King Carr, a Brazilian geneticist, to develop a program to improve the second tier agriculture colleges. From there he went to Ohio State and joined the Department of Rural Sociology and the Department of Sociology. After a while he was asked to serve as the Associate Dean of International Agriculture. Again, he did a superb job building relations with such colleges in developing nations. Then too he was responsible for offering me the position of Distinguished Professor of Rural Sociology, which is how we came to be living there in 1982-1983. OSU had and still has a number of our good friends, besides Dave and Aida the Wus, the Nagis, and the Flinns. Much later, Dave more than anyone else was the driving force behind the honorary degree OSU gave me in 2007. In the last few years Dave had been in Washington D. C. developing a program to help African universities. His doctoral thesis used data he collected in Rio Grande do Sul to show the relationship between status and land tenure.

WAYNE THOMAS HASSL (PhD, 1989). Wayne did his doctorate in the UW school of Education. I was his co-supervisor because his research was on the role structure of school principals, teachers, superintendents and board members, a subject sociologists had worked on earlier. I have no additional information about him.

LYN HIRSCHKIND (PhD, 1980). I was also co-supervisor of Lyn's doctoral work. Her field is anthropology. She did her research on development in Cuenca, Ecuador. When she finished her degree she moved to Ecuador and bought a hacienda.

CHANOCK JACOBSEN (PhD, 1969). Harry, as Americans called him, is an Israeli born Germany, sent to Britain, and eventually migrated to Israel. His research grew out of a fear that Israel could break up if the pressure on her were to be released. Specifically, he believed that differences in norms and values among Israelis would be the force that would cause the rift he expected. But there were no Israeli data to use for this purpose. So he found some appropriate data on Christian denominations in the US. His thesis was entitled *Secularity and Sacred Norms*.

SÍLVIO MARCELO MANANHÃO (PhD, 1976; deceased). Sílvio did his thesis on development and dependency in Brazil's Northeast. We first met when, in 1968, three of us UW professors took a group of 10 graduate students to Brazil's North East. For a while he headed Sociology at the Federal University of Pernambuco. Later he was named Vice Rector of the University.

JORGE ALEXANDRE BARROSO NEVES (PhD, 1997). Jorge's doctoral research was on the earnings of different classes of farm personnel as a function of education and experience. He found substantial effects of both. His work was ground-breaking in Brazil because the only other publication on the matter, by a UW agricultural economist, claimed that education had no effect at all, a report that fit widespread beliefs of the Brazilian people. A version of his work was published in the Haller *festschrift* edited by Dave Bills (2005. See below for Bills.) Its effects in Brazil are unknown. My guess is that they simply melted into the common understanding.

YOSHITAKA OKADA (PhD, 1981). I was co-supervisor of his research. Yoshi did his field work in Indonesia, on the structure of multinationals in Indonesia. A fellowship to study Indonesian at the East-West Center in Hawaii was arranged for him by Professor Solomon Levine (see Levine, above). His main position in Japan was at Sophia University. He has become a world leader on research on the organization of business firms. Today he also holds a position at a Max Plank Institute in Germany. (For further information, check his work on Google.)

SYAD PASHA (PhD, 1988). Research on media use in Trinidad. He had taught in Saudi Arabia and grew up as a Muslim in India but for some reason was unwelcome there. Then he taught for a while in one of the State Universities of upstate New York.

ALEJANDRO PORTES (PhD, 1970). Alex did his doctoral research on the political attitudes of Santiago, Chile's shanty town people. The research was quite difficult, because the students and their professor, Hugo Zimmelman, tried to undermine his work. Fortunately, the dean was an old friend of mine and he helped Alex. Even so, the student interviewers had a plot to take their pay and burn the interview schedules. In this they were egged on and abetted by a Chileano student in Madison who accused him of being a spy for the CIA. But the friend mentioned above, Danilo Salcedo, the dean, said that if I vouched for Alex, he would he would support him. I told Danilo that I had known Alex for five years and had absolutely no reason to think he was anything but what he said he was. In the end, Alex photo micro-copied all his interviews and brought them back to Madison, where he wrote his thesis. As of the 1990s, one of his articles from that study was still being used in Chile.

He and I did an article with William H. Sewell, published in the *American Sociological Review*, that was republished many times, most recently in 2007. He and I published another, in *Sociology of Education*, that also made quite a splash. Just this January (2010) I was asked for permission to republish it. Also, he and I did one with Otis Dudley Duncan, in the *American Journal of Sociology*, which has been cited hundreds of times. His first job was at the University of Illinois. Then he went to the University of Texas and from there to Duke University, then Johns Hopkins, and now he has an endowed chair at Princeton.

Today, he and Bill Haller are working together on what happens to the second generation of migrants in Miami and in Catalonia (Spain). Alex has also served as President of the

American Sociological Association, the Latin American Research Association, and various other academic groups.

JOSE PASTORE. Actually, Jose was the advisee of another professor. He is included here because he planned his famous mobility research in my seminar and because the two of us did a lot of work together. Jose is one of the most influential Brazilians of our group. In 1970 the nation's government decided to centralize agricultural production. The mechanism they chose to do it came to be called Embrapa: The Agricultural Research Enterprise. A group of a dozen or so was put together to design it. I have been told by someone who was there that José was the leading designer. But that was a few years after he finished his doctoral thesis and returned to Brazil. That was in 1969, I believe. In 1969 no one in the country had any idea what a well trained sociology PhD could do. So he found himself running from campus to campus in São Paulo, teaching first-year students. A year or so later, the Ford Foundation gave him a huge grant for research. That's when he began his ground breaking studies on social mobility. This enabled him to gain a professorship in the University of São Paulo. This was at a time when the economists and he had a great deal of influence in the government. He was invited by President Geisel to be Minister of Labor but turned it down so he could keep his professorship. But he led the work of the ministry anyway, with the help of Fernando Rocha, Renato Lopes, Jorge Jatubà, and me—all connected with the University of Wisconsin's Department of Rural Sociology.

TARCÍZIO REGO QUIRINO (PhD, 1974). Tarcízio did his doctoral thesis on the absorption of university educated personnel in São Paulo's industry. He then went back to his home town of Recife but found that he had no chance of employment there (envy?). So Saraiva (see below) and Vargas (see at Senior Colleagues) arranged a position for him at the João Pinheiro Foundation, in Belo Horizonte, where he published original research on manpower in Minas Gerais. Then he took a job at Embrapa, Brazil's agricultural research agency, where he became chief of strategic planning. (He was the one who decided to use my work on regionalization to decide to develop a research unit in the new state of Tocantins.) Then he wrote a book on agriculture and the environment that won the year's prize as the best book on science. Today, now that he has retired, he lives near the city of Campinas and continues his studies of farming and its environmental consequences.

DAVID RADIN (PhD, 1973). Dave did his research on the relation between prejudice and hostile behavior. He used formal experiments to test his hypotheses. On finishing his thesis he took a job at the University of Indiana/Purdue campus in Calumet, Indiana, just south of Chicago. He may have retired by now.

JOSE BOLIVAR VIERA DA ROCHA (PhD, 1989). Bolivar's doctoral research was on automatization of Brazil's banks and the effects on bank employees. For years he taught in Brazil's Northeast. His whereabouts today are unknown.

MIRIAM BENSMAN (PhD, About 1975). Miriam did her thesis as a test of a psychological variable. The last I heard of her she was working for the government of State of Louisiana.

HELCÍO ULHÔA SARAIVA (PhD, 1969). Hécio was one of that first (1965 -1972 or so) group of wonderful graduate students who were working with me: Hécio on his doctoral project, with Dave Hansen (see above) helping him, Alex Portes on the status attainment processes (above),

and Joe Woelfel (below) and Ed Fink (above) on the identification of significant others and the measurement of their influence on the youth. Hécio's PhD thesis research was done in an isolated region of Minas Gerais. As of today, it is still one of the best pieces of research ever done on the nature and form of stratification systems. He and I published the research in *Rural Sociology* and then, together with Donald Holsinger (one of my masters students), published another in *The American Journal of Sociology*. This last used data from both Hécio's project and from the program our group carried out in Pernambuco in 1968. In later years Hécio built the Federal University of Piauí, served as president of the association of federal university presidents, was chief of cabinet of the Ministry of Education, then planned and carried out the first national survey of educational behavior. When this was finished he spent one year at UCLA, then two years as Visiting Professor of Rural Sociology at Madison, where we two taught a seminar together. When he returned to Brazil, he took over the job of CEO of the nation's largest academic funding agency. Then, sadly, he died. He is much missed by his friends, myself, Neuma Aguiar, Jose Israel Vargas, and José Pastore, among others.

VIJAI P. SINGH (PhD, 1970). Vijai did his field research on the structure of jatas ('castes') in three Indian villages. He brought the data with him when he came to Madison to do his doctoral studies. On finishing his degree he took a post doctoral position at Cornell University for a year. During this time he prepared his thesis as a book, one that was well considered by American sociologists. Then he took a professorship at the University of Pittsburgh, where he has been ever since. Today he is Professor of Sociology and Director of a research center at the university. He has also serves as Vice Chancellor or maybe Associate Vice Chancellor, of the university. He is an indefatigable researcher. In recent years he has opened up research on bi-national business firms—at least as I understand it. He was Bill Haller's Major Professor at Pitt, and Bill ran the research center for him for quite a few years. The two have published at least one journal article and three book chapters together. (I was Vijai's co-Major Professor, along with Joe Elder.)

KENNETH I. SPENNER (PhD, 1977) (Co-Major Professor with David L. Featherman). Ken had studied with Ed Fink at Notre Dame University, who suggested that he should come to Madison and work with our group. We published one or two things together and still keep in contact with each other. He is now the Chair of Duke University's Department of Sociology and Professor of Sociology and Psychology.

MANOEL M. TOURINHO (PhD, 1981). Manoel is a native Amazonian. He was born Porto Velho. The city stands on the right bank of the Madeira River, close to the border with Bolivia. This river is a large tributary to the Amazon River, about 800 miles downstream from the city.

Though born at the western side of Amazonia, his undergraduate studies were far to the East, at a small so-called *faculdade* (college) in Belém do Pará, which lies on the right bank of the Amazon, around 80 or 100 miles from the Atlantic coast. Manoel did his Masters' studies at a small school in Turrialba, Costa Rica. His (1981) PhD was from the University of Wisconsin. At each of these schools he concentrated on the discipline of rural sociology.

His career is remarkable. Before going to Turrialba he had a couple of jobs near the Itabuna-based Cacau Research Center in the south of the State of Bahia. I believe it was when he returned to the Cacau center that he was advanced to a position called "the Regional", essentially the manager of the Center. From there he was called to Brasilia, to join Embrapa,

Brazil's famous agricultural research organization. At that point, another of our friends, Tarcizio Querino (UW PhD 1975), who served Embrapa as director of strategic planning, told me Manoel, "Has conditions to become Embrapa's Executive Director." And, indeed, he did. He served a term of three years.

After that Manoel moved back to Belém as the first rector of a university that he brought into being by expanding and improving the former *faculdade* and, with the approval of the Government of Brazil, renaming it The Federal Rural University of Amazonia. He held this position for two terms of three years each. He also established a branch campus at the Amazon River city of Santarem, on the south bank of the river, between Belém and Manaus. I don't know if he ever really retired. While maintaining his base in Belém, he has served all over Brazil and has led a group of Amazonian region experts from the other nations within greater Amazônia.

Over the years, he sent me all over the Region, from Porto Velho--an even more western city--to Belém, and from Manaus 700 or so miles north to the Brazil's border with Venezuela. As the years passed, Cristina (Tina) and I visited the great Region a number of times. Tina especially loves the elegant opera house in Manaus. Bill Haller has also been to Manaus as a climax to a three week trip he and I made together.

MIN CHIEH TSING (PhD, 1997). Min Chieh did his thesis on earnings of the Taiwan labor force. I visited with him in Taipei a little later. He was a professor of social work at the University of Taiwan. In addition he had founded a foundation in support of children like his own who had a certain disease.

JOE WOELFEL (PhD, 1968). Joe could just as easily be included among the senior scholars. He worked with Ed Borgatta and was N. Jay Demerath, III's doctoral student. He and I have done a lot of work together. Joe is one of the most creative people I have ever met. His 'galileo' system provides a way to measure and influence the cognitive distances between any pair of concepts, such as Clinton and Reagan, for example. In recent years he has been working on neural networks as a metaphor (?) of global communication. I confess I don't understand it. But he says so, so that's the way it is. For reasons that mystify me he is putting everything I ever wrote on the internet.

Other Researchers with Our Wisconsin Group.

DAVID B. BILLS. Dave and I did a lot of work together, and including several joint publications from the end of the 1970s to the middle of the 1980s. Dave is now Professor of Education and Sociology and Associate Dean of Education at the University of Iowa. He is also the editor of *Sociology of Education*.

ROBERT MEIER. Meier worked with our group in the 1970s or so. He was co-author of an article we published in one of the journals. Too bad, that piece has disappeared.

LUTHER B. OTTO. Lu worked on the longitudinal project I had begun 15 years earlier at Michigan State University. He has taught at Washington State University and at North Carolina State University. At NCSU he held an unusually important professorship. As I understand it he is consulting for the Navy these days.

Archibald Orben Haller, Jr.
Tucson, Arizona
July 1, 2011 (revised 5/2013 & 10/2014)

* All that's been said is from memory and I hope any errors will be forgiven.