

Letter from the Chair: Howard Aldrich



This has been another exciting year for us. First, our homegrown Chancellor, Holden Thorp, resigned to take a position as Provost at Washington University in St. Louis. He's been replaced by an ivy leaguer, Carol Folt. We also have a new Provost, who's moved over from the Kenan Flagler Business School: James Dean. (No, not **that** James Dean!) . We are eager to see how they will deal with the problem we face of declining state support for the University of North Carolina system. Once again, the state legislature has cut the university's budget and has also allocated no funding for faculty salary increases. This makes three out of the past four years in which no salary increases have been awarded. Second, the two assistant professors we hired several years ago have now joined us, after spending two years on Robert Wood Johnson postdoctoral fellowships: Chris Bail and Laura Lopez Sanders. Chris had a bit of unwanted excitement in his life this summer when a freak rain-storm temporarily turned his Carrboro home into a houseboat. Third, Mosi Ifatunji delayed joining us as an assistant professor for a year so that he could take up a superb opportunity to spend a year at University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research. Fourth, our grad students have had an incredible year, with many winning ASA section awards, as we detail later in this newsletter. In keeping with the past several years, our incoming cohort of new graduate students is small but we expect them to uphold the high achieving tradition set by their predecessors. Fifth, Glen and Sandy Elder announced a major gift as part of an estate planning agreement that promises to provide funds for up to two doctoral students per year. As I mentioned last year, one alum has set up a similar planned gift and another has set up a planned gift through a charitable remainder trust with the Arts and Sciences development office that will benefit the department in many ways, including faculty research. We are delighted with the level of financial support we continue to receive from our loyal alumni and friends. Finally, several renovation projects begun last year have been completed. We have placed informative plaques on the wall of Hamilton 151, honoring former faculty members who were presidents of either the American Sociological Association or the Southern Sociological Society. Renovation of the graduate student lounge has been completed, with new equipment and furniture. All in all, this is been a very good year for us.

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Summer 2013

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THE UNIVERSITY
of NORTH CAROLINA
at CHAPEL HILL

Selected Faculty Awards & Honors

Howard Aldrich was awarded the Babson Entrepreneurship Lifetime Achievement Award. The award was given by the Babson College Entrepreneurship Research Conference for his many contributions to the field of entrepreneurship research. Aldrich was also the co-recipient of the Teaching Award given by the Graduate Student Association.

Christopher Bail's article, "The Fringe Effect: Civil Society Organizations and the Evolution of Media Discourse since the September 11th Attacks" was awarded the Best Article Award from the ASA Political Sociology Section.

Andy Andrews' paper "Leading Associations: How Individual Characteristics and Team Dynamics Generate Committed Leaders" (coauthored with Matthew Baggetta at Indiana University and Hahrie Han at Wellesley College) received the 2012-2013 Outstanding Academic Publication on Membership Organizations Award from the ASAE Foundation. It will be printed in the 2013 *Sociological Review*.

Neal Caren was a co-winner of the Community Building Award given by the Graduate Student Association. Caren was also elected to the Faculty Council: Division 4 Tenured.

Glen Elder was awarded a Distinguished Alumni Award from Kent State University's Department of Sociology on the occasion of the department's 75th anniversary.

Kathie Harris was awarded the Warren E. Miller Award for Meritorious Service to the Social Sciences by the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research. The award is given to those who have had a profound impact on social science research and infrastructure.

Arne Kalleberg received one of the highest scholarly honors that the Academy of Management can bestow on an author: the George R. Terry book award for his book "Good Jobs, Bad Jobs." The award is granted annually to the book judged to have made the most outstanding contribution to the advancement of man-

agement knowledge. The same book won the 2013 ASA Inequality, Poverty, and Mobility Section best book award.

Sherryl Kleinman was the recipient of the Faculty Mentoring Award for undergraduate student mentoring, awarded by the Carolina Women's Leadership Council.

Charlie Kurzman was a co-winner of the Community Building award given by the Graduate Student Association.

Philip Morgan was awarded the 2012 Otis Dudley Duncan Award by the American Sociology Association for Outstanding Scholarship in Social Demography given by the section on the Sociology of Population.

Ted Mouw was a co-winner of the Teaching Award given by the Graduate Student Association.

Andy Perrin was elected as Chair of the Theory Section of the American Sociological Association. He was also elected to a three-year term on the Council of the Culture Section of the ASA.

Mike Shanahan was elected to the Sociological Research Association, he was also appointed to the National Institute of Health's Social Science and Population Studies Review Panel (II).

Karolyn Tyson received the Mentoring Award from the Graduate Student Association. Her book, "Integration Interrupted: Tracking Black Students, and Acting White After Brown" was awarded the ASA's Sociology of Education Section award for best published book.

Claire Yang was awarded the Ruth & Phillip Hettelman Prize for Artistic and Scientific Achievement at UNC. The Hettelman Prize recognizes the achievements of outstanding junior tenure-track faculty or recently tenured faculty. Yang was also elected to the Sociological Research Association founded in 1936 to recognize and promote excellence in sociological research.

Department Welcomes New Faculty



Dr. Mosi Ifatunji completed his undergraduate and graduate training at the University of Illinois at Chicago (UIC).

He holds two BAs; one in Psychology and the other in African American Studies. He also holds an MA and Ph.D. in Sociology. While at UIC, Dr. Ifatunji maintained affiliations with the Institute for Research on Race and Public Policy and the Institute of Government and Public Affairs. He was also awarded the American Sociological Association, Pre-Doctoral Fellowship (2007-2010). After finishing graduate school, Dr. Ifatunji completed two Postdoctoral Fellowships at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (UNC). One fellowship was in the Department of Sociology and the other

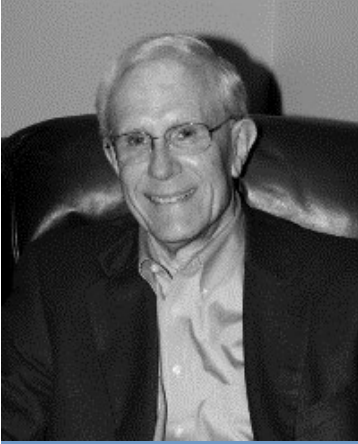
was at the Carolina Population Center. He is currently away, on a Postdoctoral Fellowship at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, holding joint affiliations with the National Center for Institutional Diversity and the Institute for Social Research. He will join our faculty in the Fall of 2014.

Broadly speaking, Dr. Ifatunji's research agenda is focused on race, culture and various forms of social stratification. However, his primary site of study is, what he calls, the 'black ethnic comparative.' The black ethnic comparative includes various comparisons between African Americans and black immigrants from Africa and the Caribbean. The utility of this comparative is that it provides for a quasi-experimental design where 'racial phenotype' (i.e., skin color, hair texture and bone structure) is held constant across different population groups, thus allowing for a rigorous examination of the degree to which various within-group attributes (e.g., human capital and cultural attributes) are responsible for both black ethnic disparities and social inequality more generally. That is, if black immigrants are able to 'do bet-

ter' than African Americans while sharing, the same stigmatized racial phenotype, then more widespread and disparate trends in racial stratification might be a result of attributes specific to African Americans.

The black ethnic comparative also allows Dr. Ifatunji to advance social theory on 'racialization,' or the process of assigning racial meanings to human population groups. Recently, social scientists have begun to argue that the process of racialization includes non-physical features. Since the comparative holds racial phenotype constant across different populations, his research consolidates and tests the viability of this thinking by considering the degree to which the process of racialization is different across black ethnic groups. Taken together, the promise of this line of inquiry is that it: provides further insight into the relative role that race and culture play in the manufacture of social inequality; advances social scientific theory on race; and, contributes to the social demography of black immigrants, an understudied and rapidly growing population group.

Selected UNC Sociology in the Media



Glen Elder's presentation of "Studying Lives in Changing Times: A Life Course Journey" has been presented several times and well-received. It is a retrospective of his career and some of the influences that led him to develop his "life course theory."



Kathie Harris's research has been referenced in numerous articles: "Men and Women Often Expect Different Things When They Move In Together" in the Atlantic; "Put Him Down as Uncommitted: A New Study Suggests Cohabitation is a Bad Bargain for Women" in the online Wall Street Journal; and "Living Together Doesn't Necessarily Mean Long-Term Commitment, Says Study" in the Huffington Post.



Arne Kalleberg was quoted in numerous media outlets, including an interview on NPR's Marketplace on June 11, 2013 about the uncertainty created by working in part-time and temporary jobs. Kalleberg was also quoted in an article in the *U.S. News and World Report* on May 3, 2013 and in a *New York Times* article on July 5, 2013 about the low quality of jobs that are being created in the U.S. economy. He was also featured in an article about job quality in Australia in the *Australian Financial Review* on September 28, 2012. He also appeared on several television shows in Australia in September to discuss the issue of job quality. Kalleberg was also the subject of an interview in South Korea's Hankyoreh newspaper about the growth of precarious work in Asia.

Graduate Student Awards, Honors, & Activities

Courtney Boen was selected for the University of Pennsylvania Social Science & Policy Forum Summer Institute and Predissertation Fellowship on inequality.

Colin Campbell received the Jessie Ball DuPont Dissertation Completion Fellowship from the Royster Society of fellows. His dissertation is titled, "Three Studies on the Determinants and Consequences of Poverty."

Shane Elliot is the co-winner of the 2013 American Sociological Association Marxist Sociology section award for best graduate student paper. See the next page for full description.

Michael Gaddis won four awards for his dissertation titled "Discrimination in the Credential Society: An Audit Study of Race, Social Class, and College Selectivity in the Labor Market." See the next page for full description.

Brandon Gorman was awarded a research grant by the American Institute for Maghreb Studies to perform dissertation fieldwork in Tunisia for academic year 2013-2014. HE will be investigating Tunisians' conceptions of the ideal role for religious actors in a functioning democracy in light of the Arab spring and the recent military removal of Egyptian president Mohamed Mursi.

Ali Kadivar was awarded the Outstanding Graduate Student Paper by the ASA's Collective Behavior and Social Movement Section 2013. His paper is titled "Perception Profiles and Alliances in the Iranian Reform Move-

ment, 1997-2005." See the next page for full description.

Allison Mathews was inducted into the Frank Porter Graham Graduate and Professional Honor Society in the spring 2013 semester. She also attended the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation New Connections Symposium at Princeton University in June of this year.

Jordan Radke was awarded a Ueltschi Service-Learning Course Development Grant (\$8000 total) from the Carolina Center for Public Service. She won it for her role in re-designing 2-course service-learning sequence for SMART, a yearlong, student-led program in which undergraduates mentor at-risk middle school students.

Charles Seguin awarded the Best Graduate Student Paper Award from ASA's section on Mathematical Sociology, the paper is titled "The Mathematics of Superstars: Two Theories of Cultural Consumption." seguin was also a co-winner for the Culture Section of the ASA's Suzanne Langer prize for Best Graduate Student Paper in the Sociology of culture Award for the same paper. The Political Sociology Best Graduate Student Paper committee also awarded Seguin the 2013 Best Graduate Student Paper Award to Seguin for his paper titled, "Avalanches of Attention: Dynamics of Media Attention to Social Movement Organizations." See the next pages for full description.

Tiantian Yang was awarded a Royster Society of Fellows Dissertation Completion Fellowship Award from the Royster Society of Fellows, for the academic year 2013-2014.

American Sociological Association Paper Award Winners

Shane Elliot's paper, "Actors or Puppets? Computer Control and Worker Agency in a Product Distribution Facility," was the co-winner of the 2013 ASA's Marxist Sociology section award for Best Graduate Student Paper.



Abstract: The effect of information communication technology on normative control strategies in the workplace remains unclear. Some contend that ICT improves workers' power because control becomes more malleable at the user's end. However, evidence suggests that ICT can enhance normative control by more tightly directing and monitoring production, and causing workers to internalize norms of what production should be. Based on four years of covert participant observation in "Big Box," a product distribution facility, this study seeks to advance this debate. In Big Box, management uses data produced by computer control of the work process to construct a 'digital arena.' Workers use the data to compete with one another, and erect informal status hierarchies to determine the moral worth of other workers. Unlike games from previous work

studies, the intensity of production increases, worker autonomy is restricted, and gross differentials in power relations become assumed by the workers.



Michael Gaddis's paper, "Discrimination in the Credential Society: An Audit Study of Race, Social Class, and College Selectivity in the Labor Market" was awarded the Best Graduate Student Paper from ASA's section on Inequality, Poverty, and Mobility; the James E. Blackwell Distinguished Graduate Student Paper Award from ASA's section on Racial and Ethnic Minorities; Honorable mention for the David Lee Stevenson Award from the section on Sociology of Education.

Abstract: Racial inequality in economic outcomes, particularly among the college educated, persists throughout U.S. society. Scholars debate whether this inequality stems from racial differences in human capital (e.g. college selectivity, GPA, college major) or employer discrimination against black job candidates. However, limited measures of human capital and the inherent difficulties in measuring discrimination using observational data make determining the cause of racial differences in labor market outcomes a difficult endeavor. In this research, I examine employment opportunities for white and black graduates of elite top-ranked universities versus less selective institutions. I use an experimental computerized audit design to create matched candidate pairs and apply for 1,008 jobs on a national job search website. The results show that although a credential from an elite university results in more employer responses for all candidates, black candidates from elite universities only do as well as white candidates from less selective universities. Moreover, race results in a double penalty: when employers respond to black candidates it is for jobs with lower starting salaries and lower prestige than those of white peers. These racial differences suggest that a bachelor's degree, even one from an elite institution, cannot fully counteract the importance of race in U.S. society. Thus, both discrimination and differences in human capital contribute to racial economic inequality.

American Sociological Association Paper Award Winners



Ali Kadivar's paper, "Perception Profiles and Alliances in the Iranian Reform Movement, 1997-2005," was awarded Outstanding Graduate Student Paper by ASA's Collective Behavior and Social Movement Section 2013.

Abstract: What accounts for the formation and disintegration of social movement alliances? The dominant approach in social movement studies stresses the role of political opportunities and threats in facilitating or undermining alliances between oppositional groups. This paper argues, by contrast, that the convergence and divergence of contenders' perceptions mediate between political opportunities and shifting alliances. Whereas previous studies have conceptualized perceptions as a global assessment of an actor's environment, the paper disaggregates three dimensions of the concept: optimism about state elites, optimism about state institutions, and optimism about contentious collective action. The Iranian reform movement of 1997-2005 offers a nearly ideal case for the study of perceptions and alliances, because it encompasses a variety of opposition groups whose alliances formed and disintegrated over the course of the movement's rise and decline. This paper examines shifting perceptions of opportunity among these groups and documents how these perceptions affected alliances, independent of state repression and the groups' ultimate goals.

Tiantian Yang Awarded 2012-2013 Odum Award



"It was a great honor to have my scholarship and service recognized by our department. I had the most encouraging experience while I was reading faculty members' recommendations in the award letter. The Howard W. Odum Award has deepened my appreciation for the intellectual community and I believe will make me a better researcher in the future."

Kari Kozlowski Awarded the 2012- 2013 E.K.Wilson Award



"For me, teaching is one of the most rewarding aspects of academia. Receiving the Wilson Award validates not only the energy I have dedicated to students and teaching, but my decision to pursue a career as a professor."

American Sociological Association Paper Award Winners



Charles Seguin won two awards for two separate papers, his paper, "The Mathematics of Superstars: Two Theories of Cultural Consumption," was awarded the Richard Peterson Award for Best Graduate Student Paper from the section on the Sociology of Culture as well as the Best Graduate Student Paper from the section on Mathematical Sociology. It was also awarded the Best Graduate Student paper from the section on Rationality.

Abstract: The popularity of cultural objects such as music recordings, baby names, or novels is characterized by a large number of relatively unpopular "flops" as well as a few superstars that are several orders of magnitude more popular than the average. Despite these large ex post differences in popularity, ex ante it is very difficult to predict which objects will become hits, and which will flop. Scholars have proposed two major theories about the mechanisms leading to these outcomes. The first is based on cumulative advantage (CA), or rich-get-richer processes, wherein the success of cultural objects breeds future success. The other is based on convex returns (CR) and suggests that small differences in the talent of artists, or qualities of cultural objects, lead to large differences in popularity. I study mathematical models of both CA and CR processes, and derive their distributional implications. I first validate these models on experimental data from Salganik's Music Lab project. I then apply the models to the distribution of US baby girls names, showing that CR is a better fit to those data. I end with a discussion on the models' implications for theories of cultural consumption."

His second paper titled, "Avalanches of Attention: Positive Feedback in Media Attention to Social Movement Organizations" was awarded the Best Graduate Student Paper Award from the section on Political Sociology.

Abstract: "I build on social movement organizations and media scholarship to develop a theory of the dynamics of media attention to social movement organizations based on positive feedback, or self-reinforcing, processes—getting some media attention makes future media attention more likely. To develop the theory I use qualitative historical data to analyze the rise of the Black Panther Party in media attention, showing that the Panthers' rise in media attention was characterized by positive feedback. Using quantitative data spanning multiple organizations, media outlets and time periods, I show that, consistent with the positive feedback theory, media attention is power-law distributed across social movement organizations. The positive feedback theory allows me to draw on a large body of scholarship showing that positive feedback processes generate both historical contingency and high levels of inequality. The theory therefore contributes to new scholarship on the evolutionary dynamics of the public sphere to provide an explanation for the contingency of media discourse, and why a few organizations dominate the attention in the public sphere, while most are ignored."

Incoming Graduate Cohort

Taylor Brown

MA: Brigham Young University, Utah
Area of Interest: Comparative/Historical, Culture, Health and Illness/Medical Sociology, Social Movements/ Collective Action, Gender

Moirra Johnson

BA: McGill University, Canada
Area of Interest: Life Course and Aging

Ahsan Kamal

BE: National University of Science
MA: Wake Forest University, North Carolina
Area of Interest: Comparative/Historical, Political Sociology/Sociology of the State, Religion, Social Movements/Collective Action, Theory

Abby Keener

BA: Wake Forest University
Area of Interest: Political Sociology/Sociology of the State

Laura Krull

BA Grinnell College
Area of Interest: Culture, Religion

Michael Schultz

BA: Whitworth University
Area of Interest: Culture, Migration/Residential Mobility and Population Distribution, Organizations, Race and Ethnicity, Stratification .

Katie Tait

BA: Carleton College
MA: New School/Eugene Lang College, New York
Comparative/Historical, Culture, Political Sociology/ Sociology of the State, Social Movements/Collective Action, Stratification

Joshua Wassink

BA: Grinnell College
Area of Interest: Migration/Residential Mobility and Population Distribution

Doctorates Awarded in 2012-2013

Yilan Fu

Employed by Private Firm in Beijing, China

Michael Gaddis

Robert Wood Johnson Scholar in Health Policy Research at the University of Michigan—August 2013;
Assistant Professor of Sociology at Pennsylvania State University

Emily McKendry-Smith

Tenure-track Assistant Professor at University of West Georgia

Brandon Wagner

National Institute of Health funded Post-doctorate at Princeton University Office of Population Research

Junko Shimazoe

Employed by private firm in Tokyo, Japan.

Undergraduate Awards & Honors

2013 Buckley Public Service Scholars

The Buckley Public Service Scholars program of the Carolina Center for Public Service provides support and structure for students at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill to strengthen and maintain their commitment to serving communities throughout North Carolina, the nation, and the world.

This year, more than 1,700 Carolina students have actively participated in the program, reporting service with more than 1,000 different organizations.

The 2012 graduating class of Buckley Public Service Scholars have reported 135,944 hours of service as of April 2012. Of those hours, 71 percent were served in North Carolina, 11 percent in other states, and 18 percent internationally.

Victoria Bennett
Alvera Feeny
Kelly Buchanan
Patricia Huerta
Emily Lamb
Antoinette Newsome
Karen Orlando
Laurin Novitsky
Krishna Patel
Aliza Sir

The BPSS program offers participants the opportunity to learn about and practice public service and engagement beyond the scope of traditional volunteerism, including organizational service, policy and advocacy work, social entrepreneurship, community-based participatory research and philanthropy. Special opportunities available to BPSS participants include Outward Bound Scholarships and enrollment in Philanthropy as a tool for Social Change and SMART Mentoring Courses.

Nineteen students from the Sociology Department, and Lissette Saca from Management and Society were announced as Buckley Public Service Scholars.

Phi Beta Kappa Initiation

The Sociology Department would like to recognize the following Sociology and Management and Society majors who were initiated into the Alpha of North Carolina Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa during the Spring 2013 semester:

Casey D. Errante
Alvera Antonette Marie Feeny
Rachel Christine Rowe

Phi Beta Kappa is the oldest undergraduate honors organization in the United States. The Society has pursued its mission of fostering and recognizing excellence in the liberal arts and sciences since 1776. Congratulations to our Phi Beta Kappa inductees!

Alpha Kappa Delta Initiates

We would like to extend a special congratulations to our 2012-2013 Alpha Kappa Delta Initiates!

Rose Combs
Danielle Cuddington
Brinkley McNeil
Taylor Morris
Angelique Ryan

Alpha Kappa Delta, International Sociology Honor Society, was founded at the University of Southern California in 1920 by Dr. Emory S. Bogardus. AKD seeks to acknowledge and promote excellence in scholarship in the study of sociology, the research of social problems, and such other social and intellectual activities as will lead to improvement in the human condition.

In Memoriam

George L. Simpson, Jr., 91, died December 13, 2012, following a lengthy illness.

He was born October 27, 1921, in Concord, North Carolina, the only child of George L. Simpson, Sr., and Willie Odessa Hudson Simpson. After graduating from Concord High School, he entered the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in 1937, receiving a B.A. degree in http://sociology.unc.edu/news/george-l-simpson-jr.-remembered/image/image_view_fullscreen 1941 and an M.A. degree in Sociology in 1944.

When America entered World War II, he was commissioned as an Ensign in the U.S. Navy and served as the gunnery officer on the destroyer U.S.S. Ordranax in the Atlantic, Mediterranean, and Pacific theatres, rising to the rank of Lieutenant. He received a Commendation Ribbon for his performance in the Allied invasion of Southern France. During the war, he married Louise Miller Hartsell also of Concord, who would be his wife and, in every sense of the word, his partner for the rest of his life.

Following the war, he returned to Chapel Hill to pursue a Ph.D. in Sociology under Dr. Howard Odum, doing course work at both UNC and Yale and writing his dissertation on the Coker

family of Hartsville, South Carolina, which was published by the UNC Press as The Cokers of Carolina (1956). He received the Ph.D. degree in 1951 and would later receive an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from UNC in 1969.

He joined the faculty of UNC in 1951 and taught Sociology there until 1956. At that time, Governor Luther Hodges and others were seeking to improve the economy of North Carolina by using the research capabilities of UNC, what was then NC State College, and Duke University to attract technology-based companies to the state. To that end, the Research Triangle Committee was created in 1956 to establish a research park in the center of the geographic triangle formed by the three institutions, and George was appointed the Committee's first Executive Director. In that capacity, he led the initial efforts to establish what we now know as the Research Triangle Foundation and Research Triangle Park. These initial efforts culminated in 1958 and early 1959 with the incorporation of the Foundation, the creation of the Research Triangle Institute, and Chemstrand Corporation's agreement to become the Park's first tenant. Much work remained to be done, but a corner had been turned. These successes were due to the hard and persistent work of a great many people, too many to name here. He would be upset, however, if the singular contributions of Bill Little, Pearson Stewart, and Elizabeth Aycock were not acknowledged. His own role in these successes was nevertheless critical. As historians of the Research Triangle

have said, if Governor Hodges was the heart of the Triangle, George became the brains, translating the Research Triangle dream into a concrete plan and leading the way in implementing it.

He returned to the UNC faculty in 1959 and taught there until 1962, when he went to Washington to serve as Assistant Deputy Administrator for Public Affairs at NASA. He later served as Assistant Deputy Administrator for Technology Utilization and for Policy Planning as well.

In July, 1965, he was installed as Chancellor of the University System of Georgia by the Georgia Board of Regents, and he served in that capacity until July, 1979. During his tenure as Chancellor, the baby-boom generation reached college age in record numbers. In Georgia, University System enrollment jumped from 52,000 in 1965 to 124,000 in 1979. Under his leadership, the System responded to this dramatic increase in enrollment by increasing the



number of institutions in the System from 20 in 1965 to 33 in 1979, doing so in a geographically dispersed way that provided at least the first two years of college within commuting distance for all Georgians. He established a core curriculum for the System, meaning that all System institutions had to provide essentially the same required courses for the first two years of college so that transfers within the system were easier and could be made with little or no loss of credit. To insure mastery of the core curriculum, he instituted the “rising junior test,” a graduation requirement for all students, who had to pass the test in order to earn a degree in the System. Former Governor Carl Sanders has said of George’s time as Chancellor “I

don’t know of a single job in public service where there was a better match-up of the job that had to be done and the man who was called upon to do it.”

After leaving the Chancellorship, he remained in Atlanta until 2006, when he and Louise moved to Raleigh to be near family members.

He is survived by the following, all of whom are in Raleigh: his wife Louise; his sons George L. Simpson, III and wife Nancy, and Joe H. Simpson and wife Melissa; his grandchildren Barrett Simpson Brewer and husband Curt and George L. Simpson, IV and wife Kate; his step grandchildren Jennifer Leigh Martin, Tudi Martin Jackson and husband David, and John Barry Martin; his great grandchildren Catherine Campbell Brewer, Wil-

liam Smith Brewer, Sara Barrett Brewer, and George Pierce Simpson; and his step great grandson John Reese Taylor.

The family wishes to thank George’s home health care givers, especially Sherel Hackney and Gwen Williams, Mayview Nursing Home, and Hospice of Wake County, all of whom provided such wonderful care to him.

In Memoriam

J. Richard Udry, Kenan Distinguished Professor of Maternal and Child Health and Sociology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, passed away Sunday, July 29, 2012.

In his career of nearly fifty years in population research, Dick Udry has left an enduring legacy. Dick has been a pioneer in research integrating biological and sociological models of human behavior and a prolific research scholar in the areas of sexual behavior, women’s gender roles, and adolescent behavior and health. He has contributed enormously to the

infrastructure for population research through his stewardship, professional service, and development and leadership of a major population center and a ground-breaking national survey.

Dick earned his PhD in Sociology from the University of Southern California in 1960. After a few years of teaching at Chaffey College and California State Polytechnic College, he moved in 1965 to the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill where he assumed faculty positions in Maternal and Child Health and Sociology. He remained at UNC for the rest of his career. In 1977 he took on the directorship of the Carolina Population Center (CPC), a role he filled for an unprecedented fifteen years.

During his tenure as CPC director, he led CPC to be one of the preemi-

nent centers for population research in the country. Dick initiated a fundamental shift in the Center’s mission from technical assistance to research. He recruited a group of Faculty Fellows whose research focused on population issues and organized the Center’s support structure to serve the research and training needs of the Fellows. He set out to build external funding for the center, winning CPC’s first P30 Population Center and training grants from NIH in 1979. He led the Center firmly towards interdisciplinary work, with a strong emphasis on integrating biological and social sciences in the examination of population issues and demographic behavior that has remained one of the Center’s hallmarks to this day.

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Dick's scientific interests in the biosocial aspects of sexual relationships and gender emerged early in his career. Although his first published paper in 1960 bore the less than scintillating title, "The Theory of Differentiated Leadership," by 1961 he was publishing papers on "widely held beliefs about marital interaction" and "complementarity in mate selection." By 1965 he had published work on "feminine beauty preferences" and "ideal mate images." Soon after arriving at the University of North Carolina, he began his biosocial career in earnest. He developed a fruitful collaboration with Naomi Morris (then also at UNC) to pursue work on biological aspects of pregnancy. During three decades of work together, the pair produced 36 papers on the timing and frequency of coitus in the menstrual cycle, seasonality of coitus, conceptions and births, fecundability, pregnancy outcomes, contraception, and hormonal influences on behavior. In their most recent study together, they examined the effects of prenatal exposures to hormones on women's gendered development, finding that levels of androgen exposure *in utero* were strong predictors of later gendered behaviors.

Dick's first decades as a scholar also included work on other

themes. He published papers on contraceptive use, race differences in fertility, and adolescent behavior with Karl Bauman, another frequent collaborator. He contributed to research in family planning delivery and the prevention of unwanted births. He published on marriage and marital disruption throughout his career, including many articles and three editions of his book, *The Social Context of Marriage*.

In 1979, Dick published an article giving the first clue to his emerging interest in adolescence: "Age at Menarche, at First Intercourse, and Age at First Pregnancy" in the *Journal of Biosocial Science*. Up until this point the titles of his articles had been about sexual behavior in the abstract or explicitly mentioning only marital sexual relationships. But times were changing, and scholars were taking note of high rates of sexual activity among youth. Dick realized that a biosocial approach would

contribute much to understanding these patterns. He launched a series of intensive studies of adolescent sexual behavior known as ADSEX. He conducted yearly interviews with youth in Raleigh, North Carolina and Tallahassee, Florida and collected reproductive hormones to assess the interrelationship of social and biological influences on the initiation of sex and other aspects of sexual behavior. At the time, many doubted he would be able to successfully conduct these biomarker studies, but true to his legacy of innovations in study design, he proved them wrong. To replicate the cross-sectional findings regarding hormonal contributions, he initiated multi-year longitudinal studies in North Carolina, collecting weekly biospecimens on the same individuals for two years. His findings demonstrated that behavior reflected the



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interwoven effects of biological and social influences. These early studies explored many of the themes Dick later examined on a national level in *Add Health*: the influence of parents, friends, religion, intelligence, attractiveness, as well as biological maturation. He also maintained an ongoing portfolio of methodological research: how do you assess pubertal development via self-report? Why do people say they have had sex in one interview and then deny it in later ones? How accurately are teens' reports of their friends' sexual experience? Does interviewing teens repeatedly about their sexual experiences cause them to have sex (the answer, as published in a 1994 article in *Archives of Sexual Behavior*, is no). He mentored generations of new researchers, gently and not so gently shoving them out of the Population Center nest into the real world of research, program and policy.

Building on this experience, Dick worked with Ron Rindfuss, Barbara Entwisle, and Peter Bearman in the 1980s to design a national study of adolescent sexual behavior. The American Teenage Study was designed to study adolescent behavior in the social contexts that defined teenagers' lives: their schools, peer groups, romantic relationships, families, and neighborhoods. Beginning with a nationally representative sample of schools, the study was designed to incorporate features

that would allow the measurement of global social networks; measurement of school climate and policies; the comparison of sibling pairs differing in genetic similarity; and the incorporation of both partners' perspectives in analyses of romantic and sexual relationships. The American Teenage Study was funded by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) in 1991, and almost immediately defunded (and eventually declared illegal by the U.S. Congress) because of political opposition.

Eventually, when the US Congress mandated that NICHD conduct a study of "adolescent health," Dick was ready. He secured NICHD funding for the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (*Add Health*), building on the design created for the American Teenage Study but expanding the content to include a broad range of health-related behaviors and outcomes. *Add Health* proved to be a path-breaking study of the effects of biological and social factors on adolescent health and behavior. He directed this study from 1994-2004, producing not only innovative data but also innovative strategies for making the data available to researchers while protecting research participants, thereby greatly expanding the scientific payoff from the study. During Dick's tenure in *Add Health*, the data were made available to over 2,000 researchers, producing hundreds of research articles and additional grants funded to analyze the data. Dick is no longer directing *Add Health*, but under the leadership of Kathie Mullan Harris who has taken the study to new levels of social and biological linkages, continues to break new ground in the biosocial arena. It is among the first

national social science surveys in the world to collect DNA samples from saliva beginning in early 2000s, coupled with a permanent and self-perpetuating DNA sample from archived blood spots. It is likely the largest survey in the world (and perhaps the only one) to contain an embedded behavior genetic sample of more than 3,000 pairs of siblings with varying biological resemblance, coupled with high quality molecular genetic data on the entire sample, each based on a probability sampling design that is nationally representative.

For much of his professional career, Dick worked in an environment in which social scientists not only marginalized but often aggressively ignored any biological explanations of human behavior. Wise and well-meaning researchers and funding agencies advised him that his goals were either misdirected on the one hand, or impossible to achieve on the other. The more this happened, the more Dick became committed to showing that he was heading in exactly the right direction (on the first hand) and that he could indeed achieve the impossible (on the second hand). And in retrospect, he was and he did, repeatedly!"

Dick was never a biological determinist: he always felt that genetic and hormonal influences acted in concert with the environment to shape the individuals and individual behaviors. He urged his students to think this way as well. But being who he is, Dick has never been captive

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to political correctness. He drew on his work with Naomi Morris for his presidential address to the Population Association of America in 1994. In "The Nature of Gender," Dick integrated macrosociological theory with theory derived from primate behavior, informing his PAA audience that his data supported a primate model of within-sex variance in women's gendered behavior. In several papers, including "Sociology and biology: What biology do sociologists need to know?" (Social Forces, 1995) and "Biological limits of gender construction" (American Sociological Review, 2000) Dick argued persuasively for the need to account for biology in models of human social behavior. Being ahead of his time did not slow Dick down, but it did breed in others an ambivalence about his work that is only now beginning to fade. Because of his persistence, he was able to lay a foundation of knowledge upon which current efforts to unite biological and social sciences can build.

An internet search for "Dick Udry" and "J. Richard Udry" produces virtually nothing advertising Dick's accomplishments, but scores of hits showing people thanking him for his advice, mentorship, or guidance or crediting him with the development of research resources or the solving of problems for the PAA. However, his accomplishments did attract notice. In 1994 he served as President of

the Population Association of America. Dick served two terms as President of the Society for the Study of Social Biology. In 1997 he was inducted into the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in recognition of his distinguished contributions to science and scholarship. He received the Society for Adolescent Medicine's Outstanding Achievement in Adolescent Medicine Award in 2004. At one point, Dr. Udry was featured in *Science* magazine as one of NIH's most prolific grant-getters. The National Institute of Child Health and Human Development funded his work continuously for over a quarter-century, honoring him with a MERIT award during 1989-1998.

Dick used his genius for institution-building to benefit all the organizations he served. As PAA president, he greatly increased membership and improved the organization's finances by instituting poster sessions at the annual meetings. What was at first an economic move has now evolved into one of the most-loved features of the meetings. He was also centrally involved in the establishment of the Association for Population Centers, an organization that has enhanced education about population research among policy-makers.

Dick Udry was ahead of his time, and the rest of the research world is still catching up. On August 10, 2009, his findings from a study he conducted nearly 30 years prior in 1970 on birth rates after one-night events were cited in an MSNBC article discussing the myth of a baby boom after President Obama's election. There was speculation that celebration by Obama supporters would result with "nine months later, babies

born out of that election night euphoria." The article reported there was no statistical evidence to support the notion that one-night events and birth rates are correlated and pointed to Dick's 1970 article analyzing local birth rate nine months after a 1965 blackout in New York City that found nothing above average. Despite being retired since 2004, Dick is quoted in the MSNBC article from his 1970 publication that "it is evidently pleasing to many people to imagine that when people are trapped by some immobilizing event which deprives them of their usual activities, most will turn to copulation." He did write that while "one nights" don't have much of an effect, longer-term events such as hurricanes and wars can. Most of what Dick thought about, analyzed, and wrote is and will remain current in research for many years to come as we try to catch up.

One of Dick's last articles of his biosocial career, published in *Epidemiology* in 2003, was titled "Putting Prenatal Effects on Sex-Dimorphic Behavior in Perspective: An Absolutely Complete Theory." Need we say more?



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