



Trivia Game



**Who was the first president of the
of the Rural Sociological Society?**



Dwight Sanderson
was the first President
of the **Rural Sociological Society**.

Three years later, Sanderson was elected
President of the American Sociological Society
(later named the American Sociological Association [ASA]).

He was also the 1st chair of the
ASS [ASA] Section on Rural Sociology.

**What was the original name
for the RSS?**

The name used for the
provisional constitution adopted
December 1937 was

The Rural Sociological Society of America

With the adoption of a permanent Constitution and By Laws
in December the next year, the name became
the Rural Sociological Society

**Who were the champions
behind the minority report
that led to creating the RSS?**



O. D. Duncan T. Lynn Smith

The two champions behind the minority report that led to forming the Rural Sociological Society

O.D. Duncan presented the minority report

T. Lynn Smith organized support for it.

**What was the first
national organization to have
“Rural Sociology” in its name?**



National Association of Rural Sociology Extension Workers

The organization was formed and constitution adopted in 1931 during the ASS[ASA] conference.

In 1938, the Association voted to join the RSS.

This added 41 members from 14 states and several USDA officers to RSS.

**In what year did RSS adopt
its current governance structure
and standing committees?**



1962

In 1962 the RSS formally changed its constitution to adopt the current governance structure with a Council and standing committees.

The previous structure reflected that used by during the ASS[ASA] Section on Rural Sociology years with separate committees on research, teaching, and extension.

**Who conducted the first
federally-supported rural sociological
research in the U.S.?**



W. E. B. Du Bois

In 1897,

DuBois received support from U.S. Commissioner of Labor to study the conditions of small, well-defined groups of the black population. The first study was in Farmville, Virginia.

In 1901, DuBois, made also a study of black landholders in Georgia again under Department of Labor auspices and a comprehensive analysis of the status of black farmers based on the 1900 U.S. Census for the Census Bureau.

**When did the Committee on Diversity
officially become a permanent
standing committee of the RSS?**



1997

While there had been ad hoc committees over the years,
at the 1997 RSS conference in Toronto,

the RSS Constitution and By Laws were changed to
add the Diversity Committee
as a permanent standing committee.

In what year did RSS change its language
so that the person heading committees
was called “chair,” *not* “chairman?”



1980

By a vote of the membership, in 1980
the RSS formally changed its constitution.

From that point on,
leadership positions of RSS committees was
changed from “chairman”
to simply “chair.”

**Which well-known women in the
social reform movement were
among the first members of RSS?**

Sophonisba Breckinridge and Gertrude Vaile



Both Breckinridge and Vaile
were active in the social reform movement.

(While in Chicago, Breckenridge lived at Jane Addam's Hull House
and Vaile at the Chicago Commons.)

Today, Breckinridge is remembered as one of the early American sociologists and
for her many roles in the Progressive era reform movement.

Vaile is credited with establishing case-work principles in
Government-sponsored social work practices.

**Who is the most recent person
to serve as both RSS President
and president of the
Population Association of America?**



Dan Lichter

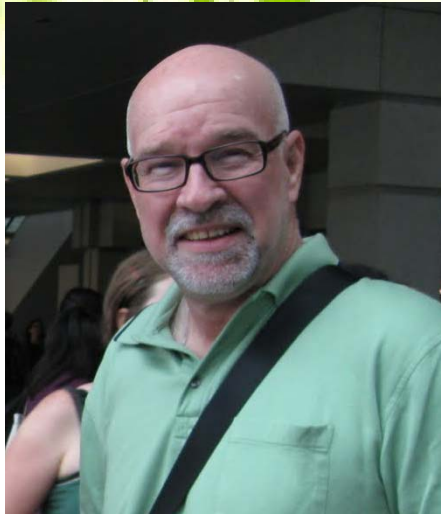
Dan Lichter (RSS 2010-2011) is the 3rd RSS president to also serve as president of the Population Association of America (2012).

~ ~ ~

Margaret Jarman Hagood (RSS 1955-56/PAA 1954-55)

C. Horace Hamilton (RSS 1949-50/PAA 1960-61).

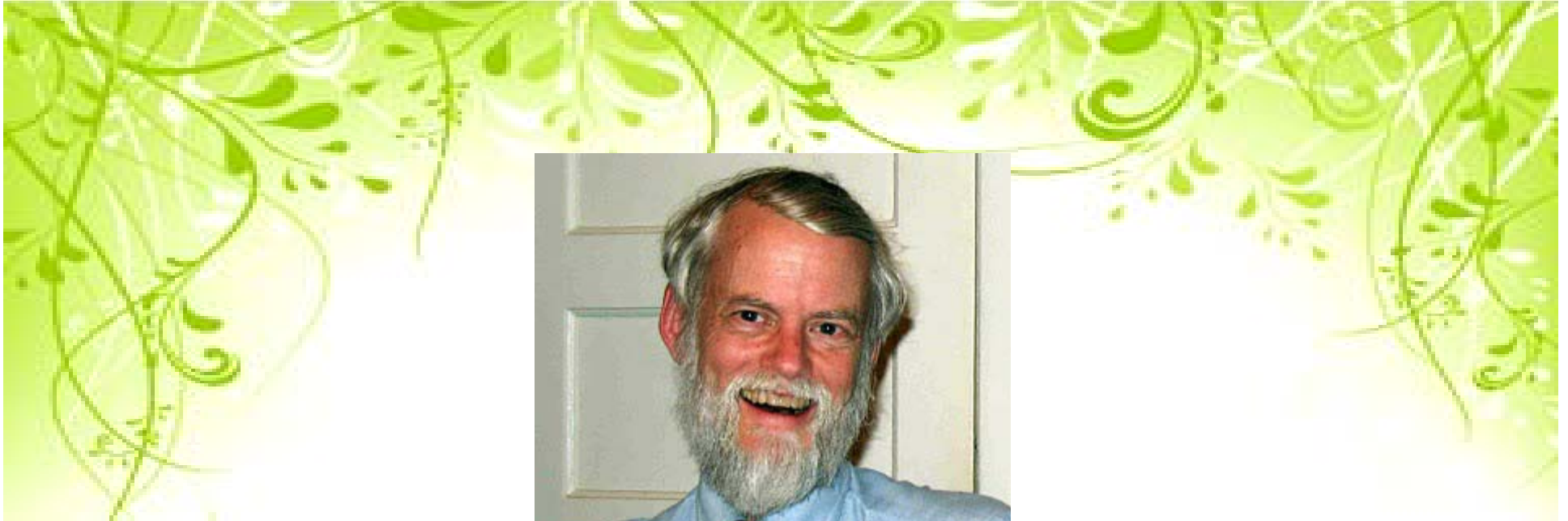
**Which president simultaneously served
as both President of RSS and President
of the Agricultural History Society?**



Jess Gilbert

In 2007~2008, Jess Gilbert simultaneously
served as President of BOTH
the Rural Sociological Society
and
the Agricultural History Society

**Who was the first
“Lifetime Member”
of RSS?**



Bill Freudenberg

When the new membership category of “Lifetime Member” was created, Bill Freudenberg was the first person to use it.

**When was the first book published in
the RSS Monograph Series?**



1972

Differential Fertility in a Metropolitan Society

by Rodger R. Rice and J. Allan Beegle

was the first book published in the
RSS Monograph Series

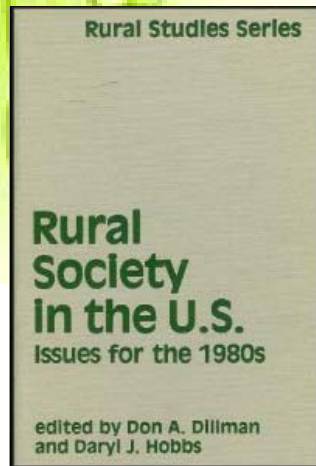
**When did
the Rural Studies Series
replace the RSS Monograph Series ?**



At the
1980-1981 Mid-Year Meeting,

Council decided to replace the
RSS Monograph Series
with the newly created
Rural Studies Series

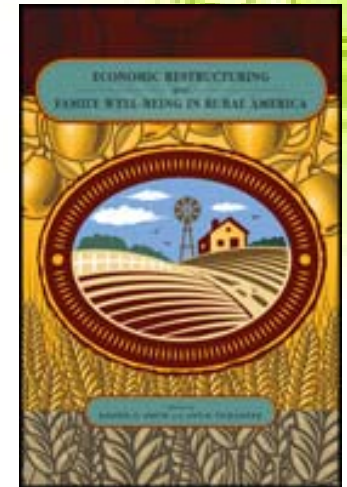
**How many books
have been published in the
RSS Rural Studies Series ?**



Building on the list
compiled by Will Goudy,
there have been at least

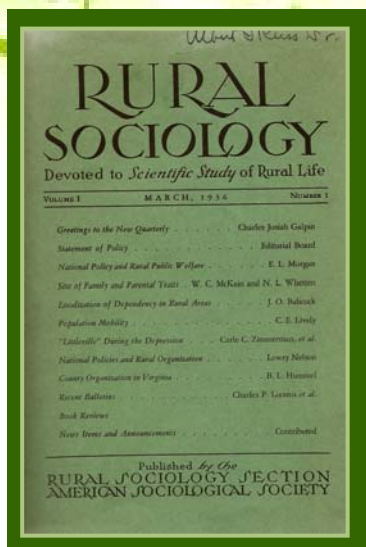
44 books

published in
the **RSS Rural Studies Series**.



Books include our now traditional decennial volumes and historical research as well as research on women, farming, natural resources, race, poverty, and many other issues relevant to rural areas.

Which came first?
the Rural Sociological Society
or
the journal *Rural Sociology*?



The journal
Rural Sociology came first.

Rural Sociology began publishing in 1936, one year
before the Rural Sociological Society of America (1937)

and two years before a permanent Constitution
created the Rural Sociological Society (1938)

**Who was the first editor
of the journal
Rural Sociology?**

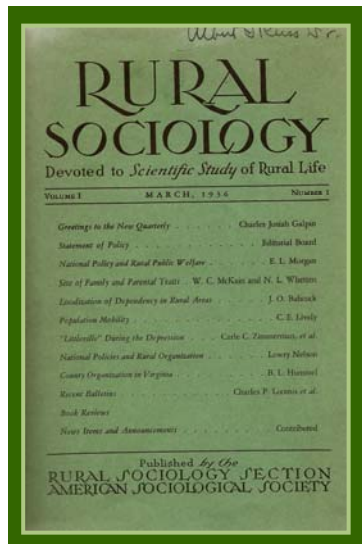
First editor of *Rural Sociology*



Lowry Nelson
Utah State University

1936-1940

Vol. 1(1) – Vol. 5(4)



**Who is the first and only woman
to serve as editor of the journal
Rural Sociology?**



Ann Tickamyer

Editor of *Rural Sociology*

2000~2002

Vol. 65(1) – Vol. 67(4)

Who was the first editor of
Rural Sociology
not located at a Land Grant University?

First editor of *Rural Sociology*
not located at a Land Grant University



Carle C. Zimmerman

Harvard University

1941~1942

Vol. 6(1) – Vol. 7(4)

Which 2 people are the only ones to
serve simultaneously as both
Treasurer of RSS and Editor of *TRS*?

Only **2** people have served simultaneously as both RSS Treasurer and Editor of *TRS*



Rabel Burdige

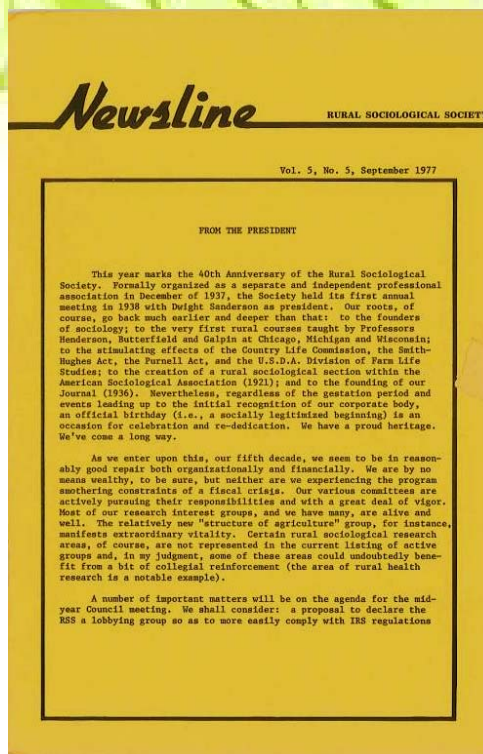
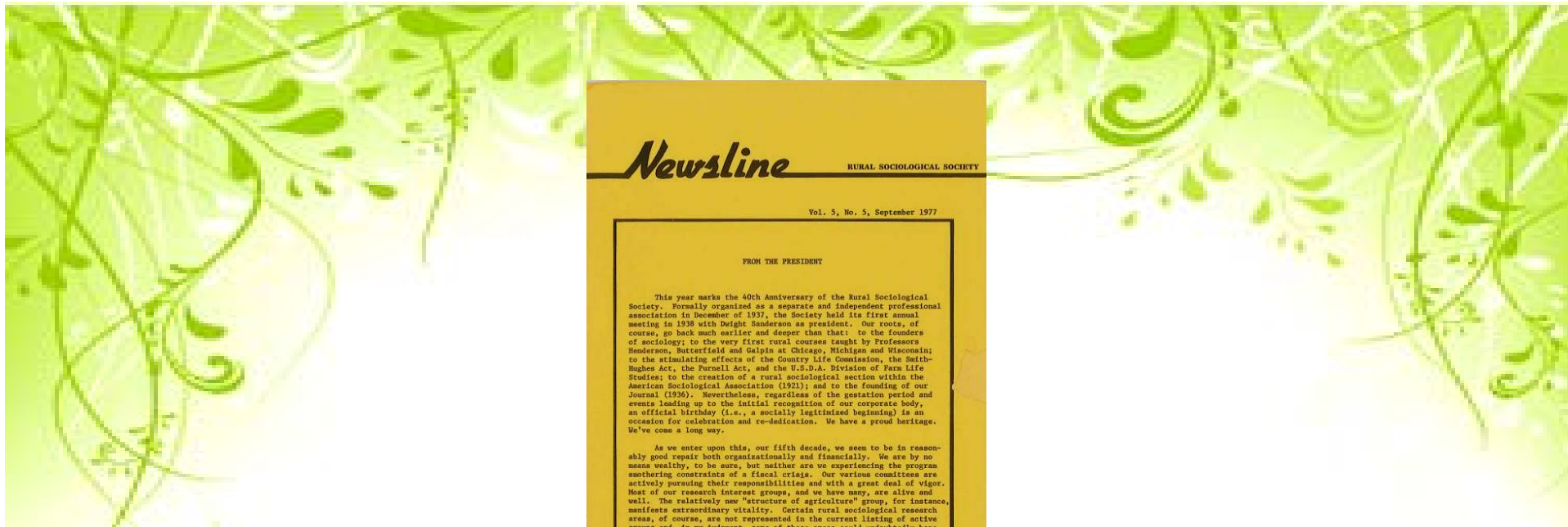
1995~2000



Ken Pigg

2000~2009

**What was the name of
the first regular newsletter
of the Rural Sociological Society?**



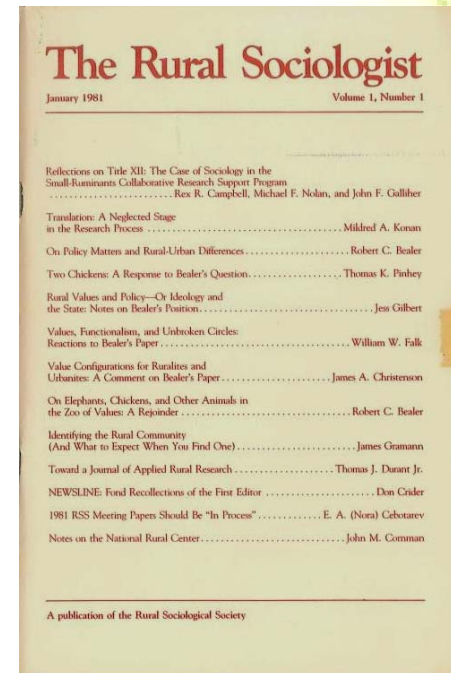
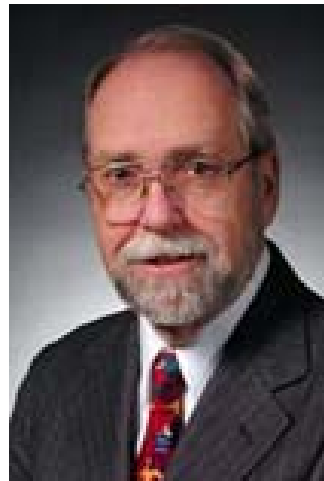
Newsline

(1973~1980)

Editors: Don Crider, Penn State University (1973~1975)
Ted Hyman, NC State University (1976~1979)
Will Goudy, Iowa State University (1980)

**In what year did
NEWSLINE become
The Rural Sociologist?**

1980



NEWSLINE became *The Rural Sociologist*.

The change was overseen by
editor Will Goudy

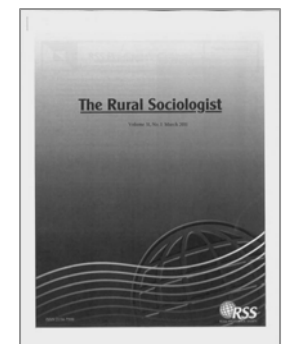
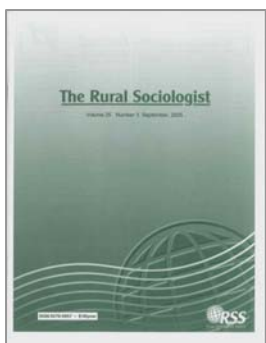
**Who is the longest serving editor
of *The Rural Sociologist* (TRS)?**



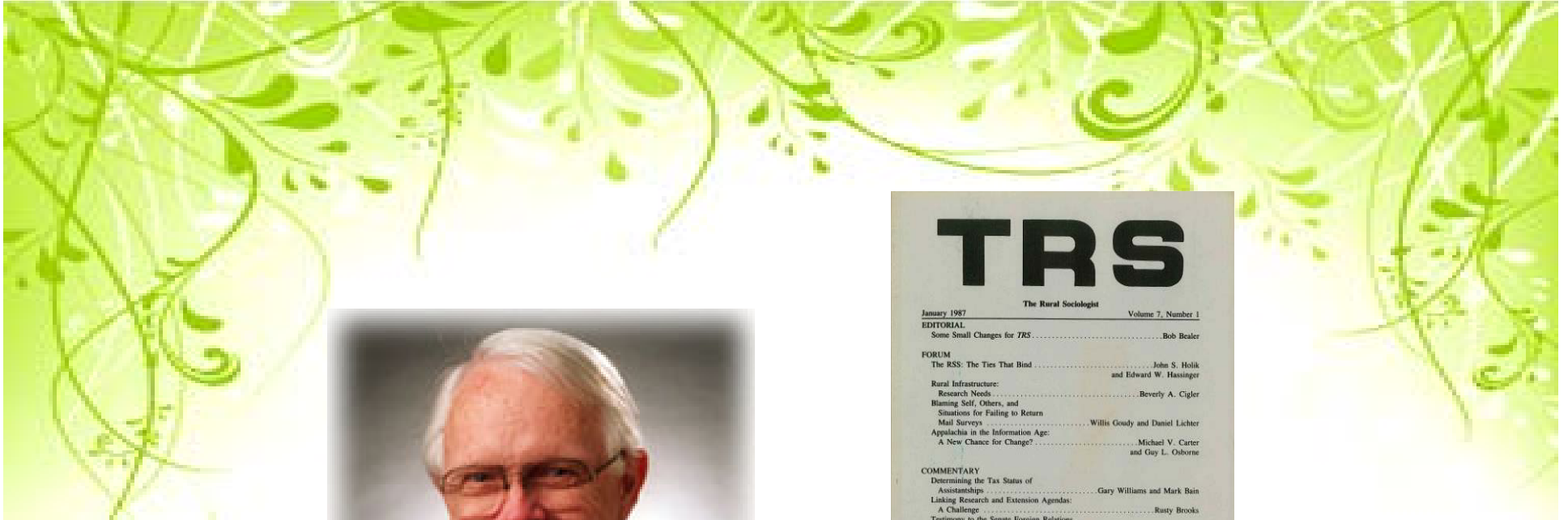
Ken Pigg

is the longest serving editor of *TRS*.

He has served for 12 years (so far)
2000~present



**Who was the first editor of *TRIS*
to list an email address
(and when)?**



TRS
The Rural Sociologist

January 1987 Volume 7, Number 1

EDITORIAL
Some Small Changes for TRS Bob Bealer

FORUM
The RSS: The Ties That Bind John S. Holik
and Edward W. Hassinger
Rural Infrastructure:
Research Needs Beverly A. Cigler
Blaming Self, Others, and
Situations for Failing to Return
Mail Surveys Willis Goudy and Daniel Licher
Appalachia in the Information Age:
A New Chance for Change? Michael V. Carter
and Guy L. Osborne

COMMENTARY
Determining the Tax Status of
Assistantships Gary Williams and Mark Bein
Linking Research and Extension Agendas:
A Challenge Rusty Brooks
Testimony to the Senate Foreign Relations
Hearings on the Agency for International
Development (USAID) Cornelia Butler Flora
An Alternative Institutional Path for
Getting "Extension" to Farmers Asmanullah Khan,
Ibhikhar Ahmad and Andrew J. Sofranko
From Sound Success to Optimistic
Future in China Pan Shaozhong
General Theory for Change Irving A. Spaulding
Farm and Rural Life Surveys:
Some Suggestions Emile Marx

NEWS
Employment Opportunity
Announcements
Professional Activities

A Publication of the Rural Sociological Society ISSN 0279-5957

In 1988, Rex Campbell was the first editor of *TRS* to list an email address.

(It was printed: "RUSORA2 at UMCVMB")

**When did RSS unveil it's
first website?**

1996

RSS President Jan Bokemeier
announced the new website in *TRS*.



It's first contents included:

- The annual conference preliminary program
 - Tables of Contents from *Rural Sociology*
- List of books and monographs of the Rural Sociological Series
 - The Bulletin Index

**Who developed the
first website for RSS?**



The first RSS website
was designed by

**Charles Tolbert and Len Bloomquist
at Louisiana State University**

It was hosted at the LSU Population Center
under the direction of Charles Tolbert

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY

**When was it first proposed that the
RSS membership directory should
include email addresses?**

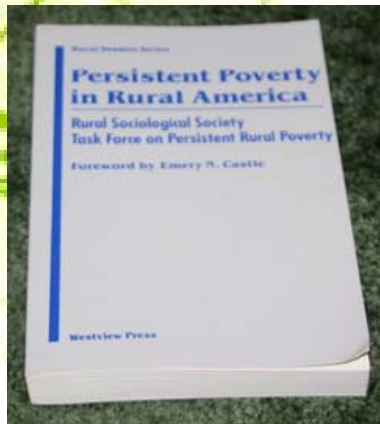


At the
**Mid-Year meeting of the
1988~1989 RSS Council,**

the first proposal was made that the
RSS Membership Directory should
include email addresses.

At that time, they were called “bitnet” addresses.

**When was the RSS
Taskforce on Persistent Rural Poverty
announced?**



1990



In 1990, the RSS formed the Taskforce on Persistent Rural Poverty. The Taskforce was chaired by Gene Summers.

Among its accomplishments, the Taskforce wrote **Persistent Poverty in Rural America** which was published in 1993.

In what year
did the journal *Rural Sociology*
devote a special issue to
the farm crisis?

Rural Sociology

Volume 51

Winter 1986

Number 4

ISSN 0036-0112

The Farm Crisis in Rural America

Special Editors: William W. Falk and Forrest A. Deseran

Editors' Introduction

Introduction to the Farm Crisis Issue

Income and Financial Stress

Income and Well-being of Farmers and the Farm Financial Crisis

Nora L. Brooks, Thomas A. Stucker, and Jennifer A. Bailey

The Farm Crisis in the Great Plains: Implications for Theory and Policy Development

Steve H. Murdock, Don E. Albrecht, Rita R. Hamm, F. Larry Leistritz, and Arlen G. Leholm

The Farm Crisis: Patterns and Impacts of Financial Distress Among Iowa Farm Families

Gordon Bultena, Paul Lasley, and Jack Geller

Credit and Banking Practices

The Political Economy of Credit in American Agriculture

Patrick H. Mooney

Lending Officers' Decisions to Recommend Innovative Agricultural Technology

Wm. Alex McIntosh and Mary Zey-Ferrell

Crisis for All Farmers?

Who Cares About the Farmer? Apathy and the Current Farm Crisis

Thomas A. Lyson

Middle-Range Farmers Persisting Through the Agricultural Crisis

Sonya Salamon and Karen Davis-Brown

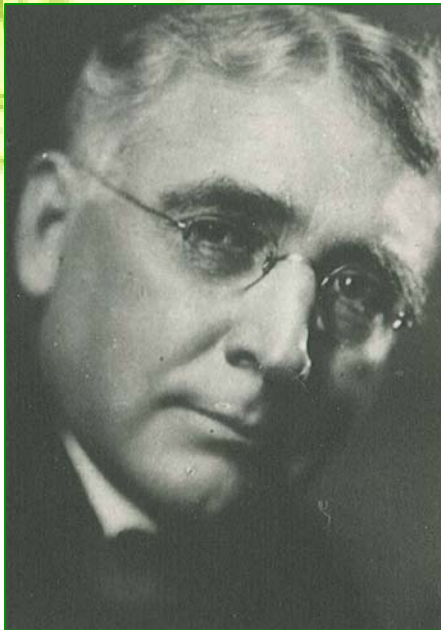
Official Journal of the Rural Sociological Society

Published at Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana

1986

The special issue devoted to
the farm crisis
was edited by
William Falk
and
Forrest Deseran

**Did Galpin really use wheel ruts
to determine community boundaries?**



While Galpin used
the description of **wheel ruts**
to explain the concept of
community boundaries,

he did not actually use them
as a research technique.

**What is considered the first,
and for a time, the largest
branch of American Sociology?**



Rural Sociology

In the recent edited volume on the history of American Sociology conducted for the American Sociological Association, volume editor Craig Calhoun notes that rural sociology was “initially and until World War II one of the field’s largest branches” (2007:3).

What was the
first section organized within the
American Sociological Association
[ASA]?



Section on Rural Sociology

The Rural Sociology Section of the ASS[ASA] was formed in 1921 and held its first meeting in 1922.

This began the practice of specialized sections with the American Sociological Society [ASA].

**When was the first time that the
ASS Rural Sociology Section
considered separating from the
American Sociological Society?**




1928

is the first time that members of the ASS Section on Rural Sociology considered forming an organization separate from the American Sociological Society.

At that time, the decision was made to remain with the ASS/ASA, but to organize the section along more formal lines.

**Has the American Sociological Association
ever held a national conference
with a rural theme?**



The ASA annual conference
has twice had a rural theme

1916 – “The Sociology of Rural Life”
(Pres. George E. Vincent)

1928 – “The Rural Community”
(Pres. John M. Gillette)

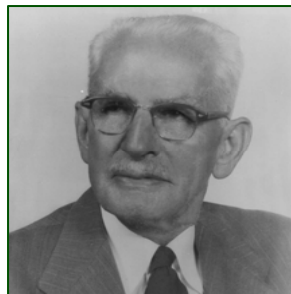
**Which 4 presidents does
the ASA and RSS
have in common?**



1967 Charles P. Loomis
(RSS President 1947~1948)



1971 William H. Sewell
(RSS President 1954~1955)

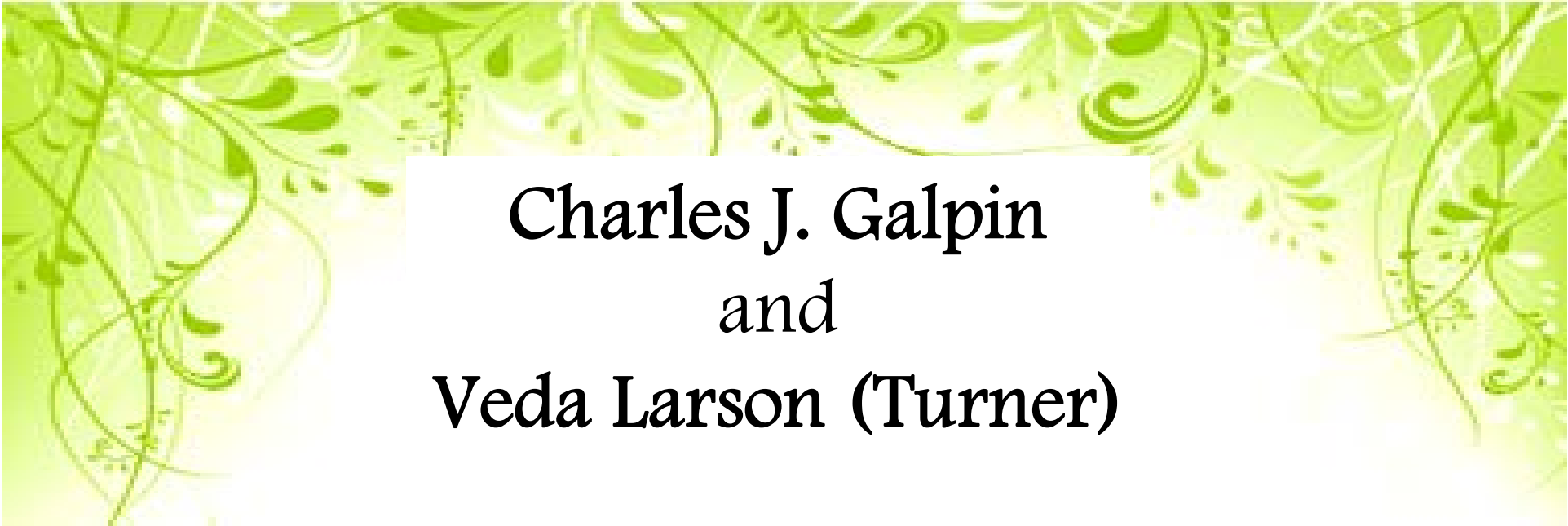


1946 Carl C. Taylor
(RSS President 1939~1940)



1942 Dwight Sanderson
(RSS President 1938~1939)

**Who convinced
the U.S. Census Bureau
to collect data on the farm population?**



**Charles J. Galpin
and
Veda Larson (Turner)**

**Veda Larson (Turner) at the
USDA's Division of Farm Population and Rural Life
conducted the special tabulations
which Division head Charles Galpin used
to convince the Census Bureau to include
farm population in the county level data for
both the Agriculture Census
and the Census of Population**

In what year did the U.S. Census Bureau stop making a separate count of the farm population during the decennial Census?

1993

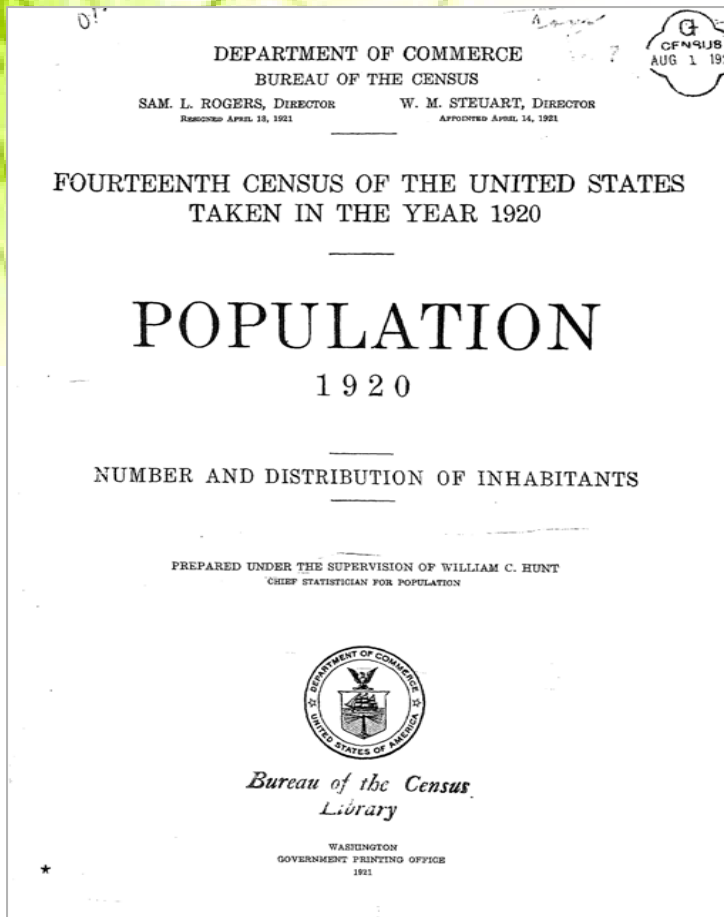
In 1993, the U.S. Census Bureau announced that it would no longer count the number who live on farms in its 10 year Census.

The reason given was that in the 1990 Census the number dipped to 4.6 million, or just below 2 percent of the total U.S. population.

**When did the U.S. rural population
first dip to just below 50%
of the total population?**

1920

Results from the 1920 Decennial Census showed for the first time that the urban population of the U.S. slightly exceeded that of the rural population.



**What was the
“population turnaround?”**

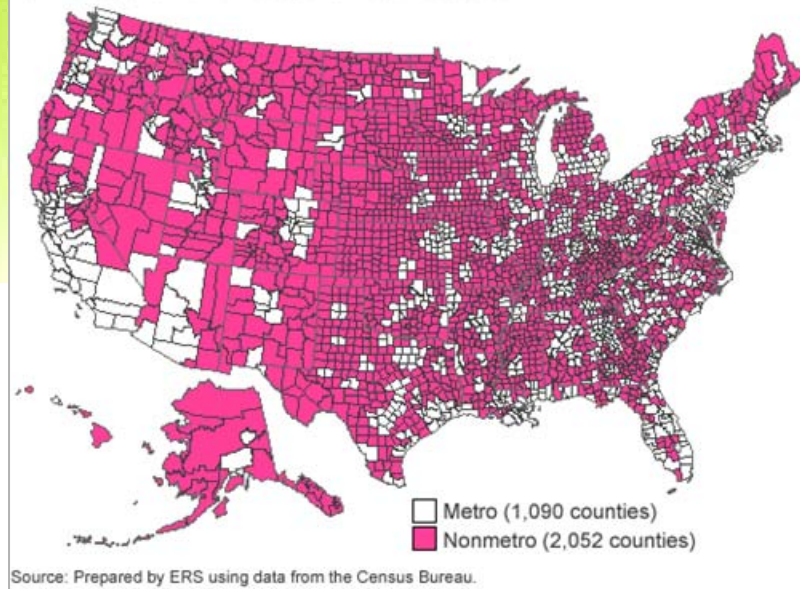


The
Population Turnaround
refers to the shift
in population dynamics
that occurred in the 1970s.

Because of in-migration,
between 1970 and 1980, the U.S.
nonmetropolitan population grew
at a faster rate
than metropolitan areas

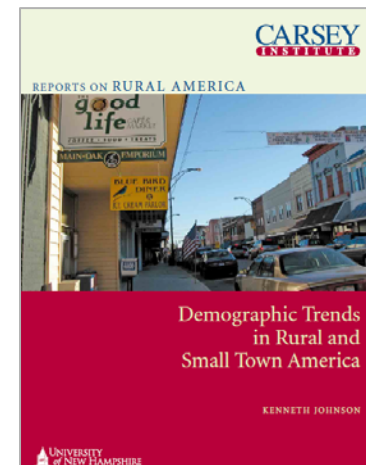
**What percent
of the total U.S. population
is in Nonmetropolitan areas?**

Nonmetropolitan and metropolitan counties, 2003



Currently,
17 percent of the population
(50 million people)
(and 75 percent of the land area)
of the U. S. is nonmetropolitan.

USDA United States Department of Agriculture
Economic Research Service
The Economics of Food, Farming, Natural Resources, and Rural America

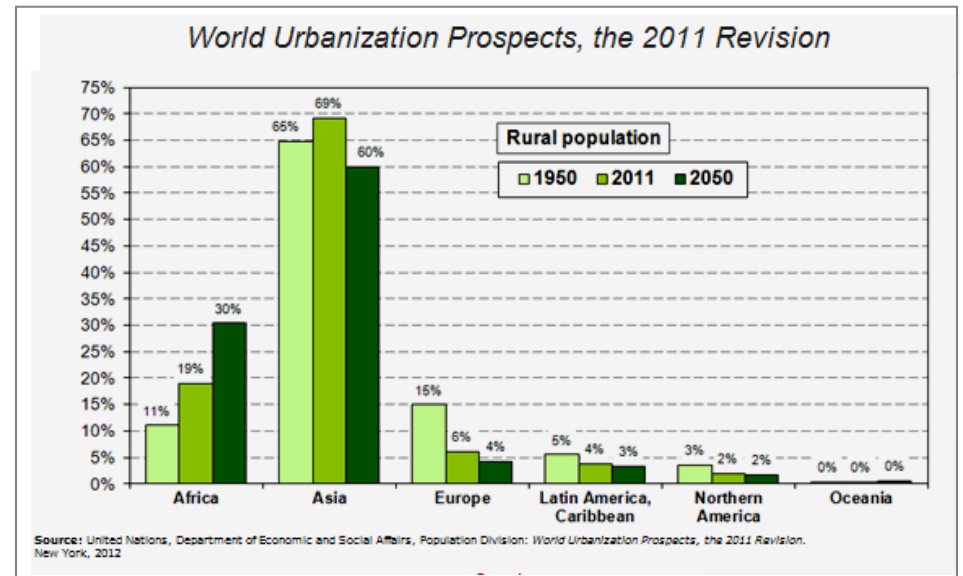


On what day did rural sociologists predict that the world's rural population would no longer exceed the urban population?

December 16, 2008

was predicted by Ron Wimberley, Greg Fulkerson, and Libby Morris to be the transition date when the world's urban population would exceed that in rural areas.

The projection was based on UN estimates of estimated rural and urban growth rates from 2005 to 2010.



**How many times has there been a
World Congress of Rural Sociology?**



The 13th World Congress of Rural Sociology
will be held in 2012.

It is the annual meeting of the
International Rural Sociology Association.

**Who organized the first
World Congress of Rural Sociology?**



The Committee for International Cooperation in Rural Sociology

organized the first World Congress
held in 1964.

The Committee was formed in 1962 with the goal to develop a multi-national conference on rural sociology and contained representatives from both RSS and the European Society for Rural Sociology (ESRS).

**When was the
International Rural Sociology Association
formed?**



1976



International
Rural Sociology
Association

The first officers of the
International Rural Sociology Association (IRSA) were:

Glenn Fuguitt of the U. S. (President),
Boguslaw Galeski of Poland (First Vice President),
Jose Pastore of Brazil (Second Vice President),
and Thomas Ford of the U. S. (Secretary).

**What was the first unit
of the Federal government
devoted to sociological research
(rural or otherwise)?**



The USDA's

Division of Farm Population and Rural Life (1919-1953)

was the **first** (*and for a time the only*)
unit of the Federal government
devoted to sociological research
(rural or otherwise).

**How many presidents of RSS spent time
working in the USDA's Division of
Farm Population and Rural Life?**

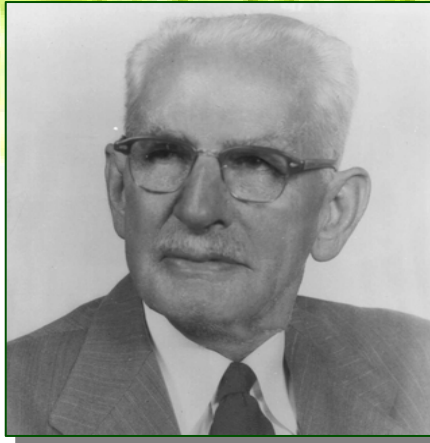
13

RSS Presidents

spent some point in their careers working in
the **USDA's Division of Farm Population and
Rural Life**

Carl Taylor, Lowry Nelson, Charles P. Loomis, C. Horace Hamilton,
Nathan L. Whetten, Margaret J. Hagood, Irwin T. Sanders, Olaf F.
Larson, Harold Hoffsommer, Paul J. Jehlik, A. Lee Coleman,
Robert McNamara, and Edward O. Moe

**Who was the first president of the
American Sociological Society [ASA]
to serve in the position while
employed outside of academia?**



Carl C. Taylor

Was the first person to serve as President of the American Sociological Society [ASA] (1946) while employed outside of academia.

At the time, Taylor was head of the USDA's Division of Farm Population and Rural Life.

He was also 2nd President of RSS (1939-1940), 2nd person to chair the ASS [ASA] Section on Rural Sociology (1923), and president of the American Country Life Association (1935)



**Which study led to
the 1946 U.S. Congressional ban
on “Cultural Surveys?”**

Coahoma County Study

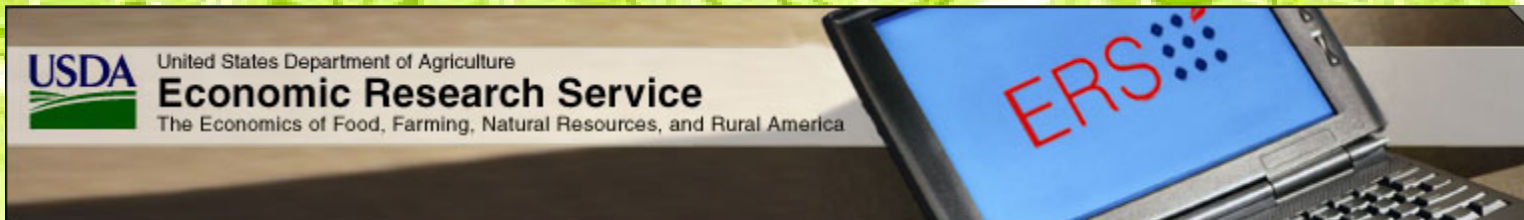
Conducted by Frank D. Alexander in 1944 while at the USDA's Division of Farm Population and Rural Life, the Coahoma County, Mississippi study was not the first conducted by the Division to describe race-based inequalities, nor was it different from the other cultural reconnaissance surveys done in the South at the same time.

However, it was part of a great deal of controversy.

In the appropriations bill that followed, in addition to funding cuts,

**Congress issued a ban on using
any of the funds for “cultural surveys.”**

**When the USDA's Division of Farm
Population and Rural Life was ended,
what did it eventually become?**




ERS

The USDA's Economic Research Service

In 1953, most of the Division's work was transferred to the Rural Life Branch of the Agricultural Economics Division in the Agricultural Marketing Service.

In 1961, the current Economic Research Service was created.

**When was the first
mid-year Council meeting
held?**



1971

At the 1970 Council meeting
held during the annual conference

The Council minutes read:

“Because of the increased work of the Council and so that the Council can properly do the business of the Society, there was a general feeling that we should have a meeting of the Council sometime in January 1971. January 29 was suggested as a possible date.”

**When did the RSS make the position
Secretary/Treasurer
into 2 separate positions?**



1975

Effective August 1975,
President Frederick Fliegel
announced that

the Secretary/Treasurer position
was being separated into two separate positions

Both positions would be for a 3-year term.

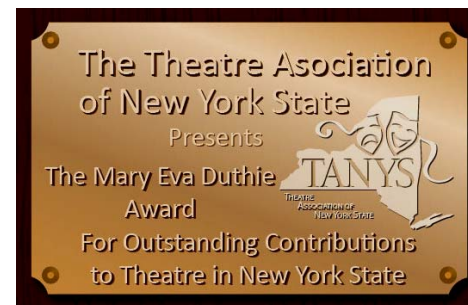
**Who was the first woman
to chair
a standing committee of the RSS?**

Mary Eva Duthie

was appointed to the
Committee on Extension in the first year of RSS (1937).

The following year, she became chair of the committee.

Today, the Theatre Association of
New York State has an award named in her honor.
The Mary Eva Duthie Award recognizes outstanding
contributions to theatre in New York state.



**When (and where) was the
first course on
rural social life offered?**



1894



The first course on rural social life was offered in 1894 by **Charles R. Henderson** in the Department of Sociology at the **University of Chicago**.

It was called
“**Social Conditions in American Rural Life.**”

(16 students enrolled in the course.)

**When was the
first rural sociology course taught at
a Land Grant University?**

A decorative background featuring a light green and yellow color palette with intricate, stylized vine and leaf patterns. The vines are thin and delicate, with small leaves and clusters of berries or flowers. The overall effect is a soft, naturalistic border that frames the central text.

1904

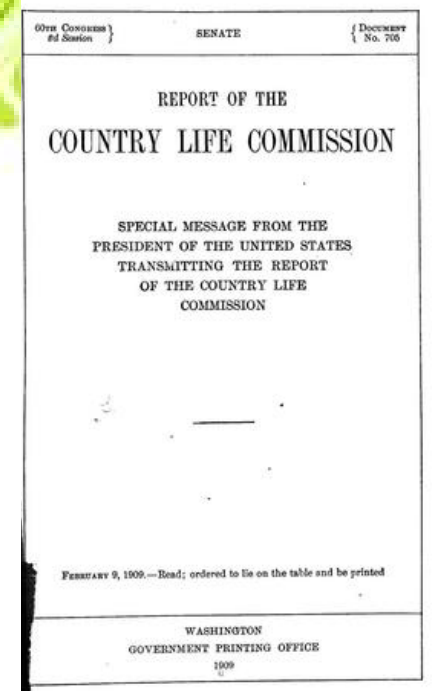
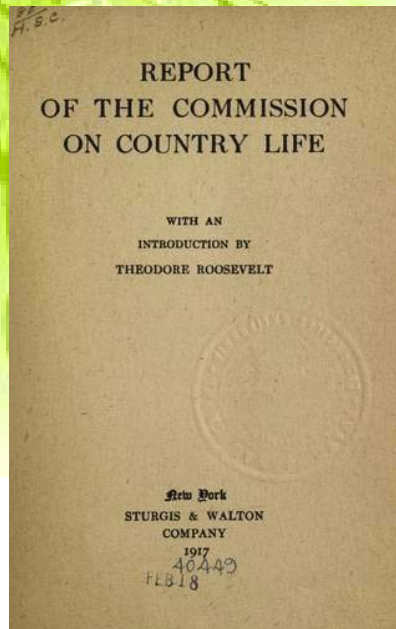
The first course in rural sociology
offered at a Land Grant university
was in 1904 at the
Rhode Island Agricultural College.

**When was the first national survey
on rural life conducted?**

1908

Theodore Roosevelt's Country Life Commission

conducted the first national survey on
rural life in the United States.



**Who wrote the first textbook
on rural sociology?**

CONSTRUCTIVE RURAL
SOCIOLOGY

BY
JOHN M. GILLETTE

PROFESSOR OF SOCIOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY
GEORGE E. VINCENT
PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

New York
STURGIS & WALTON
COMPANY
1913
All rights reserved



John M. Gillette

In 1913, Gillette published the first textbook on rural sociology:

Constructive Rural Sociology

**Which university was
the first to form
a department of rural sociology?**

Cornell University

The first department was created in 1915 and was named the Department of Rural Social Organization,



The Department became active in 1918 with Dwight Sanderson at the helm.

In 1939, it was renamed the Department of Rural Sociology

Today, the department is named
Department of Development Sociology



Cornell University
College of Agriculture and Life Sciences



**Who was responsible
for getting sociology named
in the **Purnell Act?****



Kenyon Butterfield

Butterfield was not only “one of the ardent sponsors for the
Purnell Act of 1925...

[Butterfield] put in the talismanic word “sociological”
as companion to “economic” (Galpin 1938:206).

Butterfield also served on the Country Life Commission
during which time he was president of
Massachusetts State College.

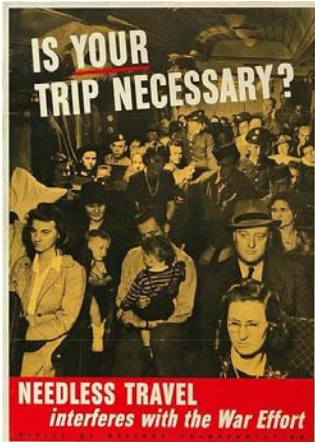
What was the only year
in which the RSS
did not hold an annual conference?

1942

Like many other professional organizations, in 1942 the RSS cancelled its annual meeting.

The cancellations came because of a request from the Office of Defense Transportation to restrict unnecessary travel.

In its place, a small regional meeting was held in St. Louis, Missouri.



**What happened at the
1945 conference that led to a
strong rebuke by the RSS President
and a new resolution being passed?**

At the 1945 RSS conference in Chicago, the Morrison Hotel refused to honor the confirmed reservation of RSS member Dr. Charles G. Gomillion of Tuskegee University.



In response, President Lowry Nelson sent both a letter of apology to Gomillion and a strong letter of condemnation to the hotel.



View MORRISON HOTEL, Chicago

RSS also passed a resolution that meetings would only be held at places that **did not practice racial discrimination.**

Today, Gomillion is honored for his role in the landmark Gomillion versus Lightfoot decision that paved the way for the 1965 voting rights act.

In 1965, the Morrison Hotel was razed to make room for what is now the Chase Tower

**Who was the first person
employed in an Extension position
to become president of RSS?**



Bob Polson

Robert Polson (Cornell University) was the first person employed in an Extension position to be elected President of RSS (1950~1951)

**Who was the first woman to
become president of RSS?**



Margaret Jarman Hagood

was the first woman elected president of the **Rural Sociological Society** (1955~1956).

She also served as president of the **Population Association of America** (1954~1955) and wrote the classic **Mothers of the South** (1939).

**Which past president of RSS
translated Ferdinand Tönnies'
Gemeinschaft and Gesellschaft?**

*Community
and Society*

Gemeinschaft und Gesellschaft

Ferdinand Tönnies

*Translated and Edited by
Charles P. Loomis*

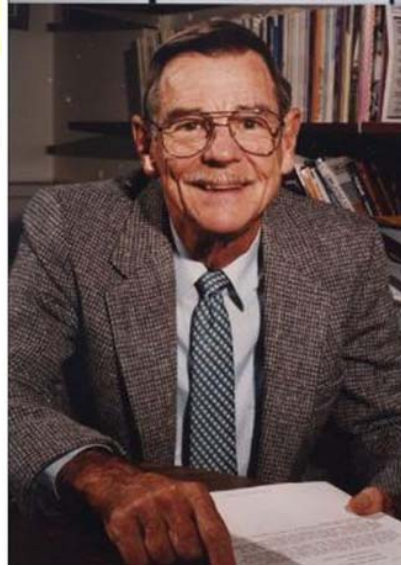


Charles P. Loomis
(RSS President 1947-1948)

Loomis translated Ferdinand Tönnies'
Gemeinschaft and Gesellschaft.

He began work on it while employed in the
USDA's **Division of Farm Population and Rural Life**

**Which past president of RSS was a
member of Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson's
National Advisory Commission on
Rural Poverty?**



Tom Ford

Tom Ford (University of Kentucky) was one of 25 members of President Johnson's National Advisory Commission on Rural Poverty.

In 1967, the NACRP published
"The People Left Behind."

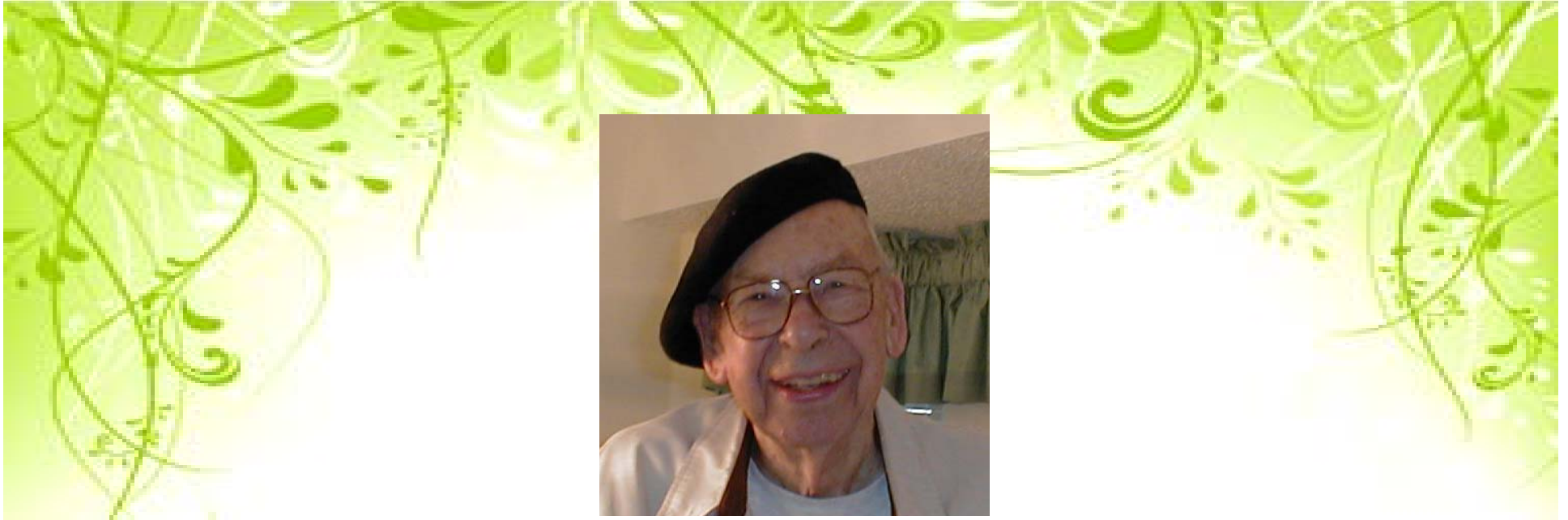
**How many presidents does the
RSS and the Southern Sociological
Society have in common?**



The RSS and the Southern Sociological Society have 8 Presidents in common:

- 2007 Ron Wimberley (RSS President 1991~1992)
- 1977 Tom Ford (RSS President 1972~1973)
- 1963 Alvin Bertrand (RSS President 1967~1968)
- 1959 Harold Kaufman (RSS President 1961~1962)
- 1958 C. Horace Hamilton (RSS President 1949~1950)
- 1956 Irwin T. Sanders (RSS President 1956~1957)
- 1947 T. Lynn Smith (RSS President 1941~1942)
- 1945 Howard Beers (RSS President 1951~1952)

**Who is the oldest living
past president of the RSS?**



Olaf F. Larson

RSS President 1957~1958.

As a graduate student, he attended the meeting that formed the RSS and joined the RSS in its first year of existence.

Today Olaf is 102 years old.

The next oldest living past president is George Beale (RSS President 1968 ~1969).

**Which sociology journal
began publishing
the year before *Rural Sociology*?**

The American Sociological Review (ASR)

Up until December 1935, the American Journal of Sociology (AJS) had been the official journal of the American Sociological Society.

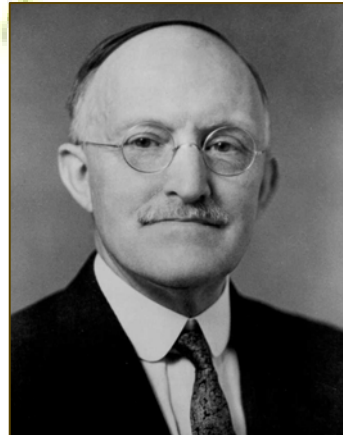
Replacing AJS as the official journal of the American Sociological Society, and the events surrounding it, have become known as the ASR Rebellion



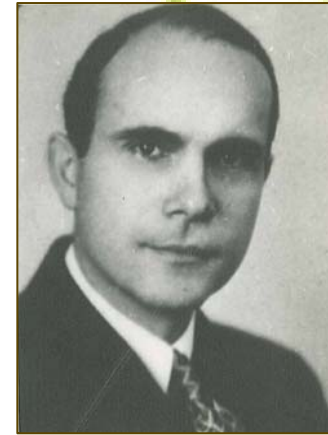
**Which rural sociologists participated in
the ASR rebellion (1930s) in the
American Sociological Society [ASA]?**



Newell
Sims



Dwight
Sanderson

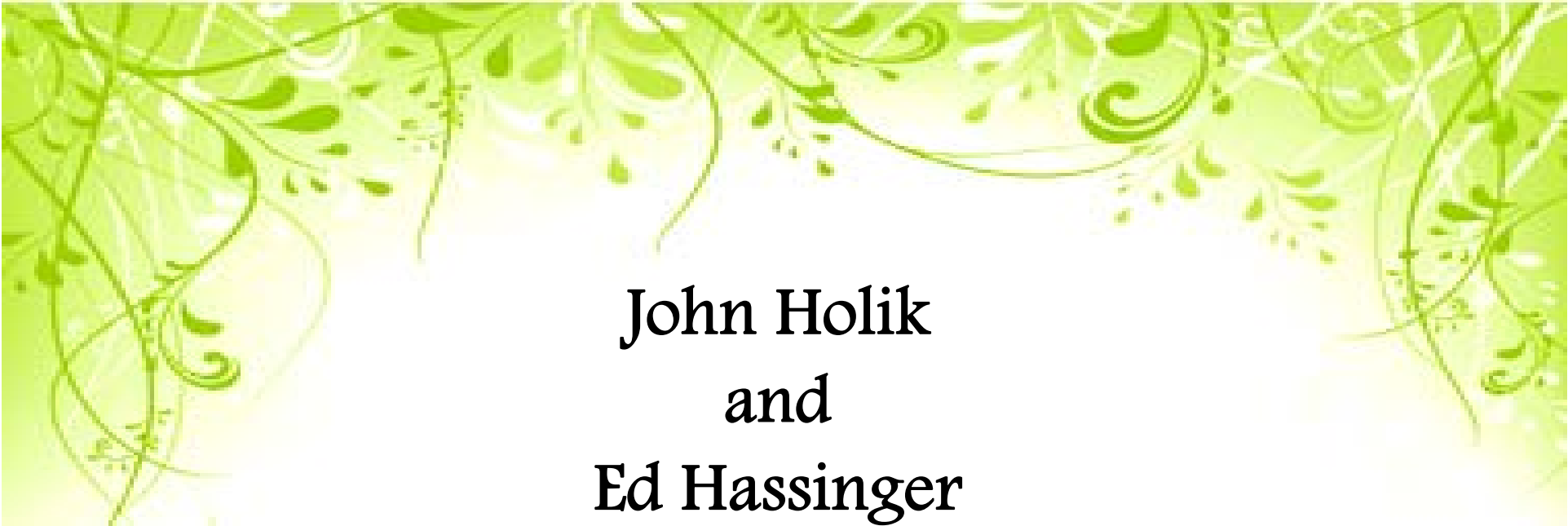


John H.
Kolb

Newell Sims was one of the leaders in the ‘rebellion’ that included ASR replacing AJS as the official journal of the ASA.

In the elections that followed, Sanderson and Kolb were elected first and second vice president respectively.

**Who wrote the
6-part series of articles on
the history of the RSS?**



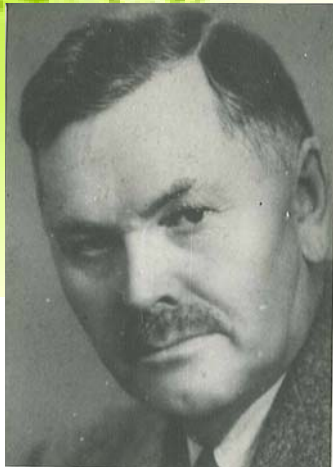
John Holik
and
Ed Hassinger

wrote a series of 6 articles that traced the history
of the Rural Sociological Society.

The articles were written for the 50th Anniversary
of RSS and they were published
in *TRS* in 1986 and 1987.

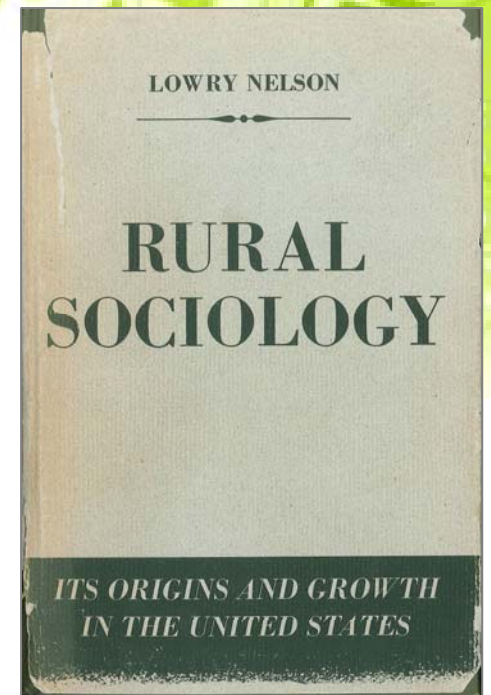
**When was the last comprehensive
history of Rural Sociology
as a field published?**

1969



The last comprehensive history of rural sociology as a field was *Rural Sociology: Its Origins and Growth in the United States*.

Written by Lowry Nelson, it was published in 1969.



Prior to Nelson's book, in 1957 Edmund DeS Brunner wrote *The Growth of a Science: A Half-Century of Rural Sociological Research in the United States*.



In what year
was the first issue of
Rural Realities published?



Volume 1 | Issue 1

Rural Realities

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At the Razor's Edge: Building Hope for America's Rural Poor

By Leif Jensen


Hurricane Katrina exposed the poverty that lay in our midst, and although the images served to remind the country of its enduring inequality, the picture was one of urban poverty. What the images failed to expose is the rural face of poverty, which in the South—and especially in the Delta—is the face of poverty. About one-third of the area hit by Katrina is rural, and the rate of poverty in the rural South stands at nearly 18%, the highest of any region in the country. What is too often overlooked is that poverty rates nationwide are consistently higher in rural than in urban areas (as a percentage of the population), and poverty is far more persistent in rural localities.

On one level, the rebuilding of the Delta and other parts of the mid-South region represents an opportunity to refocus our lens on what we know about rural poverty and to outline adaptable blueprints that poor rural counties may adopt in their quest to eradicate poverty. This brief offers an important step in outlining the causes of rural poverty and delineating strategies that can move rural areas on the path of social and economic stability.

✓ Reality Checks

- ☐ Approximately 7.3 million rural Americans were poor in 2005, or 15.1% of the rural population. In contrast, 12.5% of individuals in urban areas were poor.
- ☐ Poverty rates are higher and more enduring in rural America due to a number of factors: limited economic diversity, isolation and sparse population, and lower educational levels among working adults.
- ☐ Rural governments, whether at the town or county level, should collaborate to pool resources and knowledge and build regional alliances that support innovative economic development activities.
- ☐ Improving the availability of affordable and quality child care and transportation networks is important in reducing barriers to employment, especially in rural areas.
- ☐ Attention should be focused on maintaining the social safety net for elders, the disabled, those between jobs, and others who cannot fend for themselves.

Rural Realities is published by the Rural Sociological Society,
104 Gerry Hall, University of Missouri, Columbia, MO 65211-7040
<http://www.ruralsociology.org>




The first issue of Rural Realities was published in 2006:

“At the Razor’s Edge:
Building Hope for America’s Rural Poor”
written by Leif Jensen.




**Which section of the RSS
directly led to similar sections
being formed at the SSSP and the ASA?**

Natural Resources Research Group (NRRG)

The NRRG began in 1964 as
the Sociology of Forestry Research Committee.
(After several name changes, it eventually became the NRRG.)

It was members of **this group** who
subsequently organized similar groups in both
the Society for the Study of Social Problems (SSSP)
and the
American Sociological Association (ASA)


**When did the Sociology of Agriculture
and Food Research Interest Group
(SAFRIG) celebrate it's
30th anniversary?**



2008

The Sociology of Agriculture
and Food Research Interest Group (SAFRIG)
celebrated it's 30th anniversary
during the 2008 annual RSS conference.

**What is
the most recently formed
Interest Group ?**



The Rural Studies RIG
was formed
in
2008

**The Program Chairs for both the
50th Anniversary and the
75th Anniversary of RSS
were located at which university?**

The Program Chairs for
both the 50th and 75th Anniversaries
of RSS were located at the
University of Kentucky



Rick Maurer
1987 RSS Conference
Program Chair
Madison, WI



Keiko Tanaka
2012 RSS Conference
Program Chair
Chicago, IL



Thanks for playing!!

