



Pioneers

of Qualitative Research

Biographies and Publications

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Contents

1. Sara Arber	5
2. Frank Bechhofer	8
3. Colin Bell	10
4. Daniel Bertaux	13
5. Mildred Blaxter	16
6. Avtar Brah	19
7. George Brown.....	22
8. David Butler	28
9. John Bynner	29
10. Pat Caplan.....	31
11. Stan Cohen	35
12. David Cox.....	38
13. Ivor Crewe	40
14. Leonore Davidoff	42
15. John Davis.....	45
16. Meghnad Desai.....	47
17. Mary Douglas.....	49
18. Karen Dunnell	51
19. Glen Elder	54
20. Ronald Frankenberg	56
21. Janet Finch.....	58
22. Ruth Finnegan.....	61

23. Raymond Firth	64
24. Duncan Gallie.....	68
25. Jonathon Gershuny.....	71
26. Harvey Goldstein	75
27. John Goldthorpe.....	79
28. Jack Goody.....	81
29. Harry Goulbourne.....	85
30. Peter Hall	88
31. Stuart Hall	91
32. David Hargreaves.....	96
33. Tirril Harris	100
34. Bruce Kapferer.....	103
35. Diana Leonard.....	104
36. Richard Lipsey.....	107
37. David Lockwood	109
38. Peter Loizos	111
39. Maxine Molyneux.....	114
40. Robert Moore	118
41. Claus Moser	121
42. Howard Newby	124
43. Ann Oakley.....	127
44. Judith Okely	129
45. Ray Pahl	132
46. Ken Plummer	136

47. Hilary Rose	138
48. Raymond Smith	141
49 Margaret Stacey	150
50. Marilyn Strathern	153
51. Elizabeth Thomas-Hope.....	156
52. Paul Thompson	160
53. Peter Townsend.....	163
54. Sandra Wallman	168
55. W.M.Williams	171
56. Michael Young	173

1. Sara Arber



Biography

Sara Arber is a sociologist who has played an influential role in developing standards of survey practice and analysis through her publications (*Doing Secondary Analysis*, 1988) and through her teaching and research practice based at Surrey University.

The child of a working class family who moved from the eastern to the western edges of London, at her secondary school, Sir William Perkins' Girls' Grammar in Chertsey, she took four A levels, of which three were science subjects. Also keen on jazz clubs and archaeological excavating, she was undecided what to study at university, but chose to go to LSE because of its radical reputation, starting with anthropology but switching to sociology. She interwove this with two lengthy spells of VSO teaching children in Jamaica and studying at the University of the West Indies.

At LSE Sara was particularly influenced by the teaching of David Glass on demography. She went on to take a Master's in Medical Sociology, focussing on class inequalities in health. She visited the Population Studies Centre at the University of Michigan as a Ford Foundation Fellow and realised that American sociologists were way ahead in computer-based survey analysis. She came to Surrey in 1974, teaching research methods with Asher Tropp and Nigel Gilbert. This led to a long but finally successful struggle to find suitable large data sets for students to analyse, through which the government's General Household Survey was first made available to outside researchers – although many early difficulties in the precise techniques of analysis were still ahead.

Her best-known book, *Doing Secondary Analysis*, which draws on these years of experience, can be seen as an important turning point, arguing that original social research did not need to be based on personal qualitative fieldwork. It is also striking that for Sara,

despite working in the field of social inequality, the aim of good research was high quality analysis in its own right, rather than making specific proposals for changes in social policy.

Sara's research originality also shows up clearly in her pursuit of new themes. She became a mother in the mid-1980s but kept quiet about this part of her life which she felt at that time could interfere with her professional standing. At the same time she switched her attention to the role of gender in the impact of ageing, leading to another influential book, *Gender and Later Life* (1991). And from 2000 onwards she became the first innovator of research on the sociology of sleep and the significance of night time field research, for which she experimented with a battery of mixed methods.

Publications

Books

Angela Dale, Sara Arber and Michael Procter, *Doing Secondary Analysis*, London: Allen and Unwin, 1988

Sara Arber and Nigel Gilbert (eds.), *Women and Working Lives*, London: Macmillan Academic and Professional, 1991

Sara Arber and Jay Ginn, *Gender and Later Life: a Sociological Analysis of Resources and Constraints*, London: Sage, 1991

Sara Arber and Catherine Marsh (eds.), *Families and Households: Divisions and Change*, London: Macmillan, 1992

Sara Arber and Maria Evandrou (eds.), *Ageing, Independence and the Life Course*, London: Jessica Kingsley Publishers, 1993

Sara Arber and Jay Ginn (eds.), *Connecting Gender and Ageing*, Buckingham: Open University Press, 1995

Sara Arber and Claudine Attias-Donfut (eds.), *The Myth of Generational Conflict: Family and State in Ageing Societies*, London: Routledge, 2000

Sara Arber, Kate Davidson and Jay Ginn (eds.), *Gender and Ageing: Changing Roles and Relationships*, Buckingham: Open University Press, 2003.

Sara Arber and Virpi Timonen (eds.), *Contemporary Grandparenting: Changing Family Relationships in Global Contexts*, Bristol: Policy Press, 2012

Articles

Sara Arber, G Nigel Gilbert, Angela Dale (1985) 'Paid employment and women's health: A benefit or a source of role strain?', *Sociology of Health and Illness*, 7(3): 377-400.

Sara Arber (1991) 'Class, paid employment and family roles; Making sense of structural disadvantage, gender and health status', *Social Science and Medicine*, 32(4): 425-436.

Sara Arber and Jay Ginn (1991) 'The invisibility of age: Gender and class in later life', *Sociological Review*, 39(2): 260-291.

Sara Arber (2004) 'Gender, marital status and ageing: Linking material, health and social resources'. *Journal of Aging Studies*, 18 (1): 91-108.

Sara Arber, Marcos Bote and Robert Meadows. (2009) 'Gender and socio-economic patterning of self-reported sleep problems in Britain', *Social Science and Medicine*, 68 (2): 281-289.

2. Frank Bechhofer



Biography

Frank Bechhofer was born in Nuremberg in 1935. His parents were Jewish and the family escaped from Nazi Germany to London in 1939. His father succeeded in relocating his ribbon factory to Nottingham, where Frank was sent to Nottingham High School. After returning to Germany for military service in the Royal Artillery he went to Cambridge in 1956 to study Mechanical Sciences. He then switched to Industrial Management, and through this to research in sociology.

Frank became one of the group of four (with John Goldthorpe, David Lockwood and Jennifer Platt) who carried out the highly influential *Affluent Worker* study of social changes and class identities in the then-prospering car-manufacturing community of Luton. In his interview he discusses the designing of the project, how the team worked, their fieldwork and their processes of analysis from 'steam technology' to developing new terms like 'embourgeoisement'. This experience led to a life-long concern with method, as most recently in his *Principles of Research Design in the Social Sciences* (2000).

In 1965 Frank moved to the University of Edinburgh where he continued innovative research on social class, this time working with Brian Elliot, focussing on the lower middle classes and the little-studied small business strata. This led to *The Petite Bourgeoisie* (1981), which included European contributions. Then from the 1980s he went on to research with David McCrone on the same groups' political movements.

Frank has long held a special interest in the distinctive social character of Scotland and his most recent research, again with David McCrone, has focused on mapping the ‘sociography’ of Scotland and analysing Scottish identity (*Living in Scotland*, 2004). He left Sociology in 1986 to set up the Research Centre for Social Sciences, and is now an Emeritus Professor at the Institute of Governance of the University of Edinburgh.

Publications

Goldthorpe, J., Lockwood, D., Bechhofer, F., and Platt, J. (1968) *The Affluent Worker: Industrial Attitudes and Behaviour*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Goldthorpe, J., Lockwood, D., Bechhofer, F., and Platt, J. (1969) *The Affluent Worker in the Class Structure*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Bechhofer, F. and Elliott, B. (eds.) (1981) *The Petite Bourgeoisie: Comparative Studies of the Uneasy Stratum*, Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.

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Bechhofer, F. and Paterson, L. (2000), *Principles of Research Design in the Social Sciences*, London: Routledge.

Paterson, L., Bechhofer, F. and McCrone, D. (2004) *Living in Scotland: Social and Economic Change since 1980*, Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.

Bechhofer, F. and McCrone, D. (eds.) (2009) *National Identity, Nationalism and Constitutional Change*, Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan.

3. Colin Bell



Biography

Colin Bell was a sociologist who played important roles in community studies and who believed passionately in openness about research methods and experience. He was born in 1942, and grew up in Tunbridge Wells in Kent, where he went to the grammar school, Judd School. His parents came from working class London families. His father became an insurance clerk, but died suddenly when Colin was 12 – a fate which very sadly was repeated by Colin's own early death in 2003.

Colin read history and geography at the University College of North Staffordshire (later renamed Keele) which was then thriving as a forerunner of the later wave of new universities. He was particularly fascinated by Bill Williams and his work on kinship and community studies, and followed him to Swansea to research his MA. This was a community and kinship study of a middle class neighbourhood, with a particular focus on mobility. He published his thesis as his first book, *Middle class families: social and geographical mobility* (1968). Colin later maintained his strong research interest in families, and while at Aston carried out two projects with Lorna McKee. The first resulted in *Fathers, Childbirth and Work* (1983), and the second on unemployment and family life in Kidderminster.

Nevertheless he made a more important although paradoxical impact on the field of community studies. Colin knew and admired *Tradition and Change*, Margaret Stacey's community study of Banbury, before becoming her colleague in Swansea. They applied together successfully to Nuffield to fund a three-year restudy of Banbury, co-authored as

Power, Persistence and Change (1975). However, despite collecting rich fieldwork the team proved personally and intellectually conflictual, and the second Banbury study was not regarded as successful. This pushed Colin to reflecting on the unresolved issues of community and replication, and also on fieldwork experience. After Banbury he moved to Essex, where with Howard Newby, initially his student, Colin he wrote the very influential review of the genre, *Community Studies* (1971). This was so forcefully critical that it proved, quite unintentionally, the end of the wave of community studies which had been so notable in post-war sociology.

While at Essex Colin also worked with Howard Newby, David Rose and Peter Saunders in a team project on the local rural upper class, East Anglian capitalist farmers, published as *Property, Paternalism and Power* (1978).

With Howard Newby again, Colin began his innovative and important 'owning up' trilogy, reporting and reflecting on the experience of social research, beginning with *Doing Sociological Research* (1977). This was followed by *Inside the Whale* (1978), reporting Australian research experience, and with Helen Roberts, *Social Researching* (1984), including more women authors.

Colin came to Essex in 1968 and in 1974 moved to take a chair at New South Wales, Sydney. He returned to Britain to become head of sociology at Aston, only to be hit by the university's devastating cuts in 1981. After taking redundancy he worked for the Leicester Medical School, and then moved to Edinburgh, becoming Eileen Rathbone Professor in 1988. From there he became Vice-Chancellor of Bradford and finally Principal of Stirling University. Colin met his first wife Jocelyn Mumford at Keele and his second wife Janette Webb at Aston, and has four children.

Publications

Books

Bell, C. (1968), *Middle class families: social and geographical mobility*, London: Routledge and Kegan Paul

Bell, C. R. and Newby, H. (1971), *Community studies: an introduction to the sociology of the local community*, London: Allen and Unwin

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Stacey, M., Batstone, E., Bell, C. and Murcott A. (1975) *Power, persistence and change: a second study of Banbury*, London and Boston: Routledge and Kegan Paul

Bell, C. (1977), *Doing sociological Research*, London: Allen and Unwin

Bell, C. and Encel, S. (eds.) (1978), *Inside the whale: ten personal accounts of social research*, Rushcutters Bay; Oxford: Pergamon

Newby, H., Bell, C., Rose, D. And Saunders, P., *Property, Paternalism and Power: Class and Control in Rural England*, London: Hutchinson, 1978

Bell, C. R., Mckee, Lorna, and Priestley, Karen (1983), *Fathers, Childbirth and Work: a Report of a Study*, London: Equal Opportunities Commission

Bell, C. and Roberts, H. (eds.) (1984), *Social researching: politics, problems, practice*, London: Routledge and Kegan Paul

Articles

Bell, C. (2004), 'Doing sociological research: the genre of "owning up"', *International Journal of Social Research Methodology*, 7 (1), pp. 29-33

4. Daniel Bertaux



Biography

Daniel Bertaux is a French sociologist internationally known for developing the use of biographies in sociology, both through his own research, his international teaching and his active role in the International Sociological Association. His most influential publication is his edited volume *Biography and Society* (1981). He has also led the growth of the strong school of life story research in France, writing the handbook *Recits de vie* (1997), and is founding president of the French Sociological Association.

Born in 1939, grandson of a poet and son of a Resistance leader and professor of German, Daniel grew up in a Paris suburb, and first studied engineering. He worked briefly as a military engineer, researching on artificial intelligence in Berkeley, before returning to qualify in sociology.

From 1968 onwards Bertaux worked at the Ecole des Hautes Etudes des Sciences Sociales in Paris, for most of the time at the Centre d'Etude des Mouvements Sociaux, researching as an (often critical) colleague of France's most renowned sociologists, Raymond Aron, Alain Touraine and Pierre Bourdieu.

Daniel's first research interest was in social mobility, and it was dissatisfaction with the outcomes from through statistical analysis which led him to develop biographical research and the life stories method. He uses stories with special skill, not only in analysing, but also as a teacher. He has applied this approach to many themes, including poverty in

Europe, French stepfamilies (with Catherine Delcroix), and Russian families from Communism to capitalism. Best-known is his project (with Isabelle Bertaux-Wiame) on French bakers as family enterprises (published in numerous articles as well as on-line), which became a symbol of how life stories can be used to understand hidden social workings and connections.

Publications

Books

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Bertaux, D. (ed.) (1981) *Biography and Society: the Life History Approach in the Social Sciences*, London: Sage Publications.

Bertaux, D. (1985) *La mobilité sociale*, Paris: Hatier.

Bertaux, D. and Thompson, P. (eds.) (1993) *Between Generations: Family Models, Myths and Memories*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.

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Articles

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Bertaux, D. and Delcroix, C. (2000) 'Case histories of families and social processes: enriching sociology', in Chamberlayne, P., Bornat, J., and Wengraf, T. (eds.), *The Turn to Biographical Methods in Social Science: Comparative Issues and Examples*, London: Routledge.

5. Mildred Blaxter



Biography

Mildred Blaxter was an influential sociologist of health and health inequality who began her research career at the Medical Research Council based at Aberdeen University. Following Aberdeen she was at the University of East Anglia before ending her career as Honorary Professor at the University of Bristol. Her research throughout this time focused on narratives and inequalities in health, ‘social capital’ theory, disability and chronic illness, and consumers of the NHS.

Blaxter made many key contributions to medical sociology including demonstrating the use of qualitative methods in health research. Her first major study was *The Meaning of Disability: A Sociological Study of Impairment* (1976) which used longitudinal qualitative techniques to look at the interaction of clients and professionals in relation to disability and chronic illness. This was followed by one of her most important and influential studies, *Mothers and Daughters* (1982), which examined beliefs and attitudes to health and medical care among three generations of women. In 1985 she joined the *Health and Lifestyle Survey* at Cambridge University and worked on a number of the surveys carried out as part of the project. This allowed her to further innovate in the use of qualitative methods. Her findings were published as *Health and Lifestyles* (1990).

Establishing and encouraging the validity of qualitative research in medical sociology was a major achievement of Blaxter. This played a crucial part in her major work as co-ordinator of the ESRC Programme on Aids and HIV Research. In later life, Mildred

edited respected journals such as *Social Science and Medicine* and *Sociology of Health and Illness*, whilst continuing to embrace her love of gardening and climbing.

Publications

Blaxter, M. (1976) *The Meaning of Disability: a Sociological Study of Impairment*, London: Heinemann Educational Publishers.

Blaxter, M. (1979) 'Concepts of causality: lay and medical models' in D.J. Osborne and M.M. Gruneven (eds.) *Research in psychology and medicine*, London: Academic Press.

Blaxter, M. (1981) *The health of the children; a review of research on the place of health in cycles of disadvantage*, London: Heinemann Educational Books.

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Blaxter, M. and Paterson, E. (1983) 'Continuities and discontinuities in attitudes and behaviour: in the case of health' in N.J.H. Madge (ed.) *Family processes in transmitted disadvantage*, London: Heinemann Educational Books.

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Blaxter, M. (1993) 'Why do the victims blame themselves?' in A. Radley (ed.) *Worlds of illness: Biographical and cultural perspectives on health and disease*, London: Routledge.

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Blaxter, M. (2000) 'Class, time and biography' in S.J. Williams, J. Gabe and M. Calnan (eds.) *Health, Medicine and Society: Key theories, Future agendas*, London: Routledge.

Blaxter, M. (2009) 'The case of the vanishing patient? Image and experience', *Sociology of Health and Illness*, 31(5), pp.762-778.

Blaxter, M. (2010) *Health*, London: Polity.

6. Avtar Brah



Biography

Avtar Brah is a sociologist who has made a notable interdisciplinary contribution to the understanding of the social and psychological issues of migration, borders and creolised/hybrid cultures. Her best known work is *Cartographies of Diaspora* (1996). Her work fuses influences between sociology, anthropology, cultural studies (especially through Stuart Hall), psychology and literature.

Her story is framed by the last years of British colonial power. Born in the Punjab in northern India to a Sikh family, Avtar grew up in Uganda, where her family had a sawmill business. The family spoke Punjabi but from the start her education was in English, beginning in racially segregated Government Schools, part of what she calls the “Colonial Sandwich” in pre-Independence Uganda. Troubled by the social restraints there on young Asian women, and she won a scholarship to read agriculture at the University of California in Davis.

Feeling that her heart was not in agriculture and soil science, she then moved on to a MA in Adult Education at the University of Wisconsin in Madison. Writing her dissertation on Ugandan education proved a radicalising turning point. She came to Britain for a brief vacation, but was unable to return to Uganda because of the 1972 expulsion of Asians by Idi Amin, in which her family lost their business and she herself became stateless. In the event, she stayed permanently in Britain. She has said, 'I have lived on four of the five continents of the globe – Africa, Asia, America and Europe. These experiences of displacement and dispersal have rendered questions of difference, solidarity and identity central to my work.'

Avtar next worked in a succession of activist research projects with young people and women, first at Bristol University's Ethnic Relations Unit, where she wrote her Ph D, and later at Leicester University's Centre for Mass Communications, and in between as a Training Officer with young people in Southall for the National Association for Asian Youth. The 1980s were a period of dramatic political tension in Southall, including notably the death of Blair Peach in 1979 and the subsequent Grunwick Strike by Asian workers.

Now a feminist activist, Avtar set up Southall Black Sisters, bringing together militant black and Asian women, with parallel groups in Bristol and Leicester. This has survived, principally as an advice and refuge organisation for young Asian women. She felt ambivalent about the white middle class feminist movement, but found ways of working with it. From 1982 Avtar went to the Open University as manager for the Minority Experience course, and then from 1985 to Birkbeck in the Centre for Extra-Mural Studies: her working base for the remainder of her career, at last giving her space to publish much more frequently.

Now retired, Avtar has a lifelong partner, also a sociologist, and a strong involvement with her brother's family and children.

Publications

Avtar Brah, 'The South Asians', in Minority Experience Course 354, Open University, Milton Keynes: Open University Press, 1982

Avtar Brah, 'Unemployment, gender and racism', in Sheila Allen (ed.), The Experience of Unemployment, London: British Sociological Association and Macmillan, 1986: pages?

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Avtar Brah, Cartographies of Diaspora: Contesting Identities, London: Routledge, 1996

Avtar Brah, Mary Hickman and Mairtin Mac an Ghail (eds.), Thinking Identities: Racism, Ethnicity and Culture, Basingstoke: Macmillan, 1999

Avtar Brah, Mary Hickman and Mairtin Mac an Ghail (eds.), *Global Futures: Migration, Environment and Globalisation*, Basingstoke: Macmillan, 1999

Avtar Brah and Annie Coombes (eds), *Hybridity and its Discontents: Politics, Science, Culture*, London: Routledge, 2000

Avtar Brah, 'Activism, imagination and writing: Avtar Brah reflects on her life and work with Les Back', *Feminist Review*, 100, 1 (2012): 39-51

7. George Brown



Biography

Professor George Brown is a distinguished medical sociologist whose main area of work has been in the field of mental illness, particularly schizophrenia and depression. It is particularly appropriate that we are honouring him at a time when a new Department of Health and Human Sciences is just coming into existence in the University. His work is scholarly in the best sense of the word – meticulous, thorough and insightful. At the same time his research has enormous social and practical relevance. Schizophrenia is a major, severe and often debilitating mental disorder, whilst depression is now said to be the most common mental health problem in Western societies. George Brown's work has considerably advanced our understanding of mental illness; and has done so from a distinctively social perspective. His research on depression established very convincingly the crucial role of social factors in causing depression. It is now a commonplace that the stresses and strains of living can lead individuals to become depressed, but the scientific evidence for this type of connection owes much to the work of George Brown and to his classic book written with Tirril Harris, *Social Origins of Depression*, first published in 1978.

Born in Portobello, London, in 1930, George Brown was one of non-identical twins. His father, a lens maker, belonged to what sociologists have sometimes called the aristocracy of labour; his mother had been a waitress. As was typical of other children from the working class in that period his pathway into academia was by no means smooth, and his achievement is all the more impressive for that. Though he went to Grammar School, the only boy from his area to do so, this was prior to the Butler Education Act, and his parents had to pay a fee. Like others in their situation they found this difficult and George had to

leave school at 16, having successfully matriculated, in order to contribute to the family income. He initially moved between a number of jobs, including work in the Post Office, as a shop boy in a bookshop, and as a draughtsman in a heating and ventilating firm. In 1948, however, he was called up for national service – in the Air Force. There, he reports, he began to make friends for the first time and was encouraged by a friend to go to university, preparing for the entrance examinations in English and Latin. He went up to University College, London in 1951 – a time when a far smaller proportion of the population went to University – studying archaeology and anthropology. There he clearly flourished and impressed his teachers. Yet, when he left University his path was still not straightforward. He initially went into town planning, which he did not like, and followed this with a six-months post with the Industrial Research Operations Unit. Then, on the recommendation of one of his professors, he got a post at the Social Psychiatry Research Unit at the Maudsley Hospital, London. There he began the first phase of his research career studying chronic schizophrenia, the mental illness then particularly associated with long stays in mental hospital.

In addition to generating his life-long interest in mental health, his research at the Unit laid down some key features of his subsequent work. First, working with psychologists and psychiatrists, gave him a commitment to research that was properly scientific, and took measurement very seriously. This was vital since it meant that psychiatrists, often sceptical of the work of social scientists, have found it difficult to reject his research on methodological grounds. Second, working in an interdisciplinary context put him in what seems to have been a sometimes frustrating but highly creative tension with academics from other disciplines. Third, his research at the Unit gave him first hand experience of interviewing and made him realise the importance of direct experience in fieldwork and hands on involvement in research. Fourth, it gave him a commitment to exploring the social context and meanings of actions and feelings, something that is often difficult to capture within standardised questionnaires. And finally, the research developed his interest in the expression emotions within family relationships.

One of his earliest research collaborators was the psychiatrist, J.K Wing. The two carried out an important comparative study of the rehabilitation of patients in three major mental hospitals, producing a joint book in 1970, *Institutionalism and Schizophrenia*. This

showed very effectively that a more enriched social environment facilitated improvement in patients' psychiatric state. A point of some interest given the location of this University, is that one of the three mental hospitals in the study was Severalls Hospital, Colchester, then headed by the charismatic psychiatrist Russell Barton. The hospital closed in the late 1990s, but so far the building is still standing.

With the benefit of hindsight, the late 1960s look to have been a turning point in George Brown's academic career. He moved from the Social Psychiatry Research Unit at the Maudsley to the Social Research Unit at Bedford College, London, where he became first Deputy Director, then joint Director. This move is associated with a change in his intellectual identity from anthropologist to sociologist, and the Unit established the first, and highly influential, Masters degree in Medical Sociology in Britain. Finally, the period is also linked to the shift from research on schizophrenia to work on clinical depression – that is depression that involves a more severe set of symptoms than grief or unhappiness – a shift designed to allow him to study the impact of life events on individuals in the community.

George Brown's commitment to careful, precise measurement alongside his commitment to detailed, interviewing which plays proper attention to social context and meaning came to clear fruition in his impressive and important book with Tirril Harris, *Social Origins of Depression*. The book was largely based on two surveys of women in Camberwell in London and explores class differences in levels of depression – depression, like many other mental illnesses, is more common amongst those from the lower social classes. Using a sophisticated measure of the stressfulness of events, the research provided very clear evidence that the observed class differences could be accounted for in terms of two sets of factors: the life events experienced in the previous year, and a set of four 'vulnerability' factors: the absence of a confiding relationship, having three or more children under 14 to look after, not having paid work outside the home, and the loss of one's mother before the age of 11.

George Brown's subsequent research has continued to be primarily in the field of depression and he and his colleagues have generated a range of comparative studies in the Outer Hebrides, Spain and Zimbabwe, as well as a longitudinal study in Islington.,

studies which have generally replicated his earlier findings. This work has also looked at other vulnerability factors such as childhood neglect, as well as the factors facilitating recovery from depression. In addition, he and his co-workers and students, have linked stressful life-events to other illnesses, both mental and physical. A collection of papers he and Tirril Harris published in 1989, *Life Events and Illness*, included papers linking life events with anxiety, schizophrenia, appendicitis, abdominal pain, multiple sclerosis, heart attacks, and speech disorders as well as depression, and there is now a very broad range of work on the psychosocial causation of illness.

Professor George Brown is an eminent sociologist whose highly influential work serves as a model of excellence for social scientific research: sophisticated, precise and authoritative.

Publications

Books

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Brown, G. W. and Rutter, M. (1966) *Human Relations*

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Brown, G. W. and Harris, T. O. (1989) (eds) *Life Events and Illness*, New York: Guilford Press.

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Articles

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8. David Butler



Biography

Sir David Butler is an innovative social and political scientist, based in Oxford. He coined the term 'psephology' for electoral statistics and was a co-inventor of the 'swingometer'. He was a prominent on-screen expert on the BBC's election night coverage from the 1950 election to the 1979 election, and subsequently with ITV and Sky.

He has written extensively, but perhaps his most important work is the Nuffield Election Studies of each United Kingdom General Election since 1945. David Butler's *Political Change in Britain: Forces Shaping Electoral Choice* (Macmillan, 1969), written with US political scientist Donald Stokes, brought modern American science treatments to the United Kingdom and is regarded as a pioneering analysis of its kind. His *Governing Without a Majority: Dilemmas for Hung Parliaments in Britain* (Sheridan House, 1986) provides an analysis of the phenomenon of the hung parliament in Britain.

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9. John Bynner



Biography

John Bynner's first degrees were in psychology and his early research work focussed on youth and sexuality, working with Michael Schofield on their pioneering British study. John went on to write an important Home Office report on youth and smoking. From this he moved to a broader involvement in longitudinal studies. He was early to see their research potential, and played a crucial role in bringing together the various British cohort studies and campaigning for their value.

John worked at the Open University from 1970 until 1988, becoming Professor of Education in 1986. From here he moved to City University as Professor of Social Statistics, and soon after became Director of both the National Child Development Study (the 1958 birth cohort) and the 1970 British Cohort Study.

Subsequently he was Director of the Centre for Longitudinal Studies, Institute of Education, University of London, 1998-2003, continuing to lead work with the National Child Development Study and the 1970 British Cohort Study. From 2005 until 2010 he was Director of the strategic research centre Longview.

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10. Pat Caplan



Biography

Pat (Patricia) Caplan was born in 1942 in Cheshire and spent her later childhood in Birmingham. She became interested in East Africa through her project on Kenya at King's Norton Grammar School and through meeting African students at a Methodist International Hostel. She read African Studies at SOAS, University of London, learning Swahili.

In 1965 she began fieldwork for her PhD on Mafia Island, Tanzania, the basis for her book *Choice and Constraint in a Swahili Community* (1975), which focusses on land and kinship and also on spirit possession. She has remained in active contact with the local communities since then and her longstanding relationship with 'Mohammed' has led to a second book, *African Voices, African Lives* (1997), which is unusually presented as if co-authored between anthropologist and informant.

In 1968 she married Lionel Caplan and went with him to Nepal, carrying out her own project on caste relations in a hill village, publishing this as *Priests and Cobblers: Social Change in a Hindu Village in Western Nepal* (1972).

From 1974 she began fieldwork on a third study, of middle class women's organisations in the city of Madras, the basis for her book *Class and Gender in India* (1985). By this time an active feminist, she also co-edited a cross-cultural collection, *Women United, Women Divided* (1978). She also edited *The Cultural Construction of Sexuality* (1987) and co-edited *Gendered Fields: Women, Men and Ethnography* (1993).

Pat became a Lecturer at Goldsmiths, University of London, in 1976, and a Professor in 1989. Her more recent research has focussed on food and risk ((ed.) *Food, Health and Identity* (1997); *Risk Revisited* (2000)). She has also edited a volume on *Anthropology and Ethics* (2003).

Publications

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11. Stan Cohen



Biography

Best-known for his innovative work on deviance and control, Stanley Cohen's draws deeply on his own life experiences. He was born in Johannesburg, South Africa in 1942. The son of a Jewish businessman from Lithuania, he was from childhood aware of the problems of ethnicity, both for Jews and for blacks. He grew up as a Zionist, intending to settle in Israel, but while a sociology student at the University of Witwatersrand shifted to campaigning against the exclusion of blacks from universities and other anti-apartheid issues.

In 1963 he married his wife Ruth, who was from a similar background, and came to England. They had two daughters, and Stan's brother Robin also became a sociologist in Britain.

Stan wrote a doctorate at the London School of Economics about social reactions to juvenile delinquency. While working on this he became fascinated by the Mods and Rockers riots at southern seaside towns, and the lurid press reactions to them. He researched these events both through interviewing and through observing the media. Influenced by the student rebellions of 1968, by anti-psychiatry and by his active participation in the National Deviancy Symposium, Stan took up labelling theory and the idea of 'moral panics', and went on to write his first classic, *Folk Devils and Moral Panics: the Making of the Mods and Rockers* (1972). This phase of his work also brought *Images of Deviance* (1971), edited from the National Deviancy Conference, and, with Jock Young, *The Manufacture of News* (1973).

Stan taught sociology at Enfield College, from 1967-72 at Durham, and from 1972 until 1980 he was Professor of Sociology at Essex. While at Durham he began a notably productive working relationship with Laurie Taylor from York, starting with a project in Durham Prison. This led to the writing of *Psychological Survival: the Experience of Long-term Imprisonment* (1972) and the lighter-hearted *Escape Attempts* (1976) and *Prison Secrets* (1978) – all three books with Laurie Taylor – and also the later *Visions of Social Control: Crime, Punishment and Classification* (1985).

In 1980 Stan, soon followed by his family, went to work in Jerusalem as Professor in Criminology at the Hebrew University. He became active in human rights work in Israeli-Palestinian relations, working in support of Palestinian staff and students at Bir Zeit and campaigning against torture. This led to his powerful most recent book, *States of Denial: Knowing about Atrocities and Suffering* (2001).

In 1994 he returned to London and LSE, becoming Martin White Professor of Sociology, and working with the new LSE Centre for the Study of Human Rights. He retired in 2005.

Publications

Books

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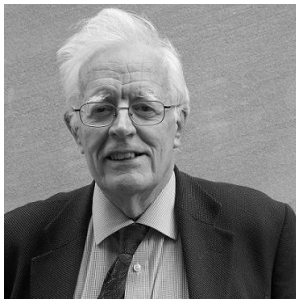
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12. David Cox



Biography

Born in 1924 in Birmingham. Father a dye sinker in jewellery trade, part-owner of jeweller's. Lived near Jewellery Quarter. Handsworth Grammar School.

David Cox studied mathematics at St John's College, Cambridge and obtained his PhD from the University of Leeds in 1949. He worked from 1944 to 1946 at the Royal Aircraft Establishment, from 1946 to 1950 at the Wool Industries Research Association in Leeds, and from 1950 to 1956 at the Statistical Laboratory at the University of Cambridge. From 1956 to 1966 he was Reader and then Professor of Statistics at Birkbeck College, London. In 1966, he took up the Chair position in Statistics at Imperial College London where he later became head of the mathematics department. In 1988 he became Warden of Nuffield College. He retired in 1994. He was knighted in 1985.

As a statistician Sir David Cox is best known for his proportional hazards model. The statistical field of survival analysis is concerned with the interval of time that passes until a particular event, such as a mechanical failure or the death of a patient, takes place. The rate at which the failure happens or the patient dies is known as the hazard function. In the Cox proportional hazards model, which was introduced in 1972, Cox proposed a hazard function that was separated into time-dependent and time-independent parts. The analysis of medical data was greatly eased by the separation of inputs that depend on time from those that do not, and the Cox model is used extensively in medical research.

From 1966 to 1991 he was the editor of *Biometrika*. He has written or co-authored 300 papers and books. His books include *The Planning of Experiments* (1958), *Queues* (1961), *The Theory of Stochastic Processes* (1965), *Analysis of binary data* (1969), *Applied statistics, principles and examples* (1981), *Analysis of survival data* (1984), *Asymptotic*

techniques for use in statistics (1989), *Multivariate dependencies, models, analysis and interpretation* (1995), and *Principles of Statistical Inference* (2006).

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13. Ivor Crewe



Biography

Born in 1945, Ivor Crewe was educated at [Manchester Grammar School](#), PPE at Oxford and LSE. He lectured at Lancaster University, held a research fellowship at Oxford, and moved to a Lectureship at the Department of Government at the University of Essex in 1971.

At Essex, Crewe was director of the ESRC Data Archive from 1974 to 1982, and co-director of the British Election Study from 1973-81. With David Rose, he established the British Household Panel Study and founded the Institute of Social and Economic Research at Essex in 1990. From 1977-82, Crewe was editor of the [British Journal of Political Science](#) and from 1984-92 he was a co-editor.

Crewe undertook extensive research from the early 1970s to the mid-1990s in elections and voting behaviour, and published his results in *Decade of Dealignment* (1983, with Bo Sarlvik) and numerous articles. He was a frequent commentator on UK elections for television and the press. He argued that the Labour party was destined for electoral defeat as the traditional working class contracted unless it both appealed to a wider social constituency embracing other classes and revised its assumptions about the policies that would appeal to a majority of voters. He regarded the electoral success of New Labour in the 1997 and 2001 general elections as a vindication of his electoral analysis. From 1995 until 2007 he was the Vice-Chancellor of the [University of Essex](#) and in July 2008 became Master of [University College, Oxford](#).

Publications

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Anthony King and Ivor Crewe, *The Blunders of our Governments*, London: Oneworld, 2013

14. Leonore Davidoff



Biography

Leonore Davidoff was born in New York City, the daughter of Jewish immigrant parents, and spent her early years there before the family moved to a small town in Connecticut, New England. She originally studied music at Oberlin College, but soon switched to sociology. At the age of 21 she left the United States to pursue her graduate studies at the London School of Economics, writing her MA on 'The Employment of Married Women'.

In 1954 she married David Lockwood who became Professor of Sociology at the University of Essex in 1968. With support from Paul Thompson, Leonore developed her research at Essex, beginning with her project on domestic service and household management in 19th and 20th century England. She went on to make a series of pioneering studies on the relationships between public and private, work and family. In 1975 she was appointed a Lecturer in Sociology, teaching postgraduates on women's history and gender, and in 1991 as a Research Professor.

Leonore was founding editor of the international journal *Gender and History*. She has written numerous articles on 19th and 20th century English social history. Her books include notably *The Best Circles: Society, Etiquette and the Season* (1973) and (co-authored with Catherine Hall) *Family Fortunes: Men and Women of the English Middle Class 1780-1850* (1987).

Publications

Books

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Leonore Davidoff, 'The sibling relationship and sibling incest in historical context', in P. Coles (ed.), *Sibling Relationships*, Karnac Books, London, 2006.

15. John Davis



Biography

John Davis is a leading researcher in the anthropology of the Mediterranean, especially Italy and Libya. Born in 1938, he was brought up in London in a stepfamily, and became drawn to history at Christ's Hospital. He took history at Oxford for his first degree, and then became fascinated by Italian culture through teaching English in Genoa.

In 1961 he began working for Paul Stirling on a project in southern Italy, which John was able to develop as his Ph D thesis. It became the basis for his most influential work of ethnography, *Land and Family in Pisticci* (1973), challenging the then conventional views of researchers on honour and family systems. He followed this by another important but much broader survey of Mediterranean anthropology, *People of the Mediterranean* (1977).

John followed Paul Stirling to the University of Kent in 1966 and while there carried his most recent ethnographic research for *Libyan Politics: Tribe or Revolution* (1987). In 1990 he returned to Oxford as Professor of Anthropology and then from 1995 until 2008 was Warden of All Souls' College.

Publications

Books

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Articles

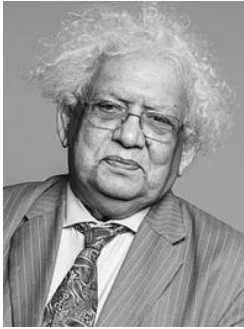
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16. Meghnad Desai



Biography

Meghnad Desai, who became a life peer in 1991, has been a highly regarded and politically influential left-wing economist, a Labour activist and journalist, a prolific author on themes ranging from *Marxian Economic Theory* (1979) and *Marx's Revenge* (2002) to the ideology of Islam, Dulip Kumar and the culture of Indian films and rural social policy in California and famine and agrarian power in India. For ten years from 1985 he wrote a regular column in *Tribune* and he has published over 200 academic articles.

Born and brought up in India in an extended family household, son of a prince's bureaucrat in a Gujarati-speaking region, Meghnad was a child of a caste which lived by the pen. The family were bilingual, and his father always took an English newspaper. At the age of 10 the family moved to Mumbai, where Meghnad first went to school (having been previously educated at home) and then went on to an arts degree (which included economics) and a master's at the University of Mumbai. He then migrated – already feeling at the time that he would never return – first to the United States where he wrote his Ph D at the University of Pennsylvania and then working on rural economic policy in California. In 1965 he migrated again, this time to Europe, and since then has been based at LSE.

Meghnad is a swift and persuasive author. He is unique among our pioneers in his strong belief that researching economists should not get mixed up in the production of data, but simply make use of what is available to them. Even for his own researches on rural society he quickly turned against listening to locals and he now argues strongly that economists should not be involved in fieldwork research

Publications

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See also:

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17. Mary Douglas



Biography

Mary Douglas was one of the most distinguished anthropologists in Britain and the world. With her work she managed, like few others before her, to transcend the field of anthropology and become a central and influencing figure in contemporary social theory. As a result, today her work is major reference point for sociologists, social and literary theorists as well as for authors and researchers on classification systems, rituals and collective memories.

Margaret Mary Tew was born in 1921 in San Remo, Italy, where her parents were spending their holidays on their way back from Burma and her father's job in the Indian Civil Service. She graduated from Oxford in 1943 with a BA in Modern Greats and served the remaining of the war years in the Colonial Office. She gained her PhD from Oxford in 1951 doing fieldwork with the *Lele* at Belgian Congo. She taught anthropology at University College London from 1951 to 1977 and then at the USA for the following 11 years until 1988, at which time she returned to teach at UCL and a year later elected a fellow of the British Academy. Amongst the numerous professional honours and recognitions, she was awarded a CBE in 1992 and a DBE in 2007. She died that same year.

Professor Douglas' most influential books were *Purity and Danger*, written in 1966, and *Natural Symbols: Explorations in Cosmology* which was published in 1970. Although she continued a steady flow of publications until relatively recently: *Essays in the Sociology*

of Perception (1982), *How Institutions Think* (1986), *Risk and Blame* (1992), *Thought Styles* (1996), *Missing Persons* (1998) and *Leviticus as Literature* (1999).

Publications

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18. Karen Dunnell



Biography

Karen Dunnell is a highly influential sociologist who first worked on health and social policy and from the 1970s became an active force for reshaping the national census and statistical system. She rose to become Chief Executive of the Office of National Statistics and in recognition of her work was made a Dame in 2009.

Karen's childhood was unusual. Her mother was an English school teacher who became a GI bride, so that Karen was born in Los Angeles. But when she was only 3 her parents, and also her American grandmother, came to live in England, where her father got work as a routine clerk in a paper mill, while her mother continued teaching in a village school. They lived in a tiny council estate in a Kent village outside London, where they were totally exceptional as a cultured conservative and religious couple. They split later, but both continued to live nearby. Karen was an insatiable reader from early on, but her left-wing views came much more from her close friendship with the family of George Seddon, a Liberal pacifist journalist with a house full of books who moved into the village when she was a teenager. Karen always had an unusually wide range of interests. In retirement she has taken up both painting and family autobiography.

Karen attended Maidstone Girls' Grammar School where she found the science teachers inspiring, and then went on to study Sociology at Bedford College, winning her place with a bravado interview. Here she enjoyed both theory and methods teaching, and the sociology of religion, but was particularly inspired by Oliver McGregor's teaching of social policy and family history. Margot Jefferys joined the staff later and Karen attended her prestigious monthly medical sociology seminars.

The first phase of her research career focussed on health issues. Her early research career focussed on health issues. At the Institute of Community Studies she researched with Ann Cartwright on the impact of unprescribed medicines bought from chemists (*Medicine Takers* (1972)); at St Thomas's Medical School she worked with doctors and social scientists on issues such as caring for the disabled; and after she moved to OPCS she carried out a study of community nurses. These were mixed methods projects, including diaries and also interviews, in which she took part. But she disliked interviewing herself, and later turned against the use of open-ended sections in survey interviews. Over time she also focussed much less on the policy implications of her research, and more on the need to provide the highest quality data for the wider research community.

After joining the national Office of Population and Census Studies (OPCS) in 1974 she worked for 15 years as a social survey officer. Early on she succeeded in transforming the scope of survey questioning about marriage and sexuality to include for the first time early intercourse and cohabitation (*Family Formation*, 1979). In tune with this, she is unusually open about her own emotional life in this interview.

Karen set out to make the work of OPCS better known and helped to initiate the new regular official publication *National Statistics* which was launched in 1999. At the same time she became Director of Demography and Health Statistics for the renamed ONS (Office of National Statistics) and finally in 2005-9 its Chief Executive, a controversial period when the London offices was closed and its activities decentralised. This is the background to her interesting comments on how to instil flexible thinking among professional staff.

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19. Glen Elder



Biography

Glen Elder is internationally known as the pioneer of the 'life course' method in longitudinal studies which combine both quantitative and qualitative data to track long-term social change. Born in 1934 in Ohio, his father was a teacher turned dairy farmer, Glen went to study agriculture at Penn State in 1952, but then became more interested by psychology and sociology, and switched to a Master's in Sociology at Kent State.

Glen moved to the University of North Carolina (UNC) in 1958 and then from 1962-67 at Berkeley, investigating the links between social structure and individual behaviour. At Berkeley he was able to use longitudinal studies which had been begun in the 1920s, and it was from these that Elder wrote his most famous study, *Children of the Great Depression* (1974). Like most of his work, this is based on using both qualitative and quantitative data, and his 'life course' method combines sociological, psychological and historical perspectives (*Methods of Life Course Research*, 1998).

Glen has since moved between Berkeley and UNC, but UNC became his main base, and he is now professor at the Carolina Population Center. He has continued to work with a range of different longitudinal studies, from the National Study of Adolescent Health to the small-scale Iowa Farm study, from which he wrote *Children of the Land* (2000).

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20. Ronald Frankenberg



Biography

Ronald Frankenberg has been a sustained influence in social research through his long editorship of the *Sociological Review*. Born in London in 1929, son of a successful Russian Jewish entrepreneur, he went to Highgate School and then to Cambridge, transferring from science to anthropology.

Frankenberg went on to a research Ph D at Manchester with Max Gluckman, who was a powerful influence. The thesis was intended to be on St Vincent in the West Indies, but because of his left-wing political contacts he was deported on arrival. Hence he ended by studying a Welsh village, published as *Village on the Border* (1957), following this with a major review of the community study approach, *Communities in Britain* (1966), together his best-known works.

Following his Ph D he worked as a researcher in industrial South Wales, partly with the South Wales Miners Union, and from 1960 returned to teach at Manchester University. In 1966-8 he was seconded to be founding Professor of Sociology at the University of Zambia in Lusaka. Frankenberg returned from Africa to become first Professor of Sociology at Keele in 1969, retiring as Emeritus in 1984. He developed new research on health, including a study of health traditions and reforms in the commune of Tavernelle Val de Pesa in Tuscany, publishing *Time, Health and Medicine* (1992). From 1985-94 he worked as Director of Keele's Centre for Medical Anthropology. But his strongest influence was through his editorship of the *Sociological Review* from 1970 until 1994, seeking to encourage research work in touch with social life and broad in methods.

Publications

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21. Janet Finch



Biography

Janet Finch has been an innovative sociological researcher on family relations and gender, and also a pioneer of more rigorous qualitative methods. Born in 1946 in Liverpool, she grew up in 'a very female family' in which the women ran the family shop and the men were mostly marginal.

Janet won a scholarship to Merchant Taylors' School, decided she wanted to study sociology, and went to Bedford College London. In order to stay close to her future husband, who was training to become a clergyman, she taught sociology in a school, and then worked with Esther Goody on child fostering in Africa. She followed her husband again to Bradford, but there took up her own Ph D on the theme, 'Wives of the clergy'. This was the core of her notably successful first book, *Married To The Job: Wives' Incorporation in Men's Work* (1983).

After two years in Hull, Janet secured a lectureship in Social Administration at Lancaster, where she rose to be Pro-Vice-Chancellor and Professor of Social Relations. Here she became a key member of the university's innovative Women's Research Group. After initially working on educational policy, she launched into a series of studies, carried out with Jennifer Mason, on family relationships across generations. The most influential is her classic book *Family Obligations and Social Change* (1989). From the same project comes *Negotiating Family Responsibilities* (1993). After that she undertook originally conceived studies of families and inheritance, combining fieldwork with archives, which led to *Passing On: Kinship and Inheritance in England* (2000).

Finch's concern with developing and refining methods has been equally consistent. She argues for combining qualitative and quantitative methods (e.g. *Research and Policy: the Uses of Qualitative Methods in Social and Educational Research* (1986) but has also suggested many refinements in qualitative methods including theoretical sampling and the use of vignettes.

In 1995 Finch left Lancaster and became Vice-Chancellor of Keele University until her retirement in 2010.

Publications

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22. Ruth Finnegan



Biography

Ruth Finnegan was inspired by her fieldwork in Africa to pioneer the recognition and interpretation of 'oral literature' as a genre in its own right. Born in Londonderry in 1933, daughter of a Classics professor and a storytelling mother, she grew up in wartime rural Donegal. She studied classics herself at the Mount School in York, a Quaker school, and then at Oxford. After two years school teaching she returned to Oxford for postgraduate study in anthropology.

For her doctoral thesis Ruth chose the Limba people in Sierra Leone, where she developed her focus on local storytelling, its variety of techniques, and also its creativity (which anthropologists looking for transgenerational myths had overlooked). This led to *Limba Stories and Storytelling* (1967); followed with a broader perspective by her classic *Oral Literature in Africa* (1970), and then on to *Oral Poetry* (1977) and the widely read *Penguin Book of Oral Poetry* (1978). Later Ruth also worked in Fiji, publishing *South Pacific Oral Traditions* (1995).

Ruth and her political scientist husband taught in the late 1960s at Ibadan in Nigeria. From 1969 they moved to Milton Keynes where Ruth has taught at the Open University. Here she carried out her remarkable research on local music and its creativity, *Hidden Musicians* (1989). She followed this with a second local fieldwork study, again using her anthropological methods in an urban British setting, *Tales of the City* (1998). Ruth became a Professor at the Open University in 1988, retiring as Emeritus in 2002.

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23. Raymond Firth



Biography

Raymond Firth (1901-2001) was a pivotal figure of 20th Century British anthropology. Born in 1901 in New Zealand, he grew up on a farm. An active Methodist in youth, he later became a Humanist. A chance finding in a bookshop led to his early explorations of Maori culture. After Auckland Grammar School he studied Economics at Auckland University College, writing his MA thesis on the local kauri gum industry. He then worked briefly as a school teacher.

In 1924 he came to England, working for his PhD on Maori economics at the London School of Economics under Bronislaw Malinowski, who proved a powerful intellectual influence. In 1928, Firth set out for his first visit to Tikopia, a remote island in the Pacific Ocean. His studies there produced nine books over his lifetime, the first of which was *We The Tikopia* (1936), and the most recent, *Tikopia Songs* (1990). After lecturing in Sydney for Radcliffe-Brown, in 1932 Firth returned to LSE as a lecturer, succeeding Malinowski as head of department in 1938. He was Professor of Anthropology from 1944 until his retirement in 1968.

In 1936 he married Rosemary Upcott, and in 1939 they travelled together to Malaysia, where he studied the fishermen and she their wives and families (*Malay Fishermen*, 1946 and *Housekeeping Among Malay Peasants*, 1943). Later they lived in Highgate, which became the focus of his London kinship studies (*Families and their Relatives*, 1969). He was knighted in 1973.

Intellectually, Firth was renowned for his clear and jargon-free way of writing. His ethnographies were not of static 'primitive' cultures but fully recognised the role of social change. He was a pioneer of economic anthropology, beginning with *Primitive Economics of the New Zealand Maori* (1929) and one of the earliest anthropologists to study the impact of Europeans on non-Western societies.

Raymond Firth also played an important part in the institutional establishment of anthropology as an academic subject. His undergraduate programme became a model, and his student text *Human Types* (1938), a liberal call for tolerance of ethnic diversity, was very widely read. He was one of the founders of the Association of Social Anthropologists, and also important in promoting anthropology as a member of the Colonial Social Research Council and later of the Social Science Research Council.

Publications

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24. Duncan Gallie



Biography

Duncan Gallie is best known for two reasons. The first is his longstanding work on industrial organisation and trade unionism, which began with his Oxford doctoral thesis. This was unusual as a comparison between French and English industrial organisation, drawing on French sociological theories as well as British empirical references.

The second was his conception and leadership in the 1980s of SCEDI, the Social Change and Economic Life Initiative. This was intended by ESRC, the former Social Science Research Council now renamed as the Economic and Social Research Council – without the ‘Science’ – as a demonstration to its detractors in the Thatcher government that social research could indeed lead to a deeper understanding of crucial social changes. It was an exceptionally large scale project, drawing in many notable researchers, both qualitative and quantitative, and combining central themes with local studies. In the event, SCEDI did not result in a revival of community studies. But it did signal an important recognition that the old mainstream sociological focus on class needed to be balanced by parallel concerns with the impacts of ethnicity and gender.

In retrospect, SCEDI did not point the way forward for the sociological mainstream. This has proved to be less qualitative, and more focussed on major government statistical surveys, longitudinal cohort studies and household panel studies.

Duncan Gallie comes from an intergenerational Oxbridge academic family. His enthusiasm for comparative work is rooted in his own family relationship with his French wife Martine.

Institutionally he began with Nuffield, moved to LSE, Essex and Warwick, and then has returned to Oxford and Nuffield

Publications

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25. Jonathon Gershuny



Biography

Jonathan Gershuny – most often known in research circles as Jay - is a quantitative sociologist with wide interests but best-known for his pioneering of time use diaries as a research tool.

Jay was brought up in a practising orthodox Jewish family west London family in Wembley. His paternal grandfather had migrated from Riga in 1914, and worked as a jeweller. Jay's father was an optician, his mother a civil servant, and both of his parents were graduates, but not academics. Because Jay's mother became ill with cancer and died when he was five his early years were unstable.

Jay was sent to Hebrew school and met his future wife as a teenager in the Socialist Zionist youth movement. She later shared his enthusiasm for computer-based research. They are still together, with a son who is an underwriter and a daughter who is a community rabbi. Jay strongly disliked his secondary school, Haberdasher Aske's, preferring to read books of his own choice in the Wembley public library. It was through reading science fiction that he became determined to become a social scientist.

After a first degree at Loughborough he took an MA in research methods in politics with Richard Rose in Glasgow, publishing a computer-simulated critique of David Butler's cube law. He came back to Loughborough to work with a policy research project on the siting of a future third London airport, and then came to the Science Policy Research Unit at Sussex where he stayed for a decade, took his doctorate and pursued a variety of topics

including social innovation and new technologies (*Social Innovation and the Division of Labour*, 1983), the future of electric cars, and the switch from manufacturing to a service-based economy (*After Industrial Society?* 1978). At the same time he began to explore the research potential of time-use diaries, searching out surviving data from many earlier research and media projects.

In 1984, aged 34, he was appointed to a professorship at University of Bath, becoming Head of the School of Social Sciences, before moving to Oxford in 1990. He was the Director of the Institute for Social and Economic Research at the University of Essex, and the Principal Investigator of the British Household Panel Study from 1993 to 2006, through which he developed new research on the reasons for the gender research gap.. He is now Professor of Economic Sociology at Oxford, based at Nuffield College, and continues as Principal Investigator of the Multinational Time Use Study.

Jay's research themes have always been notably varied. He has a wide interest in the design and use of different types of narrative data sets, including panel studies, and life and work histories. The principal research topics which he has explored with such methods have concerned work and leisure (*Changing Times*, 2000), and family formation and dissolution (*Time, through the Life Course, in the Family*, 2002).

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26. Harvey Goldstein



Biography

Harvey Goldstein is a quantitative researcher in the sociology of education who has played an important role in evaluating the effectiveness of survey statistics, particularly in educational studies and policy. He is best known for his role from the 1980s in developing and testing new statistical modelling techniques, most notably in multilevel modelling technology (*Multilevel Statistical Models in Educational and Social Research*, 1987).

Harvey grew up in north London a non-observant Jewish family who had come from Germany in the 1900s. His father's brother was a button manufacturer. His mother was a milliner who died when Harvey was 5. His father and stepmother were both committed Stalinist Communists. Harvey was an active teenager in the Young Communist League, but left in protest when Russia invaded Hungary in 1956. He went to Hendon Grammar School where his teachers encouraged his natural aptitude for mathematics. He went on to read Maths at Manchester University, where his interest in statistics was stimulated by an anarchist lecturer, Toby Lewis. He liked the connection which statistics brought with the real world, and social issues such as poverty. When back in London he took part in the influential Notting Hill Housing Survey and went on to a diploma in statistics at UCL.

Harvey is musical and plays the flute. He met his wife when she was a civil servant, and they have a son who has worked as an electrical engineer and a psychologist.

1977 Harvey joined the Institute of Child Health in London, and this has remained his base, although after his retirement in 2004 he took a chair at Bristol University and moved his research team there. Earlier he worked with Neville Butler on the 1958 birth cohort study (*From Birth to Seven*, 1972), and in 1979 published *The Recall Method in Social Surveys* and in the same year *The Design and Analysis of Longitudinal Studies*. He developed research approaches to risk and was early to link smoking with cancer. He challenged existing methods of measuring educational achievement and searched for more effective approaches. But like many statisticians, Harvey was always looking for simpler solutions, and he describes how these would come to him in the middle of the night.

Harvey explains that he turned down a CBE for services to social science because the government had never listened to his findings.

Publications

Books

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Harvey Goldstein, James Carpenter. and William J. Browne, 'Fitting multilevel multivariate models with missing data in responses and covariates that may include interactions and non-linear terms', *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society: Series A (Statistics in Society)*, 177 (2014): 553-564

Harvey Goldstein, 'Measurement and evaluation issues with PISA' in *The PISA Effect on Global Educational Governance*, Louis Volante (ed.), New York and London: Routledge, 2017

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27. John Goldthorpe



Biography

Born in 1935, John Goldthorpe grew up in a Yorkshire coal mining village. His father was colliery clerk at a mine in a neighbouring mining village. From Grammar School he went to London, first to study History at University College, and then to do a Ph D in industrial sociology at LSE. In his earlier years he argued cogently for the relevance of history to sociology, but later published 'The uses of history in sociology' (1989) from a somewhat different standpoint. After a period at Leicester University he was appointed to a Fellowship at King's College Cambridge in 1960 and later to a lecturing position in the Faculty of Economics and Politics. He was editor of *Sociology* in 1970-3. For the last 50 years he has been a major influence on British sociology.

Initially this was due to the impact of his joint project with David Lockwood on *The Affluent Worker*. This tackled a major social and political issue, whether rising incomes were making workers more middle class in their culture and politics, as was then widely thought. They used a much-admired research plan to contradict this common sense view. The fieldwork was in 1961-3 and they published the three-volume *Affluent Worker* in 1968-9. The project is still regarded in Britain as a model for researchers.

His work on social class led to the well-known Goldthorpe class schema which is based on eleven classes, grouped into three main clusters—the service class or salariat, the intermediate classes, and the working class. This schema became the basis for the National Statistics Socio-Economic Classification which in 2000 succeeded the Registrar-General's Social Classes in British official statistics.

John Goldthorpe moved in 1969 to Nuffield College, Oxford, where he was a Fellow until 2002 and remains as an Emeritus. The *Affluent Worker* uses simple forms of quantification and many interview quotes, as most studies of that time. But by now he had become interested in developing more sophisticated forms of quantitative social analysis. The opportunity came when with Chelly Halsey and Jean Floud he created a team at Nuffield to carry out a new national study of social mobility. This included British statisticians and Otis Dudley Duncan from America. A crucial moment came when in *Social Mobility and Class Structure in Modern Britain* (1980; 2nd edition 1987) he introduced the distinction between absolute and relative mobility rates, the former relating to actually observed mobility flows, the latter to individuals' relative chances of mobility or immobility as measure by odds ratios. His best-known later work based on this approach is a cross-national comparative study, with Robert Erikson, *The Constant Flux: A Study of Class Mobility* (1992).

Goldthorpe continues to campaign for a more quantitative British sociology, and one that places a greater emphasis on theory for purposes of explanation. His book treating these issues, *On Sociology*, appeared in 2000, with a second, enlarged edition in 2007.

Publications

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28. Jack Goody



Biography

Sir Jack Goody has been a powerful and prolific influence in British and international anthropology for over fifty years. He has been remarkable not only in the range of themes he has examined – marriage and family, death and inheritance, food and flowers, systems of agricultural production, social and political control, Christian and Muslim cultures, orality and writing – but equally for his ability to link meticulous fieldwork with internationally influential theoretical innovation. And he has refused to be boxed within the thinking of a single discipline, consistently drawing on both anthropology and history, and believing in the essential unity of the social sciences.

Born in 1919, Goody's father was an electrical engineer and then advertising manager, and his mother came from a rural Scottish family of teachers and shopkeepers. He grew up in Welwyn Garden City, and attended St Alban's School. In 1938 he came to St John's College Cambridge to read English Literature, where he met Eric Hobsbawm and other left-wing intellectuals. He fought in North Africa in the Second World War, was captured, and spent three years as a prisoner-of-war in Italy, in camps, and for six months escaping in the Abruzzi. Inspired by books in the camp library, when he returned to Cambridge to complete his degree in 1945 he transferred to Anthropology and Archaeology, and then to a Diploma in Anthropology. For two years he taught in further education in Hertfordshire.

In 1949 Goody went to Oxford for his PhD, supervised by Meyer Fortes, carrying out his fieldwork in northern Ghana in 1950-52. Many of his earlier publications, from *Social Organisation of the LoWiili* (1956) through to *The Myth of the Bagre* (1972), are grounded in his own early ethnography.

Increasingly from the 1970s he worked on a much wider canvas, both in terms of time and space, drawing strongly from historical sources for classic works such as his *The Domestication of the Savage Mind* (1977) and *Development of the Family and Marriage in Europe* (1983). He has continued to publish innovatively in this mode up to the present.

Following his retirement, however, Goody returned to a final ambitious ethnography, this time internationally, for his *The Culture of Flowers* (1993).

Goody taught anthropology at the University of Cambridge 1954-84, becoming Director of the African Studies Centre 1966-73, and from 1973 William Wyse Professor of Anthropology. He has been married to Joan Wright, with three children; to Esther Newcomb, with two children; and to Juliet Mitchell.

Publications

Books

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Goody, J (ed.) (1958), *The Developmental Cycle in Domestic Groups*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

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29. Harry Goulbourne



Biography

Harry Goulbourne is a political scientist who has played a leading role in the development of race relations research in Britain and the broadening of its focus. Born in Jamaica in 1948, he grew up on the mountain smallholdings of his extended family until 1958, when he migrated to Britain to re-join his parents who had left six years before.

In London Harry attended Peckham Manor School and then in 1968 went to read Politics at Lancaster, intending a political career. But he returned to teach at Peckham before going to Sussex in 1972 for his PhD, *Teachers, Education and Politics in Jamaica* (1988). In the mid-1970s he began interviewing on the social history of black people in Britain. Keen to explore the connections between Caribbean and African culture, in 1975-80 Harry taught at the University of Tanzania in Dar-es-Salaam, researching and interviewing local leaders for his unpublished monograph *Party and Politics in post-Arusha Tanzania* (1986). From Dar he returned to Jamaica, teaching at the University of the West Indies, Kingston, for five years.

He came back to Britain in 1985, this time to settle, to the Centre for Research in Ethnic Relations at Warwick. From this point onwards he has played an influential role in the wider development of British research on migration, race relations and ethnicity. His own writing remained primarily political, including *Ethnicity and Nationalism in Post-Imperial Britain* (1991) and *Race Relations in Britain since 1945* (1998).

He left Warwick in 1994 to become Professor at Cheltenham and Gloucester College, and then finally in 1998 to be Professor of Sociology at London South Bank University and Director of the Race and Ethnicity Research Centre. During this later phase his focus has shifted towards social issues in migration and its impact on the Caribbean family, as in his co-edited *Caribbean Transnational Experiences* and *Caribbean Families in Britain and the Transatlantic Worlds* (both 2001) and his co-authored *Transnational Families: Ethnicity, Identities and Social Capital* (2010).

Publications

Books

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30. Peter Hall



Biography

Sir Peter Hall as a social geographer, urbanist and town planner has been an international influence in planning. He is also a leading influence in the shift of research work in geography from the physical towards the social.

Born in London in 1932, his father was a civil servant and during the war was moved out of London to Blackpool, where Peter attended Grammar School. He went on to read Geography at Cambridge, while remaining also strongly interested in history and economics. A visit to Sweden in 1955 inspired him to become a contemporary planner. But his Ph D, *The Industries of London* (1962) was both historical and contemporary, drawing on the census, directories and archives.

He has since written some forty books, of which the best-known include his prophetic *London 2000* (1966) and his critique of the English planning system, *The Containment of Urban England* (1973). His canvas had by then widened with his international classic *World Cities* (1966 – simultaneously in six languages). Later notable books included *Great Planning Disasters* (1980), his international cultural overview *Cities in Civilisation* (1998), and his interview-based *London Voices, London Lives* (2007).

Hall's first teaching post was at Birkbeck College from 1957 and then from 1966 Reader at LSE. In 1968-89 he was Professor of Geography at Reading, retiring as Emeritus, partly simultaneously Professor of City Planning in 1980-92 at Berkeley. Finally from 1992 was Professor of Planning at University College London.

Hall was founder-editor of the journal *Regional Studies* (1966). He is an academic who has also had a strong public impact. He is President of the Town and Country Planning Association. He wrote a weekly column on planning issues for the radical journal *New Society*. He has been a planning and regeneration adviser to successive British governments, including acting as Special Adviser of Strategic Planning (1991-4) and as a member of the Urban Task Force (1998-9). He is widely regarded as the source of the idea of the 'enterprise zone' which has influenced many politicians. He continues to campaign and lecture worldwide.

Publications

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Hall, P. (2006) *The Polycentric Metropolis: Learning from Mega-City Regions in Europe*, London: Earthscan.

Hall, P. (2007) *London Voices, London Lives: Tales from a Working Capital*, Bristol: Policy Press.

31. Stuart Hall



Biography

Stuart Hall was brought up in Jamaica and came to England in 1951 as a Rhodes Scholar to read Literature. He became a leading figure in the early years of the New Left movement and in 1958-1961 was founder-editor of *Universities and Left Review* and briefly editor of its successor the *New Left Review*. During this time he gave up his proposed D. Phil on Henry James, and instead began to focus his intellectual interests on popular culture, both British and Jamaican. He taught in a London secondary school and as an extra-mural lecturer.

In 1964 with the founding by Richard Hoggart of the Centre for Contemporary Cultural Studies in Birmingham University he became its first staff member. He stayed there until 1979, playing the leading role in developing its research and teaching, and from 1968 succeeding Hoggart as Director. The Centre proved highly influential, with cultural studies later becoming established in many other universities. Teaching at the Centre centred on group work, group discussion and publication. From a literary starting-point Hall developed new interpretative approaches for analysing popular culture, such as his concept of the dual process of 'encoding' and 'decoding' cultural messages. He always retained a crucial interest in the political implications of culture and cultural change. Crucially he expanded concepts of culture to include issues of race and gender. Among very many publications he was co-editor of two outstanding examples of joint books from the Centre, *Resistance Through Rituals: Youth Sub-cultures in Post-war Britain* (1976), and *Policing the Crisis* (1978), a telling prophesy of the Thatcher era.

From 1979 until 1997 he was Professor of Sociology at the Open University, and after his retirement Emeritus Professor. He led the design and writing of many new courses, and focused in particular on the links between sociology, politics, race and culture. His books during this period included *The Hard Road to Renewal: Thatcherism and the Crisis of the Left* (1988), and *Formations of Modernity* (1992).

After his retirement his many continuing interests included the support of young black artists, successfully leading of the project to create a new arts centre at Rivington Place in East London.

Publications

Books

Hall, S. and Whannel, P. (1964) *The Popular Arts*, London: Hutchinson Educational.

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Walton, P. and Hall, S. (eds.) (1972) *Situating Marx: Evaluations and Departures*, London: Human Context Books.

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Articles

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32. David Hargreaves



Biography

David Hargreaves is one of Britain's leading educationists, to a rare degree combining educational research and practice. Born in 1939 in industrial Lancashire, he grew up in a working class family and went to Bolton School, where inspired by the teachers' high expectations he first enjoyed learning. He went on to Cambridge, studying theology and then psychology.

Hargreaves next taught for three years at Hull Grammar School, using a broad cultural and political approach to encourage the boys' independent thinking. In 1964 he moved to the Department of Sociology and Social Anthropology at Manchester, later as Reader but initially to work on the Secondary School Research Project. For this he spent a year and a half in a Secondary Modern school in a very deprived area of Salford, an extreme contrast with his Hull school, teaching and observing. He was able to interpret the sharply conflicting strands of working class cultures within the school and show how along with teachers' responses these shaped educational success or failure. His book *Social Relations in a Secondary School* (1967) pioneered a new view of education in relation to working class culture and proved highly influential.

Hargreaves followed this with a project published as *Deviance in Classrooms* (1975). He also began a series of research-based practical publications, arguing for 'self-directed learning' within education, beginning with *Interpersonal Relations and Education* (1972) and *The Challenge for the Comprehensive School* (1982). The most influential of these was the 'Hargreaves Report', *Improving Secondary Schools* (1984), which was

commissioned by the Inner London Education Authority. From 1979 he had become Reader in Education at Cambridge, and then in 1988 was to become Professor. But for four years from 1984 he took up the post of Chief Inspector of ILEA with the hope of putting some of his ideas into practice.

Subsequently Hargreaves, as well as public roles including acting as a government Policy Adviser to the Secretary of State for Education in 2001-02, has undertaken new observational research to produce advice for consultant hospital surgeons on conducting on-the-job training, and a report for OECD on *Knowledge Management in the Learning Society* (2000).

Publications

Books

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33. Tirril Harris



Biography

Tirril Harris is a social psychologist, internationally known as co-researcher with George Brown on the social origins of mental illness among women. Born in 1940, her father, a biochemist, had died shortly before. Her mother later became a psychotherapist and re-married to the Oxford economist Thomas Balogh.

During the war the family were evacuated to Hertfordshire and then the Lake District, finally returning to Oxford, where Tirril attended the Dragon boys' school, and afterwards a progressive girls' school, Badminton. She returned to Oxford to read PPE, meeting and married a fellow student, both becoming active socialists and researchers. Later she took a second degree in Psychology at University College London.

After nearly a year in India, Tirril worked at the famous mental hospital, The Retreat, in York and then returned to London in 1968, and began training at the Institute of Psychoanalysis. She had become interested in depression partly through encountering its effects in her own family.

Then in 1969 George Brown appointed her as research assistant on his study of depression among women, which he had just begun at the Social Research Unit (later Socio-Medical Research Centre) at Bedford College London, where he was based until his move to St Thomas's Hospital in 1999. Tirril's appointment proved the beginning of a lifelong partnership, developing innovatory techniques for interviewing and the new concept of 'expressed emotion' for measuring and analysing psychological states. Their

most sustained fieldwork was in London, but for comparison they also interviewed in the isolated small communities of the Western Isles. They published jointly two classic studies on mental illness and depression: *The Social Origins of Depression: a Study of Psychiatric Disorder in Women* (1978), and *Life Events and Illness* (1989).

Publications

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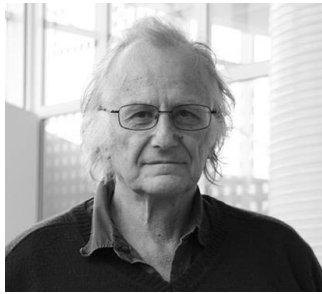
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34. Bruce Kapferer



Biography

Bruce Kapferer was one of the influential Rhodes Livingstone Institute group in Zambia who pioneered a combination of rural and urban community studies. Bruce was born in Sydney, Australia, in 1940. His father was French, an importer of foreign films. He studied anthropology at Sydney University, writing a dissertation on Fiji Indians.

From 1963 he researched for three years in Zambia at the innovative Rhodes Livingstone Institute, established by Max Gluckman, linking rural and urban anthropological research. Bruce researched in a zinc mining factory, a fishing village and a clothing factory. He is particularly well known for his innovative use of social networks in *Strategy and Transaction in an African Factory* (1972) and his article published by Clyde Mitchell in *Social Networks in Urban Situations* (1969). Bruce is founder editor of the journal *Social Analysis*.

After lecturing at Manchester 1966-73 he became founding Professor of Anthropology in Adelaide, and from 1984-96 was professor at University College London. He is now professor at Bergen. After his return to Australia he switched the focus of his research to Sri Lanka, where he has studied migration and enterprise in a fishing community, healing rituals (*A Celebration of Demons*, 1983), and nationalism (*Legends of People, Myths of State*, 1988).

35. Diana Leonard



Biography

Diana Leonard has been a leading influence in the development of women's and gender studies in sociology. Born in Trinidad in 1941, her father was a research scientist. Diana returned to England in 1947 and from the age of 7 attended a girls' boarding school in Brighton, going on to read Natural Sciences at Cambridge. She switched for her third year to anthropology. After teacher training she taught for three years in a London grammar school.

She married and then in 1967 followed her husband Rodney Barker to South Wales. She began her thesis on courtship rituals at Swansea, carrying out her fieldwork between the births of her first two children. Later published as *Sex and Generation: a Study of Courtship and Weddings* (1980), this is a notable early feminist ethnography reflecting on family, gender and patriarchy.

Back in London in 1969, she became an activist in the women's movement. She met Sheila Allen and together they organised the British Sociological Association conference at Aberdeen in 1974, which they edited and published in two volumes as *Dependence and Exploitation in Work and Marriage* and *Sexual Divisions and Society* (1976). Subsequently they issued a single more selective edition, *Sexual Divisions Revisited* (1991). These volumes are Diana's most important legacy: they proved widely influential, and became basic texts used by several generations of students.

After Wales Diana worked as a research assistant at the University of Essex. She moved to the Institute of Education in London, where she became professor in the Educational Foundation and Policy Studies. Her later research focussed especially on violence in schools, and on gender and learning.

Publications

Books

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36. Richard Lipsey



Biography

Richard Lipsey is a [Canadian](#) academic and [economist](#). He is especially known as author of *Introduction to Positive Economics*, and for his work on the [economics of the second-best](#), a theory that demonstrated that piecemeal establishing of individual first best conditions would not necessarily raise welfare in a situation in which all first best conditions could not be satisfied, an article that he co-authored with [Kelvin Lancaster](#), a mathematical economist. He is currently Professor Emeritus of Economics at [Simon Fraser University](#).

Born in [Victoria, British Columbia](#), he read his BA degree in 1951 from the [University of British Columbia](#), and [Master of Arts](#) degree in 1953 from the [University of Toronto](#). He moved to England, where he took his Ph D in 1956 at LSE, going on to lecture there and become a Professor. He was founding Professor of Economics at Essex University from 1963-9. He then returned to North America, teaching at Kingston, Yale, Toronto and finally Simon Fraser.

Among economists he is famous for his role in debating the Phillips Curve, which held that a trade-off existed between unemployment and inflation. His paper on this is the most-quoted economics paper of the 20th century. At the 1968 American Economic Association meetings [Milton Friedman](#) countered Lipsey's and Phillips' arguments in what was one of

the great arguments in economics. Recently he co-edited with William Scarth a three volume compilation of many of the most important articles on the Phillips curve.

Lipsey was still more widely known for his classic book *Positive Economics*, which argues for economics as a socially and practically useful discipline which needs to be tested by facts. Since its first publication in 1963 it has sold more than 5 million copies and is now in its 13th edition. In this spirit, while at Toronto Lipsey was Senior Economics Adviser for the practical economic think-tank, the C. D. Howe Institute, and joined the public campaign arguing for a free trade agreement between the US and Canada.. In 2005, he won the gold medal for achievement in research from the [Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada](#).

Publications

Richard G. Lipsey and Kelvin Lancaster "The General Theory of Second Best". [Review of Economic Studies](#). 24, 1 (1956): 11–32

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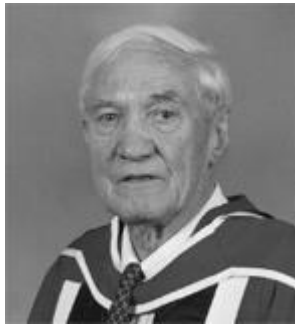
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37. David Lockwood



Biography

David Lockwood was a renowned theoretical sociologist. He made influential contributions to the debates about social order particularly with regards to social structure and agency and to working class images of society. He had also taken part in ground-breaking research on social cohesion and social stratification.

He was born in Holmfirth, Yorkshire in 1929 to a working class family. In 1954 he married the academic Leonore Davidoff, another pioneer who has also been interviewed. His working life began in a textile mill and he was conscripted to the Army Intelligence Corps between 1947 and 1949. A grant for ex-servicemen enabled him to study at the London School of Economics, graduating in 1952. His Ph.D. thesis on the theme of class and stratification as they related to clerical workers was published as a book entitled *The Blackcoated Worker* in 1958 and republished in 1989.

In 1958 he was appointed as a Fellow and a University Lecturer in the Economics Faculty at Cambridge University. With John Goldthorpe, he jointly directed *The Affluent Worker* (a study examining the lives and aspirations of the new working class of post-war Britain, through a large number of semi-structured interviews with workers in Luton). This would become one of the best-known studies ever undertaken by British sociologists, and exemplified his commitment to both theoretical and empirical rigour. In *Solidarity and Schism*, published in 1992, he continued to explore the ideas of social integration, citizenship and class.

Lockwood joined the Department of Sociology at the University of Essex in 1968 as Professor, retiring in 2001. In 1998, he was awarded a CBE in the honours list for his contributions to sociology. He was honoured in 2011 with a lifetime achievement award by the British Sociological Association (BSA), for his outstanding contribution to British sociology.

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38. Peter Loizos



Biography

Peter Loizos is an anthropologist of the Mediterranean, author of the classic village study *The Greek Gift* (1975). Born in London in 1937, as a child he was out of contact with his father, a Greek Cypriot political refugee and teacher. He was brought up by his single mother, moving frequently for her casual work. He was a scholarship boy at Dulwich College and read English at Cambridge. Loizos became interested first in sociology and then in film, studying at Harvard and Pennsylvania, and returned to Britain in 1964 to direct documentaries for the BBC. But finally he enrolled at LSE as a mature student in anthropology. He became a lecturer there in 1969

In the meantime he had made contact with his father and made his first visit to Cyprus in 1966, receiving an inspiring welcome from his extended family there. The family's village and its people became the focus for his life's research work. His thesis, *The Greek Gift*, is a community study of family, kinship and land, with a challenging interpretation of conventional systems of honour. In this interview Loizos is particularly revealing about his initial difficulties of being both an unformed outsider and through his kin an insider.

After the 1974 Turkish coup his villagers became migrants. Loizos continued to follow their fate, notably in *The Heart Grown Bitter* (1981) and *Iron in the Soul* (2008), and also through ethnographic filming. In 2002 he retired, becoming Emeritus Professor at LSE.

Publications

Books

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39. Maxine Molyneux



Biography

Maxine Molyneux is best known today for her research work on gender and women in Latin America, and her institutional role in finding a future for the threatened Institute of Latin American Studies, of which she was Director, through moving into University College London. Earlier, however, in the 1970s, she pursued remarkable researches on the position of women in two undeveloped countries, Yemen and Ethiopia, which had both adopted state socialism at that time. Maxine learns new languages easily. She says that she has always felt an outsider, with her own main intellectual areas of interest, gender and social policy in the Middle East and Latin America, always on the margins.

Born in Pakistan of British parents, Maxine grew up in a ‘colonial bubble’ socially cut off from the surrounding society, and because of her father’s work with Imperial Airways (soon to become BOAC) the family moved regularly throughout her childhood. Maxine lived in succession, usually briefly, in Karachi, and Bristol in England; then Bombay, attending a school where they sang “There’ll always be an England” in the morning and “There’ll always be an India” in the afternoon; Hanwell, Middlesex; Buenos Aires; Montevideo; and finally Slough in England. Already as a child she was shocked by how appalling human misery could be, and resolved to try to improve the world. She was never religious. An only child, she did not confide in her parents and felt closer to the family’s maids, and enjoyed secretly exploring the outside world of markets and talking to locals. She early became aware of the racial tensions and distinctions in India. Eventually when in Slough she ran away from home.

Having learnt shorthand skills she worked as an editor with an economics newsletter, *Harry Short’s Newsletter*, but was soon sacked in 1968 when she refused to open letters after Enoch Powell’s “Rivers of Blood” speech. She feels that she belongs to a strongly political

generation. Many of her friends were Althusserians. She herself joined CND (the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament) at 13. She lived with a situational artist, returned to Argentina as a journalist writing on guerrillas. Back in London she moved into Sally Alexander's feminist collective household, joined the women's movements campaign for the night cleaners, and was involved with the Red Ladder radical theatre group. Then in 1970 she became the only woman among the seven editors of the new independent left-wing weekly *Seven Days*. Maxine was to become a founding editor of *Feminist Review* in 1979. At *Seven Days* she met Fred Halliday, who remained her partner for many years, and her companion in researching the Middle East. Their son Alex was born in 1985.

She went for her BA to Essex in 1972-5, then the only university specialising in contemporary Latin America. Her close friends included the theorist Ernesto Laclau, and Harold Wolpe, a leader of the South African ANC. Maxine became active in a campaign for political prisoners in Argentina. Her first three published articles (including 'Beyond the domestic labour debate' (1979), in *New Left Review*, were based on her undergraduate essays.

In 1975 she was enabled through a grant from the United Nations Decade for Women to research with the International Labour Organisation on the first generation of women factory workers in Yemen, a new state socialist society which had adopted equal rights for women. At this time there was a national literacy campaign and girls were attending school. This was a difficult research task, carried out under close political supervision, but she was able to learn enough Arabic to conduct and record 120 interviews, a unique source of information on Yemeni society. She describes some of the difficulties she faced, including formidable health dangers. She published her findings as *State Policies and the Position of Women in Democratic Yemen, 1967-77* (1982). On a later revisit in 1984 she felt that many of the early gains for women had been lost, partly due to Saudi influence. Little interest among British social researchers in her work in Yemen.

This was followed in 1977 by work with Fred Halliday on military state socialism in Ethiopia, another dangerous trip during the Red Terror, during which they worked essentially in the style of journalists, publishing – in separately written chapters – their conclusions in a joint book, *The Ethiopian Revolution* (1982). They also visited Cuba, Nicaragua, the Soviet Union and Afghanistan – the most dangerous of all their journeys. Maxine decided to drop working on the state socialism theme when the whole system started to collapse in 1979. Ten years later she wrote an influential article on women in the age of Perestroika.

Maxine had joined the staff at Essex in 1975, remaining there until her move to Birkbeck to work with Paul Hirst in 1992-4 and then on to the Institute of Latin American Studies in 1994, become Professor and then in 2004-12 Director.

Meanwhile Maxine had continued researching in Latin America. In 1982 with the support of a Nuffield grant she carried out over 30 interviews with political activists on the position of women in Nicaragua, attempting to evaluate the regime's progress. On a second visit she concluded that many of the earlier gains were being lost. She also carried out some interviews with Cuban activists. She summed up her work on Latin American feminism in her book *Women's Movements in International Perspective* (2000). Most recently, she has focussed through comparative projects on the social protection of Latin American women and the conditional cash transfer experiment.

Publications

Books

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Maxine Molyneux, 'The woman question in the age of perestroika', *New Left Review*, 183 (1990): 23f

40. Robert Moore



Biography

Robert Moore, sociologist, was fieldworker and co-author with John Rex of the landmark study of immigration and race relations in Birmingham, *Race, Community and Conflict* (1967). Born in 1936, he was brought up in a working class home in wartime south London. He was a pupil at Beckenham and Penge County School for Boys, and then entered the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, serving in a number of ships before leaving the Royal Navy in 1961.

In 1961 Moore went to Hull University, studying a mix of sociology, anthropology and social policy. He then became lead fieldworker and co-author with John Rex of the Sparkbrook community study, which as *Race, Community and Conflict* became a vivid account of migration, ethnic relations and conflict. In particular they showed how competition for housing incited conflict, and how this related to categories of house-owners/tenants and to public policy. He followed this with a book on immigration control and its abuses, *Slamming the Door*, (1975), and a popular book, *Racism and Black Resistance in Britain* (1975).

In 1965 Moore went as lecturer to Durham University, where he researched a historical and contemporary study of Durham's coal mining communities, focussing on how their Methodist Protestantism related to their vigorous trade unionism. This became his highly regarded book, *Pitmen, Preachers and Politics* (1974).

From Durham he moved in 1969 to Aberdeen, becoming professor, and finally leaving to become Eleanor Rathbone Professor at Liverpool, 1989-2001, where he is now Emeritus. While in Aberdeen he researched on *The Social Impact of Oil* (1982): how the new industry impacted on the Scottish fishing town of Peterhead, and how this generated community conflict. He also developed work on how offshore work affected families, and the role of *Women in the North Sea Industry* (1984).

Finally his move to Liverpool allowed him to return to direct research on race relations and the city's black communities. Having completed a study of urban regeneration, he has been writing a history of the difficulties encountered by the Third European Poverty Programme in Liverpool in the 1990s.

Publications

Books

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41. Claus Moser



Biography

Claus Moser was one of the most influential public statisticians in 20th century Britain. He aimed to make statistics to be seen as a positive influence, a public good, and also for Britain to become a less innumerate society.

He was born in Berlin in 1922 and came to England in 1936. He went to the progressive Frensham Heights School. His father had hoped that he would follow him into banking, or at least into commercial work. However, in 1940 Claus was interned as an enemy alien, although Jewish, at Huyton Camp, Liverpool, where he found himself helping a mathematician internee, Landau, who had set up a statistics office in the camp. This experience inspired him to see the potential of a life in statistics.

He started at LSE studying Commerce, but after a year switched to Statistics. He went on to Cambridge, and then to army service. In 1946 he returned to LSE as a Lecturer, becoming a Professor in 1961, finally retiring in 1975. Moser always felt uneasy with higher mathematics and theoretical statistics, but he felt that he could measure anything. Of his books he was most proud of *Survey Methods in Social Investigation* [1958 and subsequent editions] still in print, and translated into several languages. It was deliberately written in simple language, and effectively the most successful early practical handbook on survey methods.

Moser meanwhile became an important public figure. In 1961 he played a key role as researcher for the Robbins Committee on Higher Education. In 1967 he was appointed by Harold Wilson as Director of the Central Statistical Office, from which he resigned in 1978. His most lasting innovation was the annual publication of *Social Trends*, providing important new information on social changes.

Claus Moser held many other public posts, most notably serving as Warden of Wadham College, Oxford, 1984-93. He was most proud of his role as Chairman of the Roayl Opera House, Covent Garden, from 1974 until 1987. He had a passionate love for music, and was an able pianist.

He was made a Knight of the Order of Bath in 1973, and a Life Peer as Baron Moser in 2001.

Publications

Books

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Reports

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42. Howard Newby



Biography

Sir Howard Newby is well-known for his research on rural societies and social class, and he was co-author with Colin Bell of the highly influential critique, *Community Studies* (1971). Born in 1947, son of a Rolls Royce skilled worker, he grew up in Derby and went to Etwall Grammar School. From there he won a scholarship to Atlantic College, taking the International Baccalaureate. This experimental sixth form experience inspired him towards social work at sociology.

In 1967 he went to Essex to read sociology, and for his undergraduate project began his study of farm workers which developed into his Ph D thesis, focussing on their attitudes to class. This became his first notable book *The Deferential Worker* (1977). He followed this with two more popular books on social change in rural England, *Green and Pleasant Land* (1980) and *The Countryside in Question* (1988).

Meanwhile he had written with his supervisor Colin Bell an important and very critical review of *Community Studies* (1971). His position as a leading authority on sociology and its scope was reinforced with his later (with other co-authors) *Social Class in Modern Britain* (1989).

From Essex Newby went in 1980-3 to Madison, Wisconsin as Professor of Sociology and Rural Sociology. He returned to Essex, where he became Director of the ESRC Data Archive, building up its survey acquisitions. This was the first of a series of administrative roles in higher education: he has been chairman of ESRC (the Economic

and Social Research Council) from 1988, Vice-chancellor of Southampton, and Chairman of the funding council HEFCE in 2001-6. He has been Vice-Chancellor, leading restructurings, at the University of the West of England and from 2008 at Liverpool.

Newby has played a public role through his popular books and his administrative activities. For eight years he was been a Rural Development Commissioner. In the 1980s he worked with the BBC on its Domesday Project. And in the 1990s he produced a review of *The National Trust: the Next Hundred Years* (1995). He was knighted in 2000.

Publications

Books

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Articles

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43. Ann Oakley



Biography

Ann Oakley is a pioneering and prolific sociologist, biographer, autobiographer, novelist and feminist. Born in London in 1944, her father was Richard Titmuss, himself a leading figure in social policy research at LSE. She went to Haberdashers' Aske's school (which she much disliked) and Chiswick Polytechnic, and then read PPE at Oxford. In 1964 she married Robin Oakley, and then had her first two children, worked in social research and experimented with writing fiction.

In 1969 Oakley signed up for a Ph D at Bedford College. This proved to be a very original study of housework conceived of as work, published as *Housewife* and *The Sociology of Housework* (1974). In these years she became a major figure in feminist research, publishing *Sex, Gender and Society* (1972), which introduced the term, 'gender' into social science and then into general use. With Juliet Mitchell she edited *The Rights and Wrongs of Women* (1976). The housework study was followed by equally notable work on the transition to motherhood, published as *Becoming a Mother* (1979) and *Women Confined: towards a sociology of childbirth* (1980).

In 1979 Oakley joined the National Perinatal Epidemiology Unit in Oxford, where she worked on the history of antenatal care (*The Captured Womb*, 1984) and on social support for childbearing women (*Social Support and Motherhood*, 1992). In 1985 she moved to the Institute of Education in London, initially as Deputy Director of the Thomas Coram Research Unit, and from 1990 as founder and Director of the Social Science Research

Unit. At the SSRU she has been a major promoter of evidence-based public policy research, establishing the EPPI-Centre (Evidence for Policy and Practice Information and co-ordinating Centre) in 1993 as a resource for systematic reviews of policy-relevant research. Her interest in combining methodological approaches, including qualitative data and randomised controlled experiments, resulted in *Experiments in Knowing: Gender and method in the social sciences* (2000). Her continuing interest in gender divisions and their impact on the behaviour of men and women and on the environment led to the wide-ranging *Gender on Planet Earth* (2002).

Among Oakley's many other writings are her striking autobiographical *Taking it Like a Woman* (1984) and *Fracture* (2007), and her televised best-known novel *The Men's Room* (1988). Her most recent book is a biography of the social scientist and policy reformer, Baroness Wootton of Abinger (*A Critical Woman: Barbara Wootton, social science and public policy in the twentieth century*, 2011).

Publications

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44. Judith Okely



Biography

Judith Okely is an anthropologist notable for her innovative use of qualitative methods, including her own autobiographical memory. Born in Malta in 1941 during the siege, Judith grew up in Kent and Lincolnshire. Her father was a teacher and her mother in later life became a social policy lecturer. Judith was sent aged 9 to Upper Cheyne girls' boarding school on the Isle of Wight, which she bitterly disliked, and she has since interpreted her vivid school memories anthropologically. Her worst experience was when her father died in her first year, and she was forbidden to grieve. Hatred of such a culture led her towards her explorations in *Own and Other Culture* (1996) and *Anthropology and Autobiography* (1992).

After two years from 1959 studying at the Sorbonne, Judith read PPE at Oxford, where she resisted many of the restrictions on women, and was the first woman to speak in a debate in the Union. Afterwards she took various short term jobs and went with her then boyfriend Hugh Brody to the west of Ireland, helping to research *Inishkillane*.

In 1971 Judith's was appointed as a researcher on a project at the Centre for Environmental Studies, London, which led to her Oxford D Phil and her first major book, *The Traveller-Gypsies* (1983). She was deeply influenced by the challenges of fieldwork in such a secretive context, and her long involvement with the gypsies led to her conviction that in many instances qualitative evidence can be superior to quantitative data.

Judith was appointed to a lectureship at Durham in 1976, moving to Essex in 1981, Edinburgh in 1990 and Hull in 1996. She retired from Hull in 2004, moving to the International Gender Studies Centre in Oxford. Her last main ethnography was in France, on ageing, gender and the Normandy landscape. Judith was a feminist before the feminist revival, and also always had a love of French culture. The two sides came together in *Simone de Beauvoir: a Re-reading* (1986), in which she reflected on her own original notes on the book when she first read it in 1961.

Publications

Books

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Okely, J. (1996) *Own or Other Culture*, London: Routledge. Includes 'Girls and their bodies: the curriculum of the unconscious', pp. 139-46; and 'Privileged, schooled and finished: boarding education for girls', pp. 147-74.

Bryceson, D. F., Okely, J. and Webber, J. (2007) eds.) *Identity and Networks: Fashioning Gender and Identity across Cultures*, New York and Oxford: Berghahn Books. Includes

Okely, J., 'Gendered lessons in ivory towers', pp. 228-46.

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45. Ray Pahl



Biography

From 1959 to 1965 Ray Pahl was a tutor for the Cambridge University Board of Extra-Mural Studies whilst also enrolled for a PhD at the London School of Economics (both full time!). His thesis on Hertfordshire villages was published as *Urbs in Rure* (1965). His early research for *Managers and their Wives* (1971) was also begun at Cambridge. These two studies established a life-long interest in localities, work and family life.

For some thirty years from 1965, Ray Pahl was at the University of Kent at Canterbury, where he was appointed to a personal chair in sociology in 1972. Initially he did much to reinvigorate teaching and research in urban sociology and he was elected President of Research Committee 21 of the International Sociological Association in the 1970s. *Patterns of Urban Life* (1970) and *Whose City?* (1970, revised Penguin edition 1976) had a wide national and international impact.

Between 1978 and 1988 Ray Pahl developed a series of quantitative and qualitative studies based on the Isle of Sheppey in Kent and his classic study *Divisions of Labour* based on these was published in 1984. A number of articles focussing on all forms of work followed. His analysis of the process of social polarization between those households engaging in all forms of work and those unable to participate in both formal employment and informal work was widely influential.

Throughout his career Ray Pahl was committed to developing a significant public sociology by working with government planners, writing for and lecturing to wider professional audiences and editing the Penguin Sociology series. He was a member of the Archbishop's Commission that produced the controversial report *Faith in the City*.

In the late 1980s Ray Pahl began his association with the University of Essex, helping with David Rose and others to set up the British Household Panel Study. Then, in the mid 1990s, he moved to the Institute of Social and Economic Research at Essex where he continued his active research career. *On Friendship* (2000) reflected a shift in his interests. *After Success: Fin de Siècle Anxiety and Identity* (1995) and *Rethinking Friendship: Hidden Solidarities Today* (with Liz Spencer, 2006) were both based on qualitative fieldwork, the latter being particularly influential.

Publications

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46. Ken Plummer



Biography

Ken Plummer is Emeritus Professor of Sociology and the University of Essex. He came to Essex in January 1975 to teach social psychology and the sociology of deviance. The following year he started a long-standing link with the Sociology Department at the University of California at Santa Barbara where he also taught for many years. Over the years, at Essex he has been Graduate Director and Head of Department; and has researched and written widely on sexuality (especially lesbian and gay studies, and since the late 1980s, queer studies). His main interests have always been in the development of a humanistic method and theory to help towards a better social world where there will be less socially produced suffering. His methodological concerns have been with the development of narrative, life story, symbolic interactionism and the post-modern turn. My approach is that of a critical humanist.

Ken has had a long standing interest in the teaching of introductory sociology, having taught the first year at Essex for eighteen years and produced the textbook with John Macionis, [*Sociology: A Global Introduction*](#) (4th edition 2008). He is founder-editor of the journal *Sexualities* since 1996 and has published edited collections of texts on *Symbolic Interactionism* (1991), *Chicago Sociology* (1997) and *Sexualities* (2002). His own principal books include [*Sexual Stigma*](#) (1975), [*The Making of the Modern Homosexual*](#) (ed. 1981), and [*Telling Sexual Stories*](#) (1995), and on methods, *Documents of Life: An Introduction to the Problems and Literature of a Humanistic Method* (1983) and [*Documents of Life-2: An invitation to a critical humanism*](#) (2001).

Publications

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Ken Plummer, [*Documents of Life-2: An invitation to a critical humanism*](#), London: Sage, 2001

47. Hilary Rose



Biography

Throughout her professional career Hilary Rose has to an outstanding degree combined research with political activism, campaigning for squatters and benefits claimants, arguing that science research is politically shaped rather than value-free, publicising the rights of Palestinians through seeking to boycott Israeli academics. From 1985 she was head of Sociology at Bradford University.

Hilary's parents were both teachers and she grew up in a small rural town in Suffolk. She remembers this early childhood as 'lyrical'. At 11 she moved to 'gruesome' south London where she attended a Girls' Public Day School Trust school name? which she hated. She fell in love with John Chandler?, a pacifist anarchist poet and plant nursery worker, together joining the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament. They married early, when Hilary was 19, had their son, and then tragedy struck with John's death from polio.

Encouraged by her CND friends, Hilary took a Diploma in Social Policy at LSE, followed by a degree in Sociology, at LSE, where she was taught by David Glass and worked briefly for Peter Townsend. She became a Lecturer in 1964 and was actively involved in the bitter dispute between the 'Poverty Kings', Titmuss, Abel-Smith and Townsend, over whether to work through influencing Labour or to opening demand better policies. Hilary began her own activist researches on the marginal poor, squatters and benefits claimants.

By now living in a commune in Regents Park Road, she met and married her second husband, Steven Rose, a pioneering brain scientist. Hilary became interested in the politics

of science, and together with Steven wrote their internationally influential book, *Science and Society*. Together with Steven she has campaigned for the rights of Palestinians. Hilary suffered from long-term illness and retired early from Bradford.

Publications

Books

Hilary Rose, *The Housing Problem: with photographs by Margaret Murray*, London: Heinemann Educational, 1968

Hilary Rose and Steven Rose, *Science and Society*, London: Penguin Books, 1970

Hilary Rose and Steven Rose (eds.), *The Political Economy of Science*, London: Macmillan, 1976

Hilary Rose and Helga Nowotny (eds.), *Countermovements and the Sciences: Yearbook of the Sociology of the Sciences*, Dordrecht: Reidel, 1979

Hilary Rose, *Love, Power and Knowledge: Towards a Feminist Transformation of the Sciences*, Cambridge: Polity Press, 1994

Hilary Rose and Steven Rose (eds.), *Alas Poor Darwin: Arguments Against Evolutionary Psychology*, London: Cape, 2001

Hilary Rose, *The Commodification of Bioinformation: The Icelandic Health Sector Data Base*, (monograph) 2001, available at <https://wellcomelibrary.org/item/b15344241>

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Hilary Rose, 'Goodbye Truth, Hello Trust: Prospects for Feminist Science and Technology Studies at the Millennium', in Mary Maynard (ed.), *Science and the Construction of Women*, UCL Press, 1997: pp. 15-36

Hilary Rose, 'Building Genethics from Below' in *Gender Health and Healing*, Gillian Bendelow, Mick Carpenter, Carol Vautier and Simon Williams (eds.) , London and New York: Routledge, 2002: pp. 49-67.

48. Raymond Smith



Biography

Raymond T. Smith is the leading interpreter of family and kinship in the Caribbean, author of *The Matrifocal Family* (1996). A policeman's son, born in 1925 in Oldham, Lancashire, Raymond left school early and worked in a factory. He was keen to get out of Oldham and served five years in the RAF.

He went on to Cambridge to read anthropology and then to Ph D fieldwork in British Guiana and Jamaica on family, land and kinship. He returned to England and his PhD, completed in 1954, was published as his first major study, *The Negro Family in British Guiana* (1956). Meanwhile he returned for more fieldwork in Jamaica and British Guiana based at the Institute of Social and Economic Research in Kingston, Jamaica.

Subsequently Smith taught for a year at Berkeley and then for three years at the University of Ghana. After teaching briefly at McGill, in 1966 he came to Anthropology at the University of Chicago, where since his retirement in 1995 he has been Emeritus Professor. From this base he carried out kinship work with David Schneider in Chicago, leading to *Class Differences and Sex Roles in American Kinship and Family Structure* (1973). He also undertook a further major Caribbean kinship study. The cumulative outcome was his two classic books, *Kinship and Class in the West Indies* (1988) and *The Matrifocal Family* (1996).

Publications

Books

1956 *The Negro Family in British Guiana: Family Structure and Social Status in the Villages*. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul

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1984 *Kinship Ideology and Practice in Latin America* (Edited with an Introduction by Raymond T. Smith). Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press.

1988 *Kinship and Class in the West Indies: a genealogical study of Jamaica and Guyana*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. [Paperback edition 1990].

1996 *The Matrifocal Family: Power, Pluralism and Politics*. New York: Routledge.

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1955a "Jamaican society since emancipation," *Times British Colonies Review*

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1962b "Fertility, mortality and family structure in selected Ghanaian communities," University of Ghana (with Dov Friedlander). Mimeo.

1963a "Culture and social structure in the Caribbean," *Comparative Studies in Society and History*, Vol VI, No 1 [Reprinted in Bobbs-Merrill Reprint Series]

1963b "British Guiana's Prospects," *New Society* (No. 44, August 1963)

1963c "The uses of census data in sociological analysis: sociological aspects of census taking: nature and degree of urbanisation." Three sections in *Report of the West African Training Centre in Population Census Techniques Accra, Ghana*.

1963d Review of Adrian C. Mayer 1961, *Peasants in the Pacific: A Study of Fiji Indian Rural Society*, London: Routledge & Kegan Paul, in *Journal of the Polynesian Society* 72(1):59-60

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1965 "Human Societies: their basic needs and pre-requisites," in *Industrialisation and Social Change: Some Working Papers* (ed. William A. Westley). Montreal: McGill University, Department of Sociology and Anthropology

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49. Margaret Stacey



Biography

Margaret (Meg) Stacey (1922-2004) was born in London, her mother a former teacher and her father a small manufacturer and printer who was disappointed that she did not choose to go into the family business. Both of her parents were militant Feminists. Margaret went to City of London School for Girls, taking science and thence to LSE (which had been evacuated to Cambridge) to read Sociology and Social Work. Her teachers included Ginsberg, Mannheim and Laski.

After graduation in 1943 she worked in a war factory on the Clyde for a year, intending to be trained as a personnel manager, but decided she did not feel comfortable in this role. In 1944 she was released from the factory to work as an Oxford extra-mural lecturer, living in Banbury. It was here that she made her reputation, initiating one of the first British urban community studies, which became a classic as soon as it was published as *Tradition and Change* in 1960. She went on to lead a follow-up, *Power, Persistence and Change* (1975) which proved more controversial, and was particularly strongly criticised by Colin Bell. Stacey remained a leading figure in sociology, shifting her interests towards health and the position of women. And in her later studies, as at Banbury, she remained keen to take her share of the interviewing fieldwork in order to gain a first-hand sense of the data.

She married Frank Stacey, in 1945 and they had two adopted children, two of their own, and a foster child. They moved to Swansea when her husband was offered a post there and Margaret had difficulty finding work in Swansea and seeking to keep the family

together, did not apply for a position elsewhere. She was not therefore, in paid work from 1951 until 1961, when she was finally appointed at Swansea. From 1974 until 1989 she was Professor of Sociology at Warwick. In part because of her personal experience and also because she was one of the few women of her generation to hold a university chair, she became an active feminist, especially with the British Sociological Association, promoting the interests of younger women sociologists. She published her co-authored book *Women, Power and Politics* in 1981.

Later, influenced by the experiences of her own children in hospital, Meg Stacey became a pioneering figure in the sociology of health and illness, and of the welfare of hospital patients. Her most important later research projects were a study of children in hospital, published as *Hospitals, Children and their Families* in 1970, and her work as a member-observer of the General Medical Council in 1973-83. She continued this work in her retirement years, including her book, *Changing Human Reproduction: Social Science Perspectives* (1992).

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50. Marilyn Strathern



Biography

Dame Marilyn Strathern is widely recognised as one of the most creative of contemporary British anthropologists. She has worked on family relationships both in Papua New Guinea and in Britain, drawing on feminist perspectives, developing fresh theoretical insights into gender relationships, and examining the impact of new reproductive technologies comparatively in these two very different societies. Her work on kinship in the Essex village of Elmdon, *Kinship at the Core* (1981), is also a striking demonstration of how a highly influential analysis can be based on fieldwork materials collected by earlier researchers.

Marilyn Strathern was born in 1941 in North Wales. She grew up in outer London and went to Bromley High School. Her mother was a graduate, a teacher and a feminist; her father a journalist and Darwinian natural historian. She studied Archaeology and Anthropology at Girton College, Cambridge, and went on to a Ph D based on her first fieldwork in Papua New Guinea, a feminist perspective on kinship which was published as *Women in Between* (1972). She married fellow anthropologist Andrew Strathern in 1963, with whom she had three children, subsequently divorcing and returning to England.

She has researched and taught in Australia, the United States and Britain. She was a Research Fellow at the New Guinea Research Unit of the Australian National University (1970-75), taught at Cambridge (1976-85), and became Professor of Anthropology at

Manchester University (1985-93), returning to Cambridge as William Wyse Professor of Anthropology (1993-2008) and then also Mistress of Girton College (1998-2009).

She has published over 15 books, including *Partial Connections* (1991), *After Nature* (1992) and perhaps most influentially, *The Gender of the Gift* (1988). She is now Emeritus Professor of Social Anthropology at Cambridge University and Life President of the (UK and Commonwealth) Association of Social Anthropologists.

Alan Macfarlane filmed a very full life story interview with Marilyn Strathern on 6 May 2009, which can be viewed on the internet as one of his series of film recordings of 'Interviews with Leading Thinkers'. Our 2011 recording by Elaine Bauer is intended as a supplement, providing an account of Strathern's Elmdon work and views on secondary analysis, which were not explored by Macfarlane in his earlier interview.

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51. Elizabeth Thomas-Hope



Biography

Elizabeth Thomas-Hope is a social researcher who has been a leader in the broadening of the methods and scope of geography. From her earliest work in the 1970s while writing her D Phil thesis (later published as: *Explanation in Caribbean migration*) she was quick to see the potential of experimenting with computer-based quantitative analysis, but equally insistent on the need not only to compare the economic realities between countries but also to understand the local cultures of migration, and how the perceptions which migrants had of their opportunities differed according to where they were and the social group to which they belonged. In all her projects she has been concerned with change across time, and her fieldwork has typically combined visual documentation through photography, questionnaires, and in-depth interviewing.

She has maintained a life-long interest in migration, in her later work looking at more specific social groups, the development of transnational identities, gender issues, the legacies of slavery and race. She also researched on trafficking in persons in the Caribbean. From the 1990s she developed a new focus for her geography, with broad comparative perspectives, on environmental issues: the need to manage natural resources for sustainable development, and issues of climate change and food security.

Born in Jamaica, daughter of a Welsh-born Anglican priest, and from a family of notably mixed ethnicity, Elizabeth Thomas-Hope's career exemplifies the continuing colonial connections in the years immediately before and after Jamaican independence in 1966.

She studied science subjects at a leading Jamaican secondary school, and then took her first university degree in Scotland, reading Geography at Aberdeen. She returned to Jamaica for a project on the newly developing tourist industry, and took her MSc. in the United States

at Penn State, developing computer skills and analysing the impact of journeys to school in Jamaica. For her doctorate – and her major view of Caribbean migration – she returned to Britain, to Oxford. Following three years as a Research Fellow in the Centre for Latin American Studies at the University of London, she taught for 18 years at the University of Liverpool. Then in 1993 she finally returned to Jamaica when appointed to a new chair at the University of the West Indies. At both Liverpool and UWI much of her influence was through her teaching and the new courses which she developed.

In Scotland Elizabeth met Trevor Hope, an Englishman who has researched on Romania. She married him in Jamaica when they were living in New York, thus creating a third generation of mixed couples in her family. In this interview she discusses her own experiences of racism in different contexts, and also the story of their daughter Sophie, which led them to very active involvement in campaigning for better facilities in Jamaica for multiply handicapped children. She also speaks of the role of her faith in sustaining them through challenging times.

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52. Paul Thompson



Biography

Paul Thompson is internationally recognised as pioneer of the use of oral history and life story interviews in social research. He is Founder Editor of the journal *Oral History* (from 1970). Subsequently he became Founder of the National Life Stories at the British Library National Sound Archive (1987), now the world's leading oral history archive. In 1994 he established Qualidata, the ESRC's action unit for archiving qualitative research fieldwork. His book *The Voice of the Past* (1978) is the classic text on the oral history method.

Born in 1935, he grew up in an outer London suburb, attended Bishop's Stortford College, and during National Service studied Russian in the Navy. He read Modern History at Oxford, and then wrote a doctorate on the London labour movement. He first became a Lecturer in 1964 in the Sociology Department under Peter Townsend, becoming a professor in 1988 and now Professor Emeritus. He is also a Research Fellow at the Young Foundation. In his early years he wrote on the social history art, including biographies on William Morris and William Butterfield. There have been two other main strands in his research and writing.

From the late 1960s he has used retrospective oral history interviews for social history. This led to *The Edwardians* (1975), and then to *The Voice of the Past*. He has also edited *The Myths We Live By* (with Raphael Samuel, 1990) and *Narrative and Genre* (with Mary

Chamberlain, 1998). He is currently working with community oral history projects in Mallaig (a Scottish fishing community), Wivenhoe and other maritime villages in Essex, and with Moroccan migrants in London.

He has been equally concerned with contemporary social change. His book *Listening for a Change* (with Hugo Slim, 1993) has been widely used by development workers. In his study of Scottish fishing communities, *Living the Fishing* (1983), he explored the links between family and community culture and economic adaptability, using a combination of archival research, oral history and anthropological fieldwork. He pursued similar issues in life story studies of car workers and of City financiers, and in his joint works with Daniel Bertaux, *Between Generations* (1993) and *Pathways to Social Class* (1997).

Most recently, his principal research interest has been complex families. He is joint author of *Growing Up in Stepfamilies* (1997), and of *Jamaican Hands Across the Atlantic* (2006) on transnational Jamaican families.

Publications

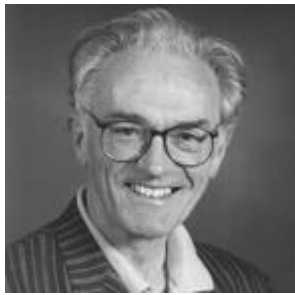
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53. Peter Townsend



Biography

Peter Townsend is internationally recognised as a pioneer of innovative research on poverty, ageing and disability and a public campaigner for social justice for the underprivileged.

Born in 1928, Townsend was brought up in London with a single mother, crucially supported by a grandmother. He won a scholarship to University College School, becoming Head Boy. After military service he went to Cambridge, where he read Moral Sciences, switching in his final year to Anthropology. After working briefly for Political and Economic Planning (PEP) in 1954 he joined the new Institute of Community Studies founded by Michael Young in East London, and then in 1957 moved as lecturer to the London School of Economics. In 1963 he became first Professor of Sociology at the new University of Essex, building up a notably strong department with a wide span from social policy to social history and anthropology. He moved to the University of Bristol in 1982.

His first two classic studies were *The Family Life of Old People* (1957) and *The Last Refuge* (1962), a study of old people's homes, both based on both surveys and rich qualitative fieldwork carried out personally. At Essex he built up a research team with the same span the project for his third classic, *Poverty in the UK* (2009). Townsend himself focussed increasingly on innovative computer-based analysis, and the development of new measures for poverty and disability. But he remained committed to mixed methods and used qualitative fieldwork in his own growing international work, for example in Kenya and Georgia. From originally focussing on a local East London base, his first had first become national, and then increasingly international in scope and commitment. Thus

his many later publications include *World Poverty: New Policies to Defeat an Old Enemy* (2002).

Throughout his life Townsend was a tireless campaigner for the disadvantaged. Most notably, he founded and chaired the Child Poverty Action Group from 1969 and the Disability Alliance from 1974. He also carried out major policy research in the 1970s for the Black Report on health inequalities.

Townsend remained a prolific researcher and writer throughout his life and after retirement from Bristol returned in 1998 to LSE as Professor of International Social Policy.

Publications

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54. Sandra Wallman



Biography

Sandra Wallman anthropologist, has researched family and community in Africa and London, developing new ways of understanding urban change, as in her influential book *Eight London Households*, and most recently *The Capability of Places*. Born in 1934 in London, she grew up in a non-religious family – a Jewish mother and a Protestant father – who evacuated Sandra and her brother to Canada in 1940. After the war the parents were unsettled, travelling from Canada to Somalia and eventually South Africa, following her father's medical work, and giving her a sense of differing cultures – from Canada to Somalia. Sandra attended 17 schools before matriculating and this peaked her curiosity about cultures.

After leaving school Wallman worked with refugees, and then as a mature student read anthropology at LSE. She wrote her thesis on Lesotho, seeking to explain the failure of aid programmes. This was completed in 1965 and published as *Take Out Hunger*. After nine years in Canada teaching at the University of Toronto Wallman returned to England, at first working with Michael Banton at the Ethnic Relations Unit in Bristol, running a multidisciplinary research team comparing Battersea and Bow in London she was concerned with understanding why similar neighbourhoods could show such different dynamics of ethnicity and migration. She investigated this both in terms of household resources in ethnically mixed neighbourhoods, most notably in *Eight London Households* (1984), and of the dynamics of 'local systems'. This model is developed in *The Capability of Places: Methods for Modelling Community Response to Intrusion and Change*, in which the London material is further compared with localities in Rome and Zambia.

On leaving Bristol Wallman ran a 'Research Options' unit at LSE and subsequently at University College London, and then after six years at Hull returned to University College where she is now Emeritus Professor. Her research in the last twenty years has focussed primarily on urban systems, primarily in Europe and Africa, always with reference to practical policy – relating to migration, ethnic relations, development, and the anthropology of health in Africa. She reports her study of treatment-seeking in urban Uganda in her book *Kampala Women Getting By: Wellbeing in the Time of AIDs.*

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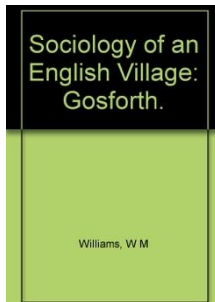
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55. W.M. Williams



Biography

Brought up by grandparents in a mining family in South Wales, W.M. Williams imbibed the importance of kinship and the extended family from childhood. He went to Grammar School, and on to the University of Wales at Aberystwyth, where he learnt the skills of anthropological studies of local Welsh communities from the inspiring teacher Alwyn Rees. In National Service he served as an officer in the Indian Army, learnt Hindi, and was tempted to research for the Colonial Office.

After his BA he took an MA, carrying out a community study of Gosforth in Cumbria, which he then saw in terms of continuities as a traditional community – especially through his contacts with the long-established farm families. But influenced by Max Gluckmann to also look at conflicts. Abrasive start with Ronnie Frankenberg (Gluckmann's student, also working on a Welsh community) but later they worked together editing the *Sociological Review*. His second community study was of Ashworthy in Devon. He interpreted this village by contrast to Gosforth as in constant transition. Families moved to different farms as family working numbers either grew or shrank. He dropped the idea of tradition.

He taught at the University of Keele, then progressively experimental in terms of disciplines and teaching methods. At first he taught Historical Geography, and then after five years taught Social Geography. He moved to the University of Wales as Founding Professor of Sociology and Anthropology at Swansea and stayed there. He worked nearly half time in public work, especially as chair of the local Health Authority. For his last three years he was Professor of Social Policy.

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56. Michael Young



Biography

By themselves, Michael Young's works as sociologist, social reformer or political activist stand as significant contributions in their respective fields. Together they make arguably the most innovative and progressive legacy in contemporary British society.

At the age of 30 Young had already authored one of the defining texts in British politics: the 1945 Labour Party general election manifesto. In 1954 came the Institute of Community Studies (ICS), a hub of pioneering British social research. Established by Young, at times names associated with the ICS included Richard Titmuss, Peter Townsend, Dennis Marsden, Brian Jackson, Peter Marris, and Peter Willmott. It was with Willmott that Young produced *Family and Kinship in East London* (1957). Ostensibly a survey of housing and family life in the context of post-war rehousing programmes, Young and Willmott found a world of delicate, intricate social networks of dependence and support facilitating community life in the face of poverty and economic insecurity that contrasted with a sense of social isolation and geographic disorientation found in the new suburban estates of outer London.

Young was to revisit East London in the 1990s for a follow-up to *Family and Kinship*, but despite the occasional work such as 1973's *Symmetrical Family* his work moved away from applied social research. Instead came the best selling satire *The Rise of the Meritocracy*, and critical roles in establishing, amongst many organisations, the Consumers' Association, the Open University (OU), and as its first Chief Executive, the

Economic Social and Research Council (ESRC). In 1978 came elevation to the House of Lords as Baron Young of Dartington.

In over the course of two interviews, Michael Young talked about his unhappy upbringing, time at Dartington public school, study at the LSE, role in the Labour Party Research Department, return to academic study with what became Family and Kinship, the ICS, Consumers Association and OU, his first marriage and family, chairing the ESRC, involvement with the National Economic Development Council, and the Social Democratic Party, and his interest in old age and death. Interview two focuses much more on Family and Kinship and it's restudy as Family and Race in East London.

Publications

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Civil aviation (1944)

Trial of Adolf Hitler (1944)

There's work for all [with Theodor Prager] (1945)

Labour's plan for plenty (1947)

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Symmetrical family: A study of work and leisure in the London region [with Peter Willmott] (1973)

Mutual aid in a selfish society: A plea for strengthening the co-operative movement [with Marianne Rigge] (1979)

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Inflation, unemployment and the remoralisation of society (1982)

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