

James Sanford Rikoon

Dean's Office

University of Missouri

College of Human Environmental Sciences

102-3 Gwynn Hall, Columbia, Missouri 65211

Education

Ph.D., 1986, Indiana University, Majors: Ethnography, American Studies

M.A., 1982, Indiana University, Major: Ethnography

B.A., 1978, Grinnell College, Majors: Psychology, Music

Main areas of research

Environmental Sociology, Rural Sociology, Political Ecology, Sociological and Economic Problems of Food Security and Hunger, Translational Social and Behavioral Sciences – the role of the university to improve the Human Condition.

Employment History

Present Positions:

2015-present Dean, College of Human Environmental Sciences,
(Interim, University of Missouri
2015-2016)

2009-present Curators Distinguished Professor of Rural Sociology,
University of Missouri

2004-present Director, Interdisciplinary Center for Food Security,
University of Missouri

2004-present Coordinator, Society and Ecosystem Management
Graduate Certificate Program, University of Missouri

Previous Positions:

2013-2014 Southeastern Conference Academic Leadership
Development Program Fellow.

2009-2016 Associate Dean for Research and Graduate Studies,
College of Human Environmental Sciences,
University of Missouri

- 2005-2006 Aldo Leopold Leadership Fellow, Ecological Society of America
- 2001-2009 Professor, Department of Rural Sociology, University of Missouri
- 2000-2009 Director, Community Food Systems and Sustainable Agriculture Program, University of Missouri
- 2000-2002 Faculty Fellow, Office of Research, University of Missouri
- 1999-2008 Coordinator and Founder, Missouri Action Research Connection (Participatory Action Research Center), University of Missouri
- 1998-2001 Associate Professor, Department of Rural Sociology, University of Missouri
- 1996-1999 Faculty, International Institute for Rural and Environmental Health (Institute of Preventive and Clinical Medicine, Bratislava Slovakia)
- 1995-1998 Assistant Professor, Department of Rural Sociology, University of Missouri
- 1994-1995 Norman A. and Ruth A. Berg Fellow in Conservation Policy, Soil and Water Conservation Society of America
- 1993-2004 Affiliated Faculty, Center for Agricultural, Resource and Environmental Systems, University of Missouri
- 1993-1995 Project Social Scientist, National Academy of Sciences/ National Research Council, Project Title: "Health Impacts of Environmental Degradation in the Czech Republic and Slovakia"
- 1993-1995 Research Associate Professor, Department of Rural Sociology, University of Missouri
- 1987-1992 Research Assistant Professor, Department of Rural Sociology, University of Missouri
- 1986-1987 Postdoctoral Fellow, University of Cincinnati and Hebrew Union College, American Jewish Archives, Cincinnati, Ohio
- 1985-1986 Research Associate, Missouri State Historic Preservation Office
- 1983-1985 Adjunct Professor, Boise State University
- 1983-1985 Historian, Idaho State Historical Society, and Director of the Idaho Folklife Center
- 1981-1983 Field Research Coordinator, Indiana University Folklore Institute, Indiana University

Refereed Publications: Books

- Lapka, M., Rikoon, J.S. and Eva Cudlínová (eds). *Is Globalization Overpowering Democracy? The Challenge for Ecology, Economy and Culture*. Prague: Dokoran, 2007.
- Rikoon, J.S. and T. Goedeke. *Challenging Environmentalism: The Failed Effort to Establish the Ozark Highlands Man and the Biosphere Reserve*. New York and Cardiff: The Edwin Mellen Press, 2001.
- Rikoon, J.S. *Rachel Calof's Story: Jewish Homesteader on the Northern Plains*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1995. (Fourteenth printing; March, 2015)
- Rikoon, J.S. and J.A. Austin, eds. *Interpreting Local Culture and History*. Moscow, Id.: University of Idaho Press, 1991.
- Rikoon, J.S. *Grain Threshing in the Midwest, 1820-1940: A Study of Traditional Culture and Technological Change*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1988. (Second printing, 1993).
- L. Attebery and J.S. Rikoon, eds. *Idaho Folklife: Homesteads to Headstones*. Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 1986. Refereed Publications: Journal Articles and Chapters in Books
- Sulemana, I., H.S. James, and J.S. Rikoon. Environmental Kuznets Curves for Air Pollution in African and Developed Countries: Exploring Turning Point Incomes and the Role of Democracy. *Journal of Environmental Economics and Policy*, 7:2 (2017): 134-152.
- Cafer, A. and J.S. Rikoon. Coerced Agricultural Modernization: A Political Ecology Perspective of Agricultural Input Packages in South Wollo, Ethiopia. *Journal of Rural Social Sciences* 32:1 (2017): 77-97.
- Sadler, E., Lerch, R., Kitchen, N., Anderson, S., Baffaut, C., Sudduth, K., Prato, T., Kremer, R., Vories, E., Myers, D., Miles, R., Young, F., Rikoon, J., and R. Broz. Long-term Agro-ecosystem Research in the Central Mississippi River Basin, USA: Establishment, History, and Overview. *Journal of Environmental Quality*, 44:1 (2015): 3-12.
- Rikoon, J.S. The Political Ecology of Ecosystem Restoration in the Missouri Ozarks. In Leslie King and Deborah McCarthy, eds., *Environmental Sociology: From Analysis to Action*, pp. 111-127. Lanham, MD: Rowan & Littlefield Publishers, 2015.
- Rikoon, J.S. One step forward, two steps back: On the politics of sustainability in the U.S. *Journal of Landscape Ecology*, 5:2 (2013): 25-36.
- Lapka, M., E. Cudlínová, and J.S. Rikoon *Towards An Environmental Society?*, In Lapka, M., E. Cudlínová, and J.S. Rikoon, eds., *Towards An Environmental Society? Concepts, Policies, and Outcomes*, pp. 21-30. Prague: Karolinum (Charles University) Press, 2012.
- Lapka, M., E. Cudlínová, J.S. Rikoon, M. Pelucha and V. Kveton. Rural Development in the Context of Agricultural "Green" Subsidies: Czech Farmers' Responses. *Agricultural Economics* 57:6 (2011): 259-271.
- Rikoon, J.S. "Policy Briefing: Hunger Cases for Change." In *Investing in People: Bringing the Community Together to End Poverty*, pp. 6-11. St. Louis: Missouri Association for Community Action, 2009.
- Arbuckle, Jr., J.G., C. Valdivia, A. Raedeke, J. Green, and J.S. Rikoon. Non-operator Landowner Interest in Agroforestry Practices in Two Missouri Watersheds, *Agroforestry Systems* 75:1 (2009): 73-85.
- Nygren, A. and J.S. Rikoon. Political Ecology Revisited: Integration of Politics and Ecology Does Matter, *Society & Natural Resources* 21:9 (2008):767-782.

- Goedeke, T.L. and J.S. Rikoon. Otters as Actors: Scientific Controversy, Dynamism of Networks, and the Implications of Power in Ecological Restoration. *Social Studies of Science* 38:1 (2008): 111-132.
- Rikoon, J.S. On Doing Good by Doing Well: Environmentalism and Modernity. Forward to Karen Bradley, *Missouri's Natural Streams Campaign and the Changing Contexts of Environmental Action*, pp. iii-xvi. New York: Mellon Press, 2007.
- Lucht, J. and J.S. Rikoon. Pathways to Agroforestry: Landowner Types, Land Use and Perceptions. In A. Oliver and S. Campeau, eds. *When Trees and Crops Get Together*, pp. 593-603. Minneapolis: North American Agroforestry Association, 2007.
- Lapka, M., J.S. Rikoon, and E. Cudlínová. Reflections on the Diversity of Understanding Terms and Problems of Globalization and Democracy. In Lapka, M., J.S. Rikoon, and E. Cudlínová, eds. *Is Globalization Overpowering Democracy? The Challenge for Economy, Ecology and Culture*, pp. 8-33. Prague: Czech Academy of Sciences and Charles University Press, 2007.
- Rikoon, J.S. and E. Whiting. The Public and Genetically Modified Foods: A Review of Survey Research. *The Rural Sociologist* 26:4 (2006): 37-49.
- Arbuckle, Jr., J.G., C. Valdivia, A. Raedeke, J. Green, and J.S. Rikoon. The Role of Land Tenure in the Adoption of Agroforestry. *Agroforestry* 68:2 (2006) 47-59.
- Rikoon, J.S. The Political Ecology of Ecosystem Restoration in the Missouri Ozarks. *Geoforum*, 2006 (37:2): 178-194.
- Arbuckle, Jr., J.G., C. Valdivia, A. Raedeke, J. Green, and J.S. Rikoon. The Non-Operator Landowner and Agroforestry: An Analysis of Factors Associated with Interest in Agroforestry Practices. In K. Brooks and P. Folliot, eds., *Moving Agroforestry Into the Mainstream*. Minneapolis: Association for Temperate Forestry, 2005.
- Rikoon, J.S. and D.H. Constance. Missouri Citizen Attitudes Towards Forest Resources: Issues Related to Forest Land Management and Sustainability. In Susan Flader, ed., *Toward Sustainability for Missouri Forests*. Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 2005, pp. 211-227.
- Rikoon, J.S. On the Politics of the Politics of Origins: Social (In)Justice and the International Agenda on Intellectual Property, Traditional Knowledge, and Folklore. *Journal of American Folklore* 117:2 (2004): 325-339.
- Constance, D.H., A. Kleiner, and J.S. Rikoon. The Contested Terrain of Swine Production: Deregulation and Reregulation of Corporate Farming Laws in Missouri. In Jane Adams, ed., *Power and Politics in the Transformation of Rural America*, pp. 75-95. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2003.
- Rikoon, J.S. The Inter-Governmental Committee on Intellectual Property and the Protection of Folklore: Issues and Challenges. *Annals of the American Folklore Society*, 2002 (31): 43-51.
- Raedeke, A.H., J.S. Rikoon, and C.H. Nilon. Ecosystem Management and Landowner Concern About Regulations: A Case Study in the Missouri Ozarks. *Society and Natural Resources* 14:1 (2002): 77-94.
- Lapka, M., J.S. Rikoon, E. Cudlínová, and J. Bodhác. Use of Linear and Non-Linear Approaches to Solving the Problems of Marginal Areas. *International Journal of Sustainable Development* 5:2 (2001): 157-176.
- Rikoon, J.S., Raedeke, and C. Rich. Organizational Factors Affecting the Strength of Missouri's Soil and Water Conservation Districts. *Journal of Soil and Water Conservation* 56:1 (2001): 68-77.
- Lapka, M., J.S. Rikoon, and E. Cudlínová. Private Farmers and Contemporary Subsidy Programs in the Czech Republic: Farmer Opinions and Program Implications.

In T. Napier, ed. *Soil and Water Conservation Policies: Successes and Failures*, pp. 475-491. Boca Raton: CRC Press, 2000.

- Raedeke, A.H., J.S. Rikoon, and C.H. Nilon. Factors Affecting Landowner Participation in Ecosystem Management: A Case Study in South-Central Missouri. *Wildlife Society Bulletin* 29:1 (2000): 195-209.
- Hudčková, H., M. Lostak, and J.S. Rikoon. Reflections of 'Late Modernity' in Land Ownership in the Czech Republic, *Eastern European Countryside* 16 (2000): 93-110.
- Rikoon, J.S. and D.H. Constance. Missouri's Rented Cropland: Who Owns, Operates, and Controls It," *Zemědělská ekonomika (Rural Economics)* 45:1 (1999): 41-57.
- Hudčková, H., M. Lostak, and J.S. Rikoon. New Institutional Settings and Behaviour of Czech Landowners. *Zemědělská ekonomika (Rural Economics)* 45:1 (1999): 16-33.
- Rikoon, J.S., M Seipel, and A. Kleiner. Large Scale Hog Confinement: Citizen Perceptions and the Community's Health. In P. Kohlman, ed., *Community Building: Weaving the Fabric of Resilient Communities*, pp. 76-81. Community Development Society, 1999.
- Rikoon, J.S. and R. Albee. "Wild and Free, Leave 'Em Be": Wild Horses and the Struggle Over Nature in the Missouri Ozarks. *Journal of Folklore Research* 35:3 (1998): 203-224.
- Seipel, M., M. Hamed, J.S. Rikoon, and A.M. Kleiner. The Impact of Large-Scale Hog Confinement Facility Sitings on Rural Property Values. In C. Scanes and R. Kanwar, eds., *Animal Production Systems and the Environment*, pp. 413-428. Ames: Iowa State University, 1998.
- Rikoon, J.S. The Jewish Agriculturalists' Aid Society of America: Philanthropy, Ethnicity, and Agriculture in the Heartland. *Agricultural History* 72:1 (1998): 1-32.
- Rikoon, J.S. and A.E. Raedeke. Temporal and Spatial Dimensions of Knowledge: Implications for Sustainable Agriculture. *Agriculture and Human Values* 14 (1997): 145-158.
- Rikoon, J.S. An Overview of Jewish Farm Settlement in the Heartland of America. *Western States Jewish Historical Quarterly* 27:2 (April, 1997): 34-52.
- Constance, D.H., J.S. Rikoon and George S. Smith. "Factors that Influence the Persistence, Demise, and Transformation of Cooperative Extension Service IPM Programs in Missouri." In: *Proceedings of the Third National IPM Symposium*, ed. S. Lynch, pp. 234-57. Washington: USDA, 1997.
- Constance, D.H., J.S. Rikoon, and J. Ma. Landlord Involvement in Environmental Decision-Making on Rented Cropland. *Rural Sociology* 61:4 (1996): 577-605.
- Rikoon, J.S. Imagined Culture and Cultural Imaging: The Case of the USDA-SCS 'Harmony' Campaign. *Society and Natural Resources* 9:6 (1996): 583-597.
- Rikoon, J.S., D.H. Constance, and S. Galetta Factors Affecting Farmers' Use and Rejection of Banded Pesticide Applications. *Journal of Soil and Water Conservation* 51:4 (1996): 322-334.
- Rikoon, J.S. "Artist Recognition and Folk Arts Apprenticeships in Missouri," in Susan Auerbach, ed., *In Good Hands: A Portrait of State Apprenticeship Programs in the Folk & Traditional Arts, 1983-1995*," pp. 20-24. Washington, DC: National Endowment for the Arts, 1996.
- A. Raedeke, J.S. Rikoon, and K. Bradley. Landowner Resistance to Lease Hunting: A Socio-cultural Perspective. *Human Dimensions of Wildlife Management* 1:2 (1996): 48-69.
- D.H. Constance, J.G. Gilles, J.S. Rikoon, and E.H. Perry. Missouri Farmers and Pesticide Use: A Diversity of Viewpoints. In Harry Schwarzweller and Tom Lyson, eds. *Sustaining Agriculture and Rural Communities*, pp. 51-66. Research in Rural Sociology and Development, Volume 6. Greenwich, Conn.: JAI Press, 1995.

- Rikoon, J.S. Conflicts of Knowledge and the Cultural Construction of the Environment: Implications for the Remediation of Ecology and Democracy. *Sociologie Venkova a Zemldství* 41 (1995): 161-179. (Translated into Czech by Michal Lostak as Konfikty Vdnl a Kulturnlch Vyznam votnlho Postredl: Desledky Pro Uspoádání Vztahu Ekologie a Demokracie)
- Rikoon, J.S. Jewish Farm Settlement in America's Heartland. In Rikoon, J.S., ed., *Rachel Calof's Story: Jewish Homesteader on the Northern Plains*, pp. 105-134. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1995.
- D.H. Constance, J.S. Rikoon, and W.D. Heffernan. Separation of Ownership and Environmental Decision-Making on Rented Farmland," In S. Lovejoy, ed., *Clean Water and Clean Environment in the 21st Century*, pp. 56-69. St. Joseph: American Society of Agricultural Engineers, 1995.
- W.D. Heffernan, J.S. Rikoon, and J.B. Heffernan. Sustainable Development, Family Farms, and Rural Communities: Alternative Visions of the Rural Countryside. In Miloslav Svatos, ed., *Agrarian Prospects and Sustainable Development*, pp. 235-251. Prague, Czech Republic, 1994.
- Rikoon, J.S., W.D. Heffernan, and J.B. Heffernan. Cultural Conservationists and the Family Farm Movement: Integrating Visions and Actions. In Mary Hufford, ed., *Conserving Culture: A New Discourse on Heritage*, pp. 184-197. Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1994.
- Rikoon, J.S. Current Public Policy Issues Related to Water Quality Protection in Rural Areas. *Rural Policy Research Institute Public Policy Series*, Number 94-1. Columbia: RUPRI. 1994.
- Rikoon, J.S. Landownership Groups and Natural Resource Issues in the U.S. Midwest: Differential Social Impact and Implications for Agricultural Conservation Programs and Policies. In V.I. Zorin, ed. *The World Outlook of V.I. Vernadsky and the Modern Ecological Situation*, pp. 153-167. Alma-Ata: Kazakh Academy of Sciences, 1993.
- Rikoon, J.S., R.J. Vickers, D.H. Constance. Factors Affecting Farmers' Use and Rejection of Banded Pesticide Applications. In T. Napier, ed., *Agricultural Research to Protect Water Quality*, pp. 335-339. Ankeny: Soil Conservation Society of America, 1993.
- Rikoon, J.S. Agriculture/Food Safety. In *Health Impacts of Environmental Degradation in the Czech and Slovak Republics*, pp. 10-15, 28-31. Issued jointly by National Academy of Sciences (USA), National Institute of Public Health (Czech Republic), and Institute of Preventative and Clinical Medicine (Slovakia), 1993.
- Y.E. Maul, V.H. Garmonov, and J.S. Rikoon. Soil Conservation and Agricultural Land Use Issues in Kazakhstan. *Journal of Soil and Water Conservation*. 48:5 (1993): 382-388.
- Rikoon, J.S., J. Gilles, and E. Perry. Future Agendas in Resource Conservation and the Role of the Soil and Water Conservation District. *Journal of Soil and Water Conservation* 47 (January-February, 1992): 21-27.
- Rikoon, J.S. Threshing Reunions and Threshing Talk: Recollection and Reflection in the Midwest. In *The Heartland Family Farm*, pp. 50-59. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution, 1991.
- Rikoon, J.S. Technology and Agricultural Tradition: Grain Stacking in the Midwest, 1850-1920. In Robert E. Walls and George H. Schoemaker, ed., *The Old Traditional Way of Life: Essays in Honor of Warren Roberts*, pp. 172-190. Bloomington: Trickster Press, Indiana University Folklore Institute, 1990.
- Rikoon, J.S. and W.D. Rikoon, J.S. Factors Affecting Farmers' Participation in the Conservation Compliance Program: The Missouri Example. *Journal of Soil and Water Conservation* 44:5 (September-October, 1989): 409-415.
- Rikoon, J.S. and W.D. Rikoon, J.S. The District Conservationist on the Firing Line. *Journal of Soil and Water Conservation* 44:5 (September-October, 1989): 409-415.

- Rikoon, J.S. The Material Folk Culture of Mid-Missouri. In *The Folk Arts of Mid-Missouri*, pp. 5-19. Columbia: Mid-States Cultural Resources, 1986.
- Rikoon, J.S. and H.D. Gammerdinger. The Log Barns of German Settlers in Jefferson Township, Dubois County, Indiana. *Indiana Folklore and Oral History* 15 (1986): 70-92.
- Rikoon, J.S. Foreword. In Keith Peterson, *Historic Celebrations*, pp. ix-xxi. Boise: Idaho State Historical Society, 1986.
- Rikoon, J.S. The Narrative of 'Chief Bigfoot': A Study in Folklore, History, and World-view. In L. Attebery and J.S. Rikoon, eds., *Idaho Folklife*, see above, (1985), pp. 199-215.
- Rikoon, J.S. Annotated Bibliography of Idaho Folklife. In L. Attebery and J.S. Rikoon, eds., *Idaho Folklife*, see above, (1985), pp. 227-263.
- Rikoon, J.S. The White Plains Threshing Ring. *Indiana Magazine of History* 80:3 (September, 1984): 227-263.
- Rikoon, J.S. Folklife Studies on the Community Level: Some Problems and Solutions. In Inta Gale Carpenter and Joseph P. Goodwin, eds., *The Ivory Tower and the Town Hall: Public Folklore and Public History in Indiana*, edited by, pp. 21-26. Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Bureau, 1984.
- Rikoon, J.S. Traditional Ranch Patterns in Owyhee County, Idaho. *Pioneer America* 7 (1984): 59-69.
- Rikoon, J.S. Collecting Folklore. In Inta Carpenter and Joseph P. Goodwin, eds., *Handbook for Community Projects in Folklore and History*, pp. 26-32. Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Bureau, 1983.
- Rikoon, J.S. Ethnic Food Traditions: A Review and Preview of Scholarship. *Southern Folklore: A Regional Journal of Folk Culture* 28 (1982): 13-26.
- Rikoon, J.S. 'I've Never Seen One as Tall': The Designation of the Creative Folk Art Object. *Folklore and Mythology Studies* 5 (1981): 34-47.
- Rikoon, J.S. The Reusser Home: A Log Structure in Iowa's Little Switzerland. *Annals of Iowa* 45:1 (Summer, 1979): 3-43.

Publications: Monographs

- Raedeke, A.H., E.G. Dunn, J.S. Rikoon, C.H. Nilon, and W.B. Kurtz. *Human Dimensions of Ecosystem Management: A Case Study of Landowner Decision Making in Brush Creek Watershed*. Public Profile 1-99. Missouri Department of Conservation. 2000.
- Rikoon, J.S. *Maintaining and Restoring Viable Communities: Issues and Challenges*. Columbia, MO.: Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station Special Report 524. 1997.
- Rikoon, J.S. and D.H. Constance. *Pesticide Use and Water Quality: An Assessment of Claims*. Columbia, MO.: Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station Special Report 509, 1997.
- R. Albee and J.S. Rikoon. *New Farmer Network Groups and the University: A Case Study of Missouri's Green Hills Farm Project*. Columbia, MO.: Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station Special Report 504, 1997.
- M. Seipel, J.S. Rikoon, D. Hobbs, J.B. Bullock, and D. Gordon. *The Social and Economic Organization of Missouri Agriculture, 1964-1992*. Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station Special Report 486. Columbia, MO.: MAES, 1995.
- R. Albee, J.S. Rikoon, M. Seipel, and D. Hobbs. *The State of Rural Missouri*. Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station Special Report 487. Columbia, MO.: Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station, 1995.
- D. Gordon, J.B. Bullock, M. Seipel, J.S. Rikoon, and D. Hobbs. *The Status and Potential of Missouri Agriculture*. Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station Special Report 488. Columbia, MO.: Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station, 1995.
- D. Gordon, J.B. Bullock, M. Seipel, J.S. Rikoon, and D. Hobbs. *The Status of Selected Natural Resources in Missouri*. Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station Special Report 490. Columbia, MO.: Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station, 1995.
- E. Pigg and J.S. Rikoon. *A Manual for Home-Based Business Women: Solution Strategies for Success*. Jefferson City: Missouri Department of Economic Development, Missouri Women's Council, 1994. (2nd printing, 1995)
- Rikoon, J.S. *Tradition Research as a Field for Community Studies*. Idaho Folklife Publications Series, No. 2. Boise: Idaho State Historical Society, 1984.
- C. Lindahl, J.S. Rikoon, and E.J. Lawless. *A Basic Guide to Fieldwork for Beginning Folklore Students*. Folklore Publications Group Monograph Series, Vol. 7. Bloomington: Folklore Publications Group, 1981.
- Rikoon, J.S. *Guide to the Indiana University Folklore Archives*. Folklore Publications Group Monographs Series, Volume 5. Bloomington: Folklore Publications Group, 1979.

Awards and Honors

- Honorary Inductee, Mortar Board Society, University of Missouri, 2014.
- Southeastern Conference Academic Leadership Development Program Fellow, 2013-2014.
- Honorary Inductee, Rollins Society, University of Missouri, 2013.
- Vice Chancellor's Award of Distinguished Faculty, College of Agriculture, Food and Natural Resources, University of Missouri, 2012.
- Communications Fellow, College of Agriculture, Food and Natural Resources, University of Missouri, 2012.
- Curators Distinguished Professorship, Curators of the University of Missouri, 2009.
- Superior Graduate Faculty Award, Graduate School and Graduate Students Association, University of Missouri, 2008 (inaugural award).
- CAFNR Fellow, College of Agriculture, Food and Natural Resources, University of Missouri, 2007-2008.
- Technology Fellow, Office of Education Technologies, University of Missouri, 2007.
- Aldo Leopold Leadership Fellow, Ecological Society of America and Stanford Institute for the Environment, 2005-2006.
- Inaugural Member, CAFNR Teaching Academy, University of Missouri, College of Agriculture, Food and Natural Resources, 2005.
- Professor's Award, Kappa Alpha Theta Sorority, University of Missouri, 2003.
- William T. Kemper Fellowship for Teaching Excellence, Kemper Foundation and University of Missouri, 2002.
- Outstanding University Teacher Award, Zeta Tau Alpha Fraternity, University of Missouri, 2002.
- University of Missouri Faculty Performance Shares Program Award, 2001.
- Office of Research and Development (EPA) Executive Committee of Scientific Counselors, 2000-2003.
- Outstanding Teacher Award, College of Agriculture, Food and Natural Resources, University of Missouri, 2000.
- Trailblazer Research Award, American Association for State Highway Transportation Organizations (Research project, "Missouri Constituent Service Quality Survey"), 2000.
- The Excellence in Education Award, Division of Student Affairs, University of Missouri, 2000.
- University of Missouri Instruction and Information Technology (MUIIT) Fellow, 1999.
- Crossing Boundaries Award, Crossing Boundaries Circle, University of Missouri, 1999.
- Teaching Scholar, College of Agriculture, Food and Natural Resources, University of Missouri, 1998-1999.
- Researcher of the Year, College of Agriculture, Food and Natural Resources, University of Missouri, 1997.
- Wakonse Fellow, Wakonse Teaching Foundation, 1997.
- University Gold Chalk Award for Graduate Education and Teaching, Social Sciences Division Award, University of Missouri, 1996 .
- Schleimer Award (1995 Best Book award for *Rachel Calof's Story: Jewish Homesteader on the Northern Plains*), Indiana University/Purdue University-Indianapolis, 1996.

- National Academy of Sciences, Member of Scientific Research Team for project on "Health Impacts of Environmental Degradation in the Czech and Slovak Republic," 1993-1995.
- Norman A. and Ruth A. Berg Fellow in Conservation Policy, Soil and Water Conservation Society of America, 1994-1995.
- Lowenstein-Wiener Postdoctoral Fellowship in American Jewish Studies, Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1987.
- Idaho Library Book Award, 1987. For *Idaho Folklife* (1987), see above.

Grants Received – Selective Review

(I have been Lead PI or Co-PI on more than \$13,000,000 in grants for research, instruction and public service.)

- Rikoon, J.S. and A. Cafer. 2015-2017. *Grant Source*: U.S. Borlaug Fellowship Program in Global Food Security Program, funded via United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Purdue University and International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT). *Project Title*: Sowing and Reaping: A Socio-Cultural Investigation of Farmers' Adoption of Improved Management Practices in South Wollo, Ethiopiam. *Amount Awarded*: \$24,180
- Rikoon, J.S., M. Foulkes, C. Heflin, J. Hermsen, and N. Raedeke. 2011-2012 *Grant Source*: Chancellor's Fund for Excellence. *Project Title*: National Hunger Atlas and Summit. *Award Amount*: \$50,000
- Rikoon, J.S. and N. Navarrete-Tindall. 2007-2009. *Grant Source*: USDA-CSREES Socially Disadvantaged Farmers Program. *Project Title*: Inclusion Leads to Success: Assisting Minority Farmers and Ranchers to Use Federal Agricultural Services in Missouri. *Amount Awarded*: \$210,044
- Rikoon, J.S. 2002-2003. *Grant Source*: Missouri Department of Agriculture. *Project Title*: Sustainable Agriculture Demonstration Program. *Amount Awarded*: \$124,481
- Rikoon, J.S., M.L. Lapka, A. Prato, E.L. Cudlínová, and J.L. Gilles. 1997-2000. *Grant Source*: National Science Foundation. *Project Title*: Comparative Analysis of Knowledge Systems Affecting Rural Landscapes in the Czech Republic and U.S. *Amount Awarded*: \$48,700

**Rector magnificent, Rectores, Spectabiles,
Members of the Scientific Council
of the University of South Bohemia,
Honorabiles, Esteemed Colleagues,
Ladies and Gentlemen, Dear Guests**

It is really a great honor and commitment to me introduce Prof. James Sanford Rikoon to this audience. His personality looks rather like a colorful inspiring picture than a black and white list of his publications and academic services and a career devoted to environmental and rural sociology. Despite the fact of his high academic positions – or maybe thanks to these academic positions – he does not think only about sociology and economy and political ecology. In the last decade J. S. Rikoon has been seriously involved in reflection on the role of Universities in terms of their general contribution to the public good.

Professor James Sanford Rikoon has been a Dean of the College of Human Environmental Sciences, at the University of Missouri since 2016 (Interim, 2015-2016), Curator, Distinguished Professor of Rural Sociology, University of Missouri since 2009, Director, Interdisciplinary Center for Food Security, University of Missouri since 2004, Co-ordinator, Society and Ecosystem Management Graduate Certificate Program University of Missouri since 2004.

As regards academic awards, let me acknowledge just a few of them:

- The Schleimer Award (1995 Best Book award for Rachel Calof's Story: Jewish Homesteader on the Northern Plains), Indiana University/Purdue University-Indianapolis, 1996.
- Researcher of the Year, College of Agriculture, Food and Natural Resources, University of Missouri, 1997
- Curators Distinguished Professorship, Curators of the University of Missouri, 2009.

His exceptional, respectful relationship to students was also recognized with awards many times. I would like to mention at least the University Gold Chalk Award for Graduate Education and Teaching, Social Sciences Division Award, University of Missouri, 1996, as well as the Outstanding Teacher Award, at the College of Agriculture, Food and Natural Resources, University of Missouri, 2000.

I am not an adherent of statistics, but I feel it would be of use to make a short quantitative survey of Prof. Rikoon's academic work instead of reading the long list of his publications and grants received:

He is author or co-author of six belletristic books (one of them awarded), 17 scientific monographs, 76 scientific articles, 26 technical and contract reports, and Lead Principle Investigator or Co-Investigator on more than \$13,000,000 of grants for research, instruction and public service. More details can be found in the booklet.

What cannot be found in the booklet is his humanity, willingness to help and real interest in our country, Ceske Budejovice and our University.

We appreciate his exceptional relationship to our country, to the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, and to the University of South Bohemia, the Faculty of Economics, as well as to the town of České Budějovice. Sure, he will talk about this long story in his own talk. What I want to stress is his unbelievable 25 years of cooperation! As a result, there are two prestigious grants with the NSF – the National Scientific Foundation, and also his publications, editing of international books and chapters. After transferring the Memorandum of Understanding to the Faculty of Economics, the first couple of our students were hosted by UM, free of charge for the semester. I remember the first meeting with these students after they came back – I met the other self-confident people, and it was clear evidence about the real impact of this contact for me.

The long period of 25 years of cooperation was awarded in 2017 by the Chancellor of the UM – The Proclamation in Recognition of Cooperation between the UM and USB as well as the Governor of the State of Missouri's Proclamation sealed by the great golden Seal of the State of Missouri.

His long-term cooperation influenced research topics of the Department of Regional Development in the Faculty of Economics at USB. His interdisciplinary way of thinking brings unexpected sociological, economic and political consequences as we can see in the monography entitled A Case Study of Landowner Decision Making in Brush Creek Watershed (1); or in the study of Factors Affecting Farmers' Use and Rejection of Banded Pesticide Applications (2) .

This afore-mentioned 25 years of academic cooperation, now transferred to USB, brings me some reflections on the many efforts which have been made in our common work in environmental sociology, the social and economic problems of regional development and landscape ecology, of course this having been undertaken together with associate professor Eva Cudlínová and my spiritual father Dr. Gottlieb.

I consider the heritage of the Academy of Sciences and the unmistakable own face of the USB as a broad way of ecological thinking, and an ecological approach which is more or less transformed and used by some academic branches, social and humanities included. In this perspective, the dr. h. c. for Prof. J. S Rikoon fulfils the mission.

Rector magnificent, Rectors, Spectabilles, Members of the Scientific Council of the University of South Bohemia, Honorabiles, Esteemed Colleagues, Ladies and Gentlemen, Dear Guests

Let me say on behalf of the Dean of the Faculty of Economics, as well as on behalf of the management of the Faculty, that this is an enormous honor for the Faculty of Economics that Prof. James Sanford Rikoon will be awarded this mark of distinction. Professor James Sanford Rikoon will be the first proposed by the Faculty of Economics during the 10 years of its existence. We believe that in persons like Prof. James Sanford Rikoon, we can be sure about our academic future, a future which will be useful for science, students and public good.

*Ass. Prof. Miloslav Lapka, Ph.D.
Vice-dean for Science and Research, Faculty of Economics
University of South Bohemia in České Budějovice*

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**Rector magnificent, Rectores, Spectabiles,
Members of the Scientific Council
of the University of South Bohemia,
Honorabiles, Esteemed Colleagues,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Dear Guests**

It is with reverence and humility that I speak to you as the recipient of this high honor. I never dreamed of receiving this distinction from an academic system for which I have the highest respect. Like most, or all of you, I also must admit that I feel my work is never close to being complete or finished, and so an honor such as this always seems a bit premature. But I would like to express my deep appreciation to Associate Professor Miloslav Lapka and Dean Ladislav Rolínek for submitting my name and application for this honor. I would also very much like to thank current USB rector, Tomáš Machula, and the previous rector, Libor Grubhoffer, for advocating for me. I hope you did not have to tell too many lies! Seriously, I am humbled by the distinction you have bestowed upon me.

Because I am here in Czechia to receive this honor, I hope you will mind if I briefly recount the series of events that led to establishment of my long-term collaborations with Czech social scientists. The story is a reminder that life is a strange combination of opportunity and hard work combined with bits of serendipity and luck. This narrative begins back in the Fall of 1992 when I was nominated to be a member of a scientific team to study environment and health in Czechoslovakia. This team was to be composed of sixteen scientists, eight selected by the U.S. National Academy of Sciences and eight from Czechoslovakia. By the time the team was announced in Spring of 1993, of course, events dictated that the team would now be composed of eight U.S., four Czech and four Slovak scientists. I was fortunate enough to be chosen as one of the U.S. participants.

When the final team composition was announced in May, 2013, I was troubled by the fact that I was the only social scientist of the entire 16-team delegation. While I was glad to be able to interact with epidemiologists, water quality experts, soil scientists, and other physical and biological scientists, it was also my hope to establish

research relationships with social and behavioral scientists from the two countries. I immediately started a dialogue with Professor Jiří Niedele, who at the time was leading the reconstruction and modernization of international co-operations for the Czech Academy of Sciences. Professor Niedele was very kind to me.

Two names he recommended were Michal Lošťák and Helena Hudečková from what was then the University of Agriculture, renamed to Czech University of Agriculture Prague and then of course in 2007 the Czech University of Life Sciences Prague. I worked with Professor Lošťák and Associate Professor Hudečková for several years, and today a program continues for students from the University of Missouri to study at CULS that we began in the mid-1990s.

Importantly, Professor Niedele also recommended two social scientists working at what was then called the Institute of Landscape Ecology in Ceske Budejovice. These two people – Miloslav Lapka and Eva Cudlínová – were the core of a unit known as the Anthropeology, a name which was both alluring yet totally unknown in my experience. In July of 1993, almost exactly 25 years ago, I left the international team in Praha and traveled by train to Ceske Budejovice. I spent three days with Míla and Eva, from July 18-21, before leaving by train to Bratislava where I rejoined the team.

It was a wonderful visit. We made field visits to new private farmers and to old private farmers whose existence was marginal enough to escape agrarian collectivization. I met Míla's teacher, the remarkable Miroslav Gottlieb, a social ecologist prohibited from domestic visibility for much of his illustrious career. I also met other colleagues from the Institute of Landscape Ecology, especially Michael Bartoš and Jan Těšitel, who I would interact with over the next decade.

But of course it was with Miloslav Lapka and Eva Cudlínová that I developed the deepest and longest-lasting linkages. Over the past twenty-five years we have organized conferences in both the U.S. and Czech Republic, jointly authored a number of research papers and co-edited book, and performed research with grant sponsorship twice from the U.S. National Science Foundation and from the Czech government. We have undertaken field research of various kinds, both qualitative and quantitative investigations, and we have gone down more wrong roads in rural areas than I can remember. I have hosted their graduate students and a postdoc, they have been equally generous in hosting MU faculty and students.

I have always felt my work with Associate Professors Lapka and Cudlínová made my academic life very special. In the US, at a university such as Missouri, all tenured professors have to be successful at receiving grants and publishing in the top journals in their fields. But my long-term collaboration in Czechia, including our annual meetings, have always been something I knew separated me from most of my colleagues, many of who work internationally but who move around the world like migratory birds. I am so happy to have established a home in the Czech Republic, and a collaboration with individuals with who together we have watched our young children grow into adults, marry, have children, and so on. 25 years of work, we are like an older married couple!

My own academic career is difficult to summarize quickly, and the last thing I want to do is to put you to sleep with a dry recounting of my academic vita. In my mind there have been two somewhat overlapping chapters to my academic life. The longest running has been my research and teaching in environmental sociology, particularly my work in the adoption of environmentally-friendly behaviors, political ecology, and environmental conflict. My more recent work, especially over the last ten years, has been in the area of food security and hunger. Importantly, as much as I have tried to contribute to building disciplinary understandings of these topics, I have been very concerned about using my research to have a positive impact on quality of life for the people of Missouri, the United States, and even in other countries globally. Over time, I have become increasingly concerned about what I call translational social and behavioral sciences; that is, how we in the university can use our research skills and discoveries to improve the human condition.

When I first began work at the University of Missouri, my research was rather mainstream as it focused on the constraints and facilitators of farmer adoption of soil conservation and water quality protection measures. I suppose that when I began this work I was like most young scholars produced through the US school system of the 1970s and 1980s ... I basically thought of behavior as an individual choice based on education, awareness, perception of the need to change, motivation to change, ability to change, and so on. And of course I was an advocate for modernization and progress.

It wasn't long before I realized that individuals acted in a larger structural context, one comprised in part of government programs and policies,

that world markets shaped individual decisions, that larger structures and macro processes could have as much or more to do with individual behavior than simple and singular social demographics or economic variables. This widening of my thinking led me to the rather young interdisciplinary field of political ecology, which I might define simply as the understanding of environmental change through the lenses of political economy. Political ecology emerged in the 1980s within the field of geography from cultural ecology and development studies traditions. Initially focused on rural development and resource governance, my own work focused on multiscale analysis of environmental degradation from a political economy perspective. My own analyses moved away from neo-Malthusian explanations of human impacts on the environment. Instead, I began to understand environmental change as a result of power relations, which cause highly variable access to resources. This work remains somewhat controversial. Debate exists on whether we political ecologists created a theory of human–environment interactions or rather established a research framework. Moreover, scholars have debated whether political ecology is sufficiently “political” or “ecological,” which I have written about with my Finnish colleagues.

But returning to my abiding concern with having the impact of my research, I became increasingly cognizant of the fact that all of my research grants and all of my publications, and virtually all of my academic successes, were honestly having very little real-world impact outside of the fora of national and international meetings and conversations within my discipline. My research from the perspective of political ecology led me to attempts to better the human condition through interaction with policy-makers and diverse public and private programs. I can tell you that this work was difficult for me for several reasons: first, the political process in the U.S. is dominated by economic actors who tend to resist changes that affect their interests; second, as an academic I quickly discovered the university reward system does not support faculty spending time in non-academic arenas producing products other than peer-reviewed publications, and third, and frankly, I was ill-trained to deal with the politics of public policy and decision-makers.

My second vein of work actually began with a conversation I had with Míla Lapka. I am not sure if he remembers, but he was driving me to the Prague airport from South Bohemia one morning in 2002 or 2003 and I brought up the topic of Dutch science shops, which are basically

storefront university sites in the Netherlands in which the University attempts to deal more interactively with local communities. I remember telling Míla that I was going to start something like that in the U.S., and he warmly embraced the idea.

And so in 2003 we established the Missouri Action Research Center to support non-governmental organizations with community-based research carried out by University faculty and staff. Five different colleges participated in this venture. We worked with community organizations on projects ranging from assessing health access among recent Latino immigrants to development of a monitoring system for early childhood education. One year we were asked by a group called the Food Bank of Central Missouri to help them understand the needs and demographics of households that used food pantries in the 32 counties in which the food bank operated. To briefly explain, food pantries are sites, often in churches, where volunteers collect food and then to distribute it to families in need. It is hard to believe, but in just Missouri alone, a state of 6 million people, almost 200,000 households every month visit a food pantry. So we did a major survey research project involving 1300 interviews and we discovered that virtually no one in the U.S. research community or government were doing serious research on domestic food insecurity and hunger in the U.S. I will not go into the details on what is in all regards a huge stain on American society and prosperity. Nationwide we estimate that more than 12% of the population, or close to 40 million people, are food insecure today, and perhaps 5%, or more than 15 million people experienced hunger at some point over the last twelve months. Just incredible.

Working directly with the private sector involved in what is called the emergency food system in the U.S. has been one of the most gratifying aspects of my career. It has taught me that the most successful interventions are those that work from the ground up, that truly involve and empower people, that understand that there are multiple knowledge systems and forms of knowledge each with their own aspects of legitimacy. I developed a research group and a research center that became very successful at gaining funding from federal and state agencies for our research and we kept up an active publication agenda. But perhaps our most successful products in my mind were projects like our production of a detailed Missouri Hunger Atlas which allowed local groups to use data to make empirical cases for local

resources and financial support. To many of the folks we worked with it is the first time that the University produced research in a way that was accessible to them and that they could see had directly utility to their interests.

At the same time I was developing a rhythm of work translating social and behavioral science research into effective public interventions, my own academic career was undergoing a profound shift. One interesting facet of what was happening in my own professional life was that it linked in many respects to changing life experiences of my close colleagues, Míla Lapka and Eva Cudlínová, in the Czech Republic. In somewhat remarkably similar fashion, our careers have followed parallel evolutions over the last decade, as we have all moved at least partly into the “dark side” of administration. We share conversations about being administrators, we comfort each other on the politics of these positions, share secrets on assessment and faculty reviews, and so on. One issue we have not talked about as much is declining public support for public universities. This is a huge problem in the U.S. and perhaps is an issue as well in the Czech Republic as well. It is an issue that I have confronted in many guises, from declining state financial support for public universities to declining federal support for research to the general public’s increasing frequency of distrust and even dislike of higher-education institutions. As a faculty member I cannot say I spent a lot of time worrying about these issues; but as an administrator, I have to be greatly concerned. I hope you will not mind if I spend my last few minutes discussing this topic.

I now spend a good deal of time thinking, writing, and speaking about higher education and what we must do as a public institution to regain the trust and support of the state, of government, and of the people. First, I’d like to argue that higher education is a public good. The concept of a “public good” is of course an economic term with a narrow definition. To qualify as a public good, a good must be both nonexcludable and nonrivalrous, both conditions which public universities do not fulfill. However, there should be no doubt that higher education has positive externalities. A positive externality occurs when a good benefits society at large in addition to the good’s consumer. As the argument runs, for example, people who earn college degrees increase their own earnings, but earning those degrees also has beneficial impacts on other people. Similarly, research done at a public university might well benefit the researchers and their sponsors,

but the research should also be such that it has the actual potential to improve the quality of life for others. Regretfully, the ideal of higher education as a public good — once inextricably linked in the U.S. to the American Dream of economic prosperity and mobility — has been all but abandoned in favor of the college degree as a private commodity. The narrow focus on earning power, coinciding with demographic shifts in the number and diversity of college students, has fueled the understanding of college as a purely private benefit rather than a good for all.

A variety of indicators suggest that the public commitment to research and development at higher education institutions is wavering. Tight budgets in the U.S. have led to declines in federal and state investment in academic R&D. Since 2011, federal funding of higher education R&D failed to outpace inflation. When adjusted for inflation, federal funding of R&D at institutions of higher education declined by 5.1% between FY 2013 and FY 2018 and has dropped 11% since its peak in FY 2011. This marks the longest multi-year decline in funding over the last fifty years. Declining support means that agencies are unable to fund an ever-larger amount of promising research, and research grants become harder to obtain.

I feel our universities should instead be seen as a means of strengthening our democracy as well as bolstering our nation's economy. They must be seen as providing tangible benefits to the general public and not just to the economic interests who hire our students. We must focus on those areas of research that are ignored in large part by the private sector because there is no perceptible short-term or long-term profits.

A recent report from the Organization on Economic Cooperation and Development notes that government investment in university research is vital because "the market does not provide sufficient incentives for private investment... owing to the nonappropriable, public good, intangible character of knowledge and the risky nature of research." Research carried out at U.S. colleges and universities yields public and private benefits at the local, state, regional, and national levels. University-based research catalyzes long-term economic activity through inventions, patenting activities, the formation of new startups, and other technology transfer activities. The products of university-based research — both those that can be monetized and those that cannot — ultimately contribute to our prosperity

But the OECD, like most Americans and economic measures of success, tend to focus on the traditional growth measures of economic development, e.g., jobs created and income generated. This is all well and good, but one of the shortcomings of measuring progress in terms of growth (and I'll not pretend to understand all economic debates on measuring growth) is that it can miss other incredible positive benefits and economic welfare that we provide from our special location as a public research university.

Let me just give two brief examples from my own research and interventions in the areas of food security and of obesity reduction. The facts are of course that both of these problems have costs in the billions of dollars in Missouri and in the hundreds of billions for the U.S. In my home state alone, food insecurity costs more than 3 billion dollars alone just for the public and private social welfare network and impacts on the educational system. Food security is responsible for economic costs of lost labor and lower productivity, decreased school performance, and increased health care costs. Obesity is of course part of the significantly decline in Missouri's state rank (from mid-20s to near 40) on most comprehensive health measures. The health costs of obesity again range from the very tangible increases in health care costs due to higher levels of chronic health problems and morbidity to again issues of work absenteeism, school performance, and so on. Currently, estimates for health care costs now exceed \$200 billion per year nationally.

My point here is simply that all of the terrific work being done by universities using the latest and best research to develop intervention programs for reducing food insecurity and obesity, improving nutrition, increasing physical activity, and other related efforts has huge economic impacts and implications. At the very least, every dollar invested in obesity reduction and nutrition improvement has a return on investment of over 5:1 in terms of economic savings and is much higher in many cases. These activities help lower costs in many ways, including fewer doctor's office visits, tests, prescription drugs, sick days, special education needs, public expenditures, emergency room visits, and admissions to the hospital and lower the risk for a wide range of diseases.

We must support and recognize what I would call translational social and behavioral sciences. Helping people reduce levels of ill-health,

protecting the environment, and improving quality of life are equally economically and socially significant. The impacts of higher educational institutions in these regards are critical. Regretfully, many colleges and universities in the U.S. are caught up in a veritable arms race that encourages excess by allocating scarce resources to the recruitment of the largest number of students with the highest academic profiles in order to improve their selectivity rankings. Major dollars are spent on recreational facilities rather than classrooms, and on chasing commercial outcomes rather than those that might do the most good to the largest amount of people. Meanwhile, tenure and promotion processes often privilege publishing in arcane peer-reviewed journals over real-world implications and impacts. It is no wonder that many citizens continue to believe the university is an "ivory tower." More worrisome, perhaps, is the perhaps more popular belief that we are an "isolated tower".

A university education is about more than preparation for a first job, salary, or other market indicators. I call on my colleagues to focus on development of what might best be called community-engaged universities. My belief is that we need to establish a university-community engagement with two broad purposes. First, it should absolutely aim to mobilize and combine university knowledge and community experience to address social disadvantage and exclusion, to promote the idea of a fair society. Second, it should complement and collaborate with the university's service to business activities by focusing on all those areas of our daily lives that are of profound material and civic importance but which are typically seen as "non-economically productive activity", such as caring, sustainable development, self-management of health and well-being, voluntary activity and the development of citizenship. These are all massive areas of our real lives.

Universities that develop serious and fully strategic programs of community-university engagement can significantly extend the membership of their university communities and do so in ways that add greater richness to their existing teaching and research programs, as well as providing tangible benefits to their local communities.

In conclusion, the engaged university is one in which the goal is "collaboration between institutions of higher education and their larger communities for the mutually beneficial exchange of knowledge and resources in a context of partnership and reciprocity." Communities

can be local, regional, statewide, national, or international. Such partnerships not only address societal concerns and contribute to the public good, but also can enhance teaching, learning, and research, preparing students to be engaged citizens.

An engaged university does not treat public engagement as an 'add on' or fringe activity. It embeds public engagement into the way it approaches its work. Typically, engaged universities will have activities in place which incorporate public engagement into four key areas: research, knowledge exchange, teaching, and social responsibility:

1. Public engagement with research means actively involving the public in the research activity of the institution and focusing research on the common good of society
2. Engaged teaching means developing teaching activities which positively impact on the community, and enhance students' engagement skills
3. Knowledge exchange focuses on increasing the two-way flow of knowledge and insight between the university and wider society
4. Social responsibility means that we seek to maximize the benefits that the institution can generate for the public.

It has taken me almost a full university career to come to this place. As I said in the outset of this talk, as an academic and researcher I tend to feel our work is always incomplete, but now at least I feel I have a roadmap (or Global Positioning System) to follow. I greatly appreciate your giving me opportunity to talk about my journey today and for bestowing on me this exceptional honorary degree. I hope to be deserving of it.

*Sandy Rikoon
University of Missouri
April 30, 2018*