



The President's Corner—Elvia Ramirez, CSU Sacramento

Call for Nominations

We are seeking nominations for individuals to serve on the Governing Council of the California Sociological Association (CSA). We are seeking nominations for the following positions:

President—Elect. This is a one-year term. The President—Elect serves as the program chair for the annual CSA conference and becomes the President the following year.

Vice President—North. This is a two-year term. The Vice President—North represents the northern California region and assists the program chair when the CSA conference is held in northern California.

California State University (CSU) Representative. This is a three-year term. This officer represents CSA members affiliated with the California State University system.

Community College—South Representative. This is a three-year term. This officer represents CSA members affiliated with the community colleges in southern California.

Student Representative. This is a three-year term. This officer represents student members of the CSA.

Individuals elected to any of these positions will begin their term at the conclusion of the 2019 CSA conference. I strongly encourage all CSA members to consider running for an elected position on the CSA Governing Council! Please email me at eramirez@csus.edu if you are interested in being nominated.

Registration at the Conference Hotel

Please make your reservations at the conference hotel, the Holiday Inn Capitol Plaza in Sacramento, and while doing so, make sure you document with them that you are attending the California Sociological Association conference. As part of the agreement with the hotel, we guarantee that a significant number of rooms will be booked by CSA members. Guests should call 1-800-HOLIDAY (465-4329) and refer to Group Code **ASY**. Reservations can also be made by using one of the following methods: online through the web address www.holidayinnsacramento.com; by phoning the reservation request to the following number:(916) 446-0100. **Please make sure you use the group code so we get credit for your reservation.** Guests need to make their reservations prior to October 15, 2019 to receive the group rate, which is \$122 per night.

**California Sociological Association
2019 Annual Meeting
November 15-16, 2019
Holiday Inn
Sacramento
Edwin Lopez, CSU Fullerton
(Edwin.lopez.csa2019@gmail.com)**

President Elect and 2019 Program Chair—Edwin Lopez, CSU Fullerton

There is much to regard when it comes to the social climate we live in today. One only need scan the news to capture an indication on how power operates. This year's conference theme, "Between the Nexus of Social Control and Social Resistance," is indeed timely and important to consider when it comes to the history and processes that have brought to where we are. This is why venues such as our upcoming conference are important. Academic conferences offer a space for us to share, to learn, and to interrogate the past and present. When we return to our communities, we can take this knowledge and work with others to craft a future based on dignity and human rights. This year we have 30 sessions that attend to a wide-range of issues from Gender, Sexuality, Race, and Ethnicity, as well as issues on Education, Immigration, and Health. Many focus on historically aggrieved communities and how people navigate and confront power in society.

Dr. Victor Rios is our keynote speaker this year. For the last few years, Dr. Rios has focused on the impact racialized youth experience from mechanisms of social control, namely in school and at the hands of police. His books *Punished: Policing the Lives of Black and Latino Boys* (NYU Press, 2011) and *Human Targets: Schools, Police, and the Criminalization of Latino Youth* (University of Chicago Press, 2017) has been honored with several awards. A documentary film that draws from his research and personal biography, *The Pushouts* (thepushouts.com) is also the winner of the IMAGEN Awards for best documentary. Rios has also developed a curriculum called Project GRIT (Generating Resilience to Inspire Transformation) that focuses on motivation, educational success, resilience, and overcoming adversity.

We have a growing list of sessions for this year's conference of the California Sociological Association. Our preliminary list covers a range of topics that will offer critical thought on social issues impact us on a local to a global scale. Below is a list of our planned sessions. Please review the list and consider submitting a short abstract to listed session organizers. If you are interested in organizing a session, please contact Edwin Lopez at edwinlopez.csa2019@gmail.com.

Please register at <https://cal-soc.org/registration-and-membership/>. There is still time to propose a session. We welcome topics on all areas of sociological inquiry. To propose a new session, please email me at edwinlopez.csa2019@gmail.com. Deadline for submitting session proposals is July 30, 2019.

Please note, rooms for the conference can be booked at the Holiday Inn – Capitol Plaza in Sacramento (near Old Town). Dates for the conference are November 15-16, 2019. We look forward to seeing you in Sacramento!

Odds and Ends

- Please visit the California Sociological Association on Facebook.
- Is your department doing something especially well—receiving awards, preparing students for employment or graduate study, promoting research skills, or service learning? Please let the rest of us know by contacting J. Vern Cromartie (j_vern_cromartie@yahoo.com).

The California Sociological Association thanks the departments that donated to the 2018 Conference. The departments represented the following institutions:

CSU, East Bay

CSU, Fresno

CSU, San Bernardino

San Diego State University

Santa Clara University

UC Berkeley

UC Riverside

2019 CSA Conference: List of Sessions (Updated 7/17/2019)

Title	Organizer	Email
At the intersection of Social Capital and Social Networks	Yvette Jean	yjean@csustan.edu
Latinx Activism and the Struggle for Sanctuary in Southern California	Gilda L. Ochoa	glo04747@pomona.edu
Visualizing and Proposing Empirical Research: Opportunities and Challenges for Undergraduate Students	Ellen Berg	berge@csus.edu
Chicanas and Latinas in Academia	Elvia Ramirez	eramirez@csus.edu
Constructions of Sexual Identity in Contemporary Society	Mary Underwood	marybrock07@csu.fullerton.edu
Student Research	Hernan Ramirez	Hernan.Ramirez@canyons.edu
Work and Professions in Health Care	Carolina Apesoa-Varano	apesoavarano@ucdavis.edu
Medical Sociology	Carolina Apesoa-Varano	apesoavarano@ucdavis.edu
Community and Identity	Thea Alvarado	tsalvarado@pasadena.edu
Black, Indigenous, Asian and Xicanx Organizing: Social Movements in the Southwest in the last 50 years	Christina Acosta	cacosta23@ucmerced.edu
Current Issues in Latinx Research (Faculty)	Alicia Gonzales	amgonzal@csusm.edu
Latinx Across the Life Course (Faculty)	Alicia Gonzales	amgonzal@csusm.edu
Race Matters (Graduate Student Session)	Alicia Gonzales	amgonzal@csusm.edu
Making Sociology Matter (Graduate Students)	Alicia Gonzales	amgonzal@csusm.edu
Undergraduate Research	Alicia Gonzales	amgonzal@csusm.edu
Social Movements	Maria Mora	mmora4@ucmerced.edu
Changing Face of Survey Research	Ed Nelson	ednelson@csufresno.edu

Continued from Page 3

Title	Organizer	Email
Round Table Sessions	Edwin Lopez	edwinedu
Poster Sessions/Student Poster Competition	Anne Marengo	Anne.marengo@canyons.edu
Latina Teachers: Creating Careers and Guarding Culture Author meets critic	Glenda Marisol Lopez	
Issues in Chicanx and Latinx Education	Elvia Ramirez	eramirez@csus.edu
Filipino American Experiences	Dustin Domingo	dustin.domngo@gmail.com
Responding to Cultural Dissonance	Dustin Domingo	dustin.domingo@gmail.com
Issues in Race and Ethnicity	J. Vern Cromartie	j_vern_cromartie@yahoo.com
Citizenship: Politics of Inclusion and Exclusion	Heidy Sarabia	heidy.sarabia@csus.edu
Experiences of Students of Color in Higher Education	Heidy Sarabia	heidy.sarabia@csus.edu
Graduate Panel on (Im)migration in the U.S.	Heidy Sarabia	heidy.sarabia@csus.edu
Beyond Words: Art, Music, and Bodily Challenges in Academia	Heidy Sarabia	heidy.sarabia@csus.edu
Power and the Person: Gender and Sexuality	Wendy Nelson	wendy.nelson@csu.fullerton.edu
Teaching Sociology	Yvette Jean	vjean@csustan.edu
Constructions of Sexual Identity in Contemporary Society	Mary Underwood	marybrock07@csu.fullerton.edu

Call for Proposals

California Sociological Association Annual Meeting

Holiday Inn-Sacramento November 15-16, 2019

Send proposals for sessions, panels, abstracts of papers to Edwin Lopez, CSU Fullerton to the following email address: edwlopez@fullerton.edu

Please copy and distribute.

Editor's Corner—J. Vern Cromartie, Contra Costa College

As the Crow Flies No. 2

This year is a special year among Black people in the United States of America (USA). It marks the 400th anniversary of the entry of the first group of enslaved Black people into the English colonies in North America, namely Virginia. The event involved a Dutch ship selling enslaved Black people to the English in Virginia. However, it should be noted that 1619 was not the first time that enslaved Black people entered the present limits of the USA during the colonial period. There was a large group of enslaved Black people who came into Georgia or South Carolina during 1526 with White colonists from Spain under the leadership Lucas Vazquez de Ayllon, who attempted to develop the first permanent settlement in the present limits of the USA. The settlement failed and the enslaved Black people managed to escape from the Spanish and joined local American Indians. In his book *American Negro Slave Revolts*, Herbert Aptheker (1943/1974) credited those Black people with being the first permanent settlers in the present limits of the USA other than American Indians. Aptheker also reminded us that Leo Hansberry believed that Black people from Africa made voyages to the Americas long before Christopher Columbus. Some social scientists believe that the Yamasee were the American Indians that the Black people joined in 1526. Eventually, the Yamasee became an original force in the Seminole Nation, which fought three wars against the USA in 1816-1818, 1835-1842, and 1855-1858. The president of Ghana has issued a proclamation to mark the 400th anniversary of the entry of the first group of enslaved Black people into Virginia. To celebrate the 400th anniversary, President Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo has proclaimed it to be "The Year of Return." Many Black people from the USA are heading to Ghana this year as a result of the proclamation. I very well may make my second pilgrimage to Ghana before the end of the year.

Every year in California, Black people gather to celebrate Juneteenth as one of the three main Emancipation Day celebrations. The other two are Emancipation Day celebrations in Washington, DC and the southeastern seaboard consisting of Georgia, South Carolina, and Florida. The Emancipation Day celebration in Georgia, South Carolina, and Florida normally takes place on January 1st of each year in honor of the Emancipation Proclamation being signed on January 1, 1863. The Emancipation Day celebration in Washington, DC takes place on April 16th each year in honor of Abraham Lincoln signing a bill on April 16, 1862 that ended slavery in Washington, DC. In 2014, I had an article published by the National Association of African American Studies and Affiliates titled "Freedom Came at Different Times: A Comparative Analysis of Emancipation Day and Juneteenth Celebrations" (Cromartie, 2014). The part of the article that covered Juneteenth is reprinted below.

The Contemporary Celebration of Juneteenth on or Near June 19th Each Year in Texas and California

The contemporary celebration of Juneteenth takes place on or near June 19th each year in Texas, California, and elsewhere. It began on June 19, 1865 when General Gordon Granger sailed into Galveston, Texas and issued General Orders, No. 3 because White slaveholders would not let enslaved Black people go free. General Orders, No. 3 was composed of one paragraph. Granger (1865) stated:

The people are informed that in accordance with a Proclamation from the Executive of the United States, all slaves are free. This involves an absolute equality of personal rights and rights of property, between former masters and slaves, and the connection heretofore existing between them, become that between employer and hired labor. The freed are advised to remain at their present homes, and work for wages. They are informed that they will not be allowed to collect at military posts; and that they will not be supported in idleness either there or elsewhere. (p. 1)

With the language of his General Orders, No. 3, Granger specified that all enslaved people in Texas were free in accordance with the Emancipation Proclamation. He also specified that there was to be equality between the White slaveholders and formerly enslaved Black people. Granger advised Black people that the new arrangement would reflect a social relationship between an employer and hired labor. He advised Black people to remain in their present homes and work for wages.

Continued on Page 7

Continued from Page 6

Black people in Texas knew about the Emancipation Proclamation before June 19, 1865 because of the Federal occupation of Galveston from around October 4, 1862 to January 1, 1863, telegraphs, and the grapevine. However, many White slaveholders in Texas refused to free them from bondage even after the surrender of Robert E. Lee on April 9, 1865. Some seven days following Lee's surrender, a White person made the following statement in an April 16, 1865 letter to the editor of *The Galveston Tri-Weekly News*:

There are now on the island—well, ever so many troops. Enough for all purposes, as Mr. Yankee may find to his cost, if he attempts to come here. In other respects than the one I have mentioned, there are no changes. I noticed that a free negro, brought in her [sic] inadvertently on one of the blockade runners, has been hired out under the law for six months. After the expiration of that time, he will be given half the proceeds of the hire, deducting first all expenses, and be allowed to leave the country. I have also noticed that the negroes captured in different engagements with the enemy, are allowed to roam at will in this place and Houston. They mingle freely with our slaves and poison their minds with Utopian dreams of freedom—thereby rendering them discontented, lazy and impertinent. In fact from the great license allowed negroes in Houston, that place is becoming a nuisance. I have seen squads of negroes saunter along the sidewalks and rudely jostle white passengers, uttering loud and blasphemous language. This has become such a nuisance at one particular spot on the sidewalk of the restaurant near the Old Capitol, that ladies have been compelled to abandon that side of the street. In fact I have heard ladies assert that they were always afraid to walk on the street alone for fear of encountering impertinence from negroes. In Mobile, Savannah, Charleston and other Southern cities a negro would never dare stand on a sidewalk while a white person was passing, but would respectfully step aside and take off his hat. Street municipal regulations required this of them. The result was they were kept in a proper condition of subjection. (M, 1865, p. 4)

The writer, who simply signed the letter with the initial “M.,” made it clear that White slaveholders in that area had no intention of releasing enslaved Black people from bondage. The writer also made it clear that he or she was aware that Black contrabands or Black Union soldiers were in contact with enslaved Black people; that he or she wanted Black people held in a position of subjection; that he or she resented the presence of a free Black man working for wages; that Confederate military forces in Galveston were going to continue to fight against Union military forces.

The letter by “M.” in *The Galveston Tri-Weekly News* is evidence that Texas White slaveholders and other Confederates wanted to continue the war despite the surrender by Robert E. Lee. In fact, the last battle of the Civil War was fought at Palmito Ranch, Texas near Brownsville, Texas on May 13, 1865 more than a month after Lee's surrender. That armed conflict is also known as the Battle of Palmito Ranch. The Union Army military forces included the U.S. Sixty-Second Colored Infantry fighting against White Confederates (Barrett, 1896; Branson, 1896).

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- Granger, Gordon. (1865, June 20). General Orders, No. 3. *Galveston Tri-Weekly News*, 1.
- M. (1865, April 26). Letter to the Editor Dated April 18, 1865. *Galveston Tri-Weekly News*, 4.

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