

PACIFICA



The Association of Pacific Coast Geographers Spring 2000

NORTH COAST MEMORIES AND LANDSCAPES

Herbert M. Eder, California State University, Hayward

Memories & Pathway to the North Coast

Speech, self-perception and memory are three critical human faculties that conflate to shape our sense of self and society. Of these, memory, arguably, is the most critical faculty forming and informing us, individually and collectively. Memories are fragile, frequently self-serving, often protective. We glimpse memory's fragility as we perceive our parents and others age, and as we ourselves age. Memory failure has become a "senior moment," a shard of black humor in a graying society, underlying fear of loss of self. Memory, filtered by time, permits us to rewrite our own histories, recasting us as heroes/heroines. Incredibly, memory protects us by casting off the sharp sensations of pain or loneliness, while permitting us to recall precisely the intense yellow of spring daffodils, the taste and smell of sea air, or the sound of a father's whistle. Recently, Simon Schama and Yi-fu Tuan have written more eloquently on themes of humanity, memory and landscape.

My memories of the North Coast are swathed in the fog of almost forty years; yet clear was my pathway there. I entered the doctoral program at UCLA in fall 1960, upon returning from a year at LSU. The Baton Rouge exchange gave me unforgettable experiences studying with Fred B. Kniffen, Robert C. West, and Carl O. Sauer. My UCLA influences were Richard F. Logan and Joseph E. Spencer. Dick Logan for his enthusiastic teaching on California and field methods; Joe Spencer for his stimulating command of cultural geography and geographic thought. Dick took me on for the Ph.D. When Robert Pease completed his dissertation on the Modoc Plateau, I conceived of a regional study of northwestern California. A winter 1961 reconnaissance was promising, but Dick, of course, wanted to go and see. At spring break we traveled the back roads, poked around towns, and chatted up locals. Dick approved. Through fall 1962, I lived in a borrowed trailer in a Eureka trailer park. Field and archive research absorbed days, though rain and fog heightened my sense of isolation from Marg and recently born son in Los Angeles. Returning, I

completed the dissertation, defended it August 1963, and moved north to teach at U.C. Berkeley.

Image of California & the North Coast

One event remains etched in my memory: walking above the Klamath River, Dick asked if the place and region matched my image of California. I pondered his question over many months, thinking about perceptions and images of place and region, long before they became concepts of human and behavioral geography in the 'seventies.

Images of lands and peoples are geographical abstractions. The image of California is a composite of places and cultures over time. The inception is critical, and California's origins can be traced from before the 16th century Spanish discovery and exploration. California was first conceived as an island inhabited by Amazons with artifacts of gold. Legend of la isla California stimulated 16th century explorations from western Mexico. Six expeditions gave the image shape and substance: Cabrillo (1542-43), Drake (1579), Gali (1584), Cermenon (1595), Vizcaino (1602-03), and Carreri (1696). Most likened the coast to Iberia, its rolling hills covered with sage and chaparral, interspersed with grass and oak over valleys opening to the sea, with mountains inland. Mild temperatures, winter rains and summer drought, tempered by sea fog, prevailed. Intermittent rivers often flooded in winter. Natives paddling canoes, dense smoke from villages and burned lands were noted. To the north the coast became wild and shelterless with steep mountains rising from the shore. In 1767, fear of foreign occupation, need for Manila galleon way stations, and the call to proselytize natives led Juan de Galvez to colonize Alta California. Military and religious parties converged on San Diego in mid-1769. Missions were founded in coastal valleys, a few presidios and pueblos platted. The decimation of native populations, begun before settlement, accelerated. The landscape was most transformed around the missions with their gardens, vineyards and orchards, vast grain fields and rangelands. Water was used in the Iberian way: irrigation

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The next three APCG Annual Meeting sites:

2000 Arcata, CA (Humboldt): September 13-16
2001 Santa Barbara
2002 San Bernardino

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and spring. The deadline for
submission of announcements and
reports for the Spring issue is
March 1 and for the Fall issue is
October 6.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Tina Kennedy, Northern Arizona University

We spent much of the day in small workshops discussing means of becoming more effective teachers and engaging our students in the learning process. An afternoon break offered time to get out of the hotel and away from the conference. Despite icy blasts of wind we wandered Kanab, Utah's main drag as well as its few small back streets. There, an occasional two story "pioneer" home made of local brick still graces large residential lots of the Mormon landscape. It had snowed during the night and horizontal layers on the red cliffs had captured and still held a layer of white. Sipping my after-dinner beverage, Kool-Aid, I looked forward with some trepidation to the edifying educational games we were to participate in before being set free for the rest of the evening. To my surprise, I became actively involved in a discussion of the statement "We should be role models both professionally and in our private life."

My immediate response was to "vote with my feet" and stand under the sign "strongly disagree." Out of a group of about 40, only two of us chose that position. During the ensuing discussion, however, seven more defected from locations denoting they agreed with the statement and joined our dissenting group. My major objections were to the directive "should" and the implication that our private lives as well as our professional lives were subject to review. Furthermore, although I hadn't the courage to say so to that particular audience, I would argue that a behavioral role considered suitable for emulation will be quite different in a small southern Utah town such as Kanab or Cedar City than in a city such as Tucson, Berkeley or Portland. Despite my strong visceral response to the statement, I have given considerable thought to the issue of role models in the past couple of weeks. A couple of questions arise that I would like to explore with you. Exactly what is our responsibility as professional geographers? And, where do professional organizations such as APCG fit into the picture?

One of my students pointed out that a person doesn't elect to be a role model but rather that others may choose a particular person as a role model. A friend pointed out that we are humans first and professionals second. I believe these are both critical points to keep in mind. We may be role models in both our professional and personal lives whether we want that responsibility or not and as such, all we can do is our very best. In our professional lives the possibility of being in that position is part of the turf. After all, good mentoring involves trying to provide the best example and the best advice we can offer. It also, according to my friend, means being a "thought model" providing an example of how to think through and solve problems. My friends/advisors/mentors are integral to the person I have become and am becoming. When I reflect on why I chose them as role models, I find it was because I respect not only their professional contributions, but also respect them as fine human beings who have a deep sense of caring. My academic family influences my professional values just as my natural family helped develop my personal values.

As mentors we are often in a position to influence budding geographers' through our level of collegiality with one another
(Continued on next page)

ANNOUNCEMENTS

and the respect (or lack of respect) with which we discuss subdisciplines. We may be in a position to broaden new geographers' world-views and, as importantly, guide them towards research and work that will benefit society. Because geography is a holistic discipline we might encourage fledglings to consider how subdiscipline are interrelated and all have something critical to offer. This type of respect and reflection can help stiffen the glue binding what may at times appear as disparate foci into a discipline. Geographers have a long history of not only seeking knowledge but also of finding useful ways of applying knowledge. Graf (1998) pointed out that "Research and teaching that are well done and that produce good products are not enough: Those products must also be useful." Myriad intertwined environmental, social, political, technical, and economic problems facing our world today provide a broad field within which geographers can make "useful" contributions.

Because being a role model implies some sort of personal relationship or interactions, one can't expect an organization, in and of itself, to be a role model – even though it might be a model organization. There are, however, some areas where the APCG can and does contribute significantly to opportunities for mentoring, finding role models, and providing an arena where these interactions can be played out. I doubt that one ever reaches a point professionally where having a good role model is not welcomed. Faced with new challenges its nice to have an opportunity to talk with someone who has already faced that challenge and consider how they dealt with it. For example, as current president of APCG I am grateful for the advice, help, and example of those who have held the office before me. One aspect of the APCG I most value is the collegiality expressed at meetings. Meetings offer a milieu in which proponents of different subdisciplines can find out about each others research, exchange ideas, and break down artificial barriers. Also, at meetings new geographers are offered an opportunity to present their findings, receive encouragement and direction, and, perhaps, even find new role models. The Women's Network, because of generous gifts received in the past couple of years, is in a strong position to play an ever greater role in mentoring and supporting new geographers. The Applied Geographers group can play a critical role in directing our attention to areas where our skills are needed in solving problems. And, last, but not least, the *Yearbook* provides an outlet where both first time authors and seasoned authors can disseminate the products of their research.

I wonder, after rethinking my stance on role models where the line between our professional and our personal lives are drawn. The upcoming meeting at Humboldt promises to be an excellent venue for lively professional discussions and exchanges as well the renewal and strengthening of friendships. I'll be on the look-out for role models and hope no one will take exception if I choose to have wine with my dinner rather than Kool-Aid.

Graf, Will. 1998. Geographers' Too Small World. *AAG Newsletter*. 33(10):1-2.

Proposed Change to Bylaws

At the Annual Meeting last fall the Executive Council concluded that our dues need to be increased in order to cover the increased costs of publishing and distributing the *Yearbook*, with the University of Hawaii Press taking over for us. Volume 62, due out by the end of the year, will be their first. This would be the first dues increase in many years and would be modest. Changing dues requires changing the Bylaws, which require that, "Proposed changes shall be submitted to the Secretary-Treasurer for circulation to the membership at least sixty (60) days before voting on them. As determined by the Executive Council, voting may be either by mailed ballot or at the Annual Business Meeting." Herewith the proposed changes are circulated. The vote will be at the Annual Business Meeting this fall (9/16) in Arcata.

The Bylaws, in section 1.a., presently list dues as follows: "REGULAR members shall pay annual dues of \$15.00, STUDENT and RETIRED members \$8.00, CONTRIBUTING members at least \$20.00, and JOINT members (two people residing at same address) \$18.00."

This same passage in the proposed amended Bylaws would say: "REGULAR members shall pay annual dues of \$20.00, STUDENT and RETIRED members \$10.00, CONTRIBUTING members at least \$25.00, and JOINT members (two people residing at same address) \$23.00."

With this increase, if membership numbers and distribution among categories remain as reported in the Directory of Members last summer, about \$2000 additional income is anticipated, an amount roughly equal to the expected increase in costs associated with the *Yearbook*.

Discussion of this increase at the Business Meeting last fall in Sparks showed strong support from the members present. Any member wishing to express thoughts on this subject but not expecting to attend the Business Meeting in Arcata is encouraged to send those thoughts to the Secretary-Treasurer who will see that they are heard at the meeting before a vote is taken.

From the Secretary-Treasurer

Reno Redux

Gary Hausladen's fine Fall *Pacifica* report on the 62nd Annual Meeting in Sparks/Reno, otherwise comprehensive, excluded any mention of money matters. Thus, your worry-prone Secretary-Treasurer was thrilled in late February to receive that for which he dared not hope: a PROFIT from the good folks at UNR. A beautiful, official, UNR business envelope arrived bearing a check payable to the APCG in the amount of \$1959.25! Thanks to all the Reno folks, especially Gary, for doing such a fine job fiscally.

On-line Pacifica

Be sure to catch the *Pacifica* on the web at <http://www.csus.edu/apcg/index.html>. The past two editions are available.

Robert Richardson

SPECIAL FEATURE

HOW TO CHAIR AN ACADEMIC PAPER SESSION

Terry Simmons

APCG annual meetings feature one hundred or more academic papers and posters. Typically, papers are organized into ninety-minute sessions consisting of four papers on more or less related topics. Speakers talk twenty minutes each with the remaining time devoted to introductions and discussion.

Successful annual meetings require effective paper session organizers. The person chairing a session has two vital roles as a good host and as a traffic officer. Duties and responsibilities before, during and after the paper session are outlined below.

I. Before the Session Begins

- (1) Coach the speakers. If possible, introduce oneself to the speakers well in advance of the actual paper session. Learn about the speaker's background and topic in order to give an informed, helpful introduction. Discuss the topical theme and organization of the session, if necessary. Affirm the speaker's audio-visual needs. Most importantly, explain the timekeeping process, and remind them to stay within the time limits.
- (2) Inspect the meeting room. It should be clean, well lit, and a proper temperature. If the venue is not in good order, contact the hotel staff or the local arrangements committee.
- (3) Ask the speakers to inspect their audio-visual equipment and PowerPoint laptop computer configurations in advance to reduce the probability of failure. During a recent APCG meeting, an otherwise able presentation on the use of slides in geographic education almost collapsed when the slide projector did not work. Valuable time was lost in the back of the room. Without proper charts, graphs, slides or outlines on the screen, some speakers are forced to revise or even completely improvise their presentations. Most importantly, when equipment fails to work properly, the audience can be left in the dark literally.

II. Prepare to Keep Time

- (1) Accurate timekeeping is essential. One cannot rely upon the speakers to keep time. The session chair must install traffic lights and prepare to be a traffic officer. The chair's wrist watch may work well; however, a time card system is more effective. Prepare four time flash cards to be shown to the speakers at the half way mark through the speech, at five minutes to go, at one minute remaining, and at the end. Thus, during a twenty-minute speech, for instance, the speaker receives a card at ten, fifteen, nineteen, and twenty minutes. The third card is the yellow light; only one minute remains. The speaker must conclude the paper immediately. The last card, the dreaded red light, means STOP!
- (2) If possible, recruit an audience volunteer to serve as the session's timekeeper. Often, the person who chairs the session is the timekeeper. A second person is much

better, especially when the session chair is also a speaker.

III. Beginning the Session

- (1) Sometimes, valuable time is lost between scheduled paper sessions. One must invite participants from the previous session to continue their conversations outside in the hall.
- (2) Take attendance. Are all the speakers present? If there are "no shows," discuss any last minute adjustments with the speakers.
- (3) Any time gained is saved usually for questions and discussion at the end of the session. Alternatively, the remaining speakers can use an extra five minutes for discussion or for questions at the end of their individual speeches. Do not call a recess in the middle of the session. Dead time is worse than a very dull speaker—even a silent one.
- (4) During a ninety-minute session, all papers are normally twenty minutes each. This includes time at the end of the individual speeches for questions and discussion. The remaining ten minutes allows time for a general welcome, introduction to the session, introductions of speakers, and discussion at the session's end.
- (5) Start on time!

IV. During the Paper Session

- (1) Welcome everyone. Announce the session's title and introduce all the speakers briefly. This helps to set the stage and ensures that everyone is in the proper room.
- (2) State the session's theme or purpose, if it has one. Sometimes, the speakers are at a distinct disadvantage and audience members may become uncomfortable, when the audience's expectations do not match the intent of the speaker(s), or when individual topics and approaches clash.
- (3) Speakers should be welcomed individually immediately before their presentations. (This is where prior conversations become quite useful.) Mention the speaker's name, affiliation, the paper title, and perhaps other information about the speaker. One's primary goal here is to be a good host.
- (4) If there is sufficient time after each paper, the session chair may invite a question or two from the audience. Then, move on to the next speaker.
- (5) After all speakers finish, if time permits, the chair should invite the audience and the speakers to ask additional questions and perhaps to discuss the session's theme generally.

V. At the End of the Paper Session

- (1) Thank the speakers and the audience for their participation.
- (2) End on time!
- (3) Quickly gather everything and leave the room. If

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APCG 2000 ELECTIONS

Members whose dues are paid will soon be sent ballots, due back in early June. Check your mailing label on this issue of the *Pacifica* to see the status of your dues. If you have questions contact the Secretary/Treasurer.

For President: Roger Pearson (unopposed)

For Secretary/Treasurer: Robert Richardson (unopposed)

For Vice President: Christopher Exline and Nancy Wilkinson (biographies below)

Nancy Lee Wilkinson

Professor and Chair, Department of Geography and Human Environmental Studies, San Francisco State University. B.A. San Jose State University, M.A. and Ph.D. (1984) University of Oregon.

Service:

I first attended the APCG meetings in Tucson in 1976. I was a founding member of the APCG Women's Network and was elected to two terms as APCG Secretary/Treasurer, (1989-1993.) I've served on the nominations and budget committees in various years. I was a founding member of the Northern California Geographic Alliance and served as its co-coordinator in 1985-86.

Professional Experience:

I joined the Department of Geography & Human Environmental Studies at San Francisco State University in 1982, and have chaired the department 1997. Earlier experience included a lectureship at Cal Poly San Luis Obispo in Spring 1981, and a position with a county water district in metropolitan Sacramento in 1979-80.

Research Interests:

My research and teaching interests include water resources, environmental perception, environmental history and geographic perspectives on women. I have begun work on a book entitled *Dam California!* that examines the social and cultural significance of big dams.

Publications:

I have published articles in *Landscape* and *Journal of Geography*.

Goals:

The APCG is an important forum for the exchange of views concerning places and processes in the Far West. At our annual meetings, grad students and faculty have an opportunity to share our thoughts and hone our presentation skills, to view western landscapes together and discuss what we make of what we see. We meet friends and colleagues from institutions where opportunities and constraints are similar (or different) and strategize about the future of our departments and our discipline. APCG membership has been a very rewarding part of my career, and I'd enjoy an opportunity to foster its continuance and help bring more departments into the fold.

Christopher H. Exline

Professor of Geography, University of Nevada since 1981. I began university level teaching in 1977, prior to that I was a part-time high school teacher and both a part-time and full-time community college instructor. I have a B.A. from Sonoma State, an M.S. from San Francisco State and a Ph.D. from the University of California, Berkeley (1978).

Service to Geography:

My first professional presentation was at the APCG in San Diego in 1973. Since then, I have participated in APCG activities as often as possible. I served on the APCG Nominating Committee (1995) and was vice-chair of the Reno Local Arrangements Committee (1999). Other service: AAG; National Teaching and Learning in Graduate Geography Program (1973-75), National Two Year College Committee (1977-79), coordinator-Western States Two Year College Project (1978), advisor-Educational Project Subcommittee (1979-83). NCGE; Local Arrangements Committee (1976), advisor-Committee on Educational Development (1979-83), Media Materials Project (1979), and elected to *Journal of Geography* Awards Committee 1979-80. Misc.; Co-chaired and organized a Conference for Professional Geographers in Berkeley (1974), Local Arrangements Committee of Rocky Mountain Conference on British Studies (1979), Organized Geography section of Arizona-Nevada Academy of Sciences meetings (1985 and 1989), Co-founder of Nevada Geographic Alliance (1989-91).

Professional Experience:

Part-time high school teaching (1973-75), part and full-time teaching at College of Marin (1974-77), University of Colorado, Colorado Springs 1977-1981 (chair 1978-1981), University of Nevada 1981-present (chair 1981-97, chair of Graduate Program in Land Use Planning 1983-present), and chair Faculty Senate (1985-86). Consultant on land use and planning issues for 20 years. Received two university-wide teaching awards, a University Board of Regents outstanding achievement recognition, University Student Services achievement recognition, university-wide Regents Academic Advisor Award for Undergraduate Advising (2000), three awards for land use planning including the Meritorious Service Award from the American Planning Association (Nevada chapter), and Distinguished Alumni Award from Sonoma State University (1991). Served on two planning commissions.

Research Interests:

Land use, planning, spatial implications of growth management policies, geographic education.

Publications:

Coauthor of two books, author or coauthor of 16 other academic works plus a number of technical reports and position papers. I have made approximately 50 presentations at professional meetings. Topics include impacts of growth control legislation, land use change at the edge of cities and geographic education.

Goals:

Have been associated with the APCG for over a quarter of a century, I believe that I have a feeling for the great many

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Take a peek behind the Redwood Curtain...
APCG 2000 at Humboldt State University, Arcata, CA
Wednesday, Sept. 13 - Saturday, Sept. 16

The Humboldt Geographers invite you to celebrate camaraderie and scholarship on our scenic North Coast. The conference will be held on our hillside campus with views out to Humboldt Bay and the Pacific. Reasonably priced food and lodging are available within walking distance of HSU. We'll even pick you up at the airport!

Located 280 miles north of San Francisco and 90 miles south of Oregon, Arcata (pop. 15,000) is nestled between coastal mountains and the Pacific. With only 130,000 people in an area about the size of Connecticut, Humboldt County retains its rural character in a state famous for urban sprawl. Redwood parks lie just north and south of town, and Highway 299 winds its way along the Trinity River from Arcata to Redding, 150 miles to the east.

The meeting will feature paper and poster sessions, along with the student paper competition and a special student map competition. The Presidential Plenary will bring together key industry, government, and Earth First! officials to discuss the Headwaters Forest controversy. Field trippers may kayak coastal lagoons, investigate our (Super) Natural History in a search for legendary Bigfoot, or tour the Pacific Lumber mill and adjacent Headwaters Forest. City slickers who disdain rural terrain may explore downtown Arcata on foot.

You can eat well here. In addition to many fine restaurants the conference meals will feature local salmon, blackberry pie, and invigorating local brews. Make your plans now to attend the APCG millennial meeting. Our dramatic coastline, delightful town, and collegial faculty await you on California's North Coast.

Stephen Cunha, Conference Coordinator
707-826-4975, sc10@humboldt.edu
Conference Website: www.humboldt.edu/~apcg.

APCG 2000 ARCATA MEETINGS

Call for Papers and Posters

Due Date: July 1, 2000

Submitting Papers & Posters

If you plan to present a paper or poster, please submit an abstract of 100-200 words by July 1, 2000. All presenters must be current APCG members and pay meeting registration fees. If you are not a current member, your membership fee will be included in the cost of registration.

Preparing the Abstract

In the header of the abstract include the name, affiliation, and e-mail address of each presenter. Skip a line and type the body of the abstract. After the abstract indicate if submission is a "paper" or "poster", and if it is a "student competition" entry. Are you willing to chair a session? Please indicate on a separate line.

Special Organized Sessions

If you wish to organize a special session, please have all abstracts emailed directly to you. Then, forward a single email packet by July 1.

Where to Send Abstracts

Please send abstracts via email (jw17@humboldt.edu), preferably as an attachment, or else pasted directly into the email. If you do not have access to email, send abstract on a PC-compatible disk to Judy Walton, Program Chair, Department of Geography, Humboldt State University, Arcata, CA 95521. Label disk with file name and word processing program used. Enclose a paper copy.

Deadline: Abstracts must be received by July 1, 2000.

For further information about papers & posters only, contact Judy Walton at (707) 826-3910, jw17@humboldt.edu. For all other questions, contact Stephen Cunha, conference coordinator, at (707) 826-4975, sc10@humboldt.edu. For updated information visit www.humboldt.edu/~apcg

Tentative Schedule

Wednesday, September 13

5 pm – 8 pm Registration in Karshner Lounge
6 pm – 7:30 pm Reception with Spirits & Snacks
7:30 pm – 8:30 pm Opening Session:
"From the Alps to the Sea: A North Coast Primer", Chris Haynes
"The Emerald Triangle", Joe Leeper

Thursday, September 14

8 am – 5 pm Field Trips
5 pm – 8 pm Registration in Founders Hall Lobby
6 pm – 7 pm Social Hour and Geography Open House

7 pm – 8 pm Salmon, Steak, and Blackberry Pie BBQ

Friday, September 15

7:30 am – 5 pm Registration & Refreshments in Karshner Lounge
8:30 – 10 am Paper Session I
10:30 – noon Paper Session II
1:30 – 3 pm Presidential Plenary — Headwaters Forest: Redefining Conservation and Species Protection
5:00 pm Social Hour at the Plaza Bar & Grill, downtown Arcata

Saturday, September 16

7:30 am – 3 pm Registration & Refreshments in Karshner Lounge
8:30 am – 10 am Paper Session I
10:30 am – noon Paper Session II
Noon – 1 pm Women's Network Luncheon
1:30 pm – 3:00 pm Paper Session III
4 pm – 5 pm Business Meeting
6 pm – 7 pm Social Hour
7 pm – 9 pm Annual Banquet: Presidential Address, Dr. Tina Kennedy
9 pm Adjourn to downtown Arcata

Sunday, September 17

8 am – 10 am Sunday Breakfast at the Samoa Cookhouse. All-you-can eat in the West's oldest surviving logging cookhouse. Come in overalls and bring your appetite. Leave your table manners outside. Cost \$6.95.

Field Trips

Afoot and Afield Behind the Redwood Curtain Fractured Forests and Hairy Hominoids: A (Super)Natural History of Bigfoot Country

The Klamath Mountains are home to jumbled geology, forests fragmented by climate and logging, and, some say, elusive giant apes. This trip will explore the Bluff Creek watershed in the western Klamaths. We will see rare endemic conifers, isolated outposts of north coastal forest, a nearly complete oceanic seafloor sequence, and, perhaps, Bigfoot. The trip will include short walks in the forest and a lunch stop near the very birthplace of the Bigfoot phenomenon. Bring sturdy walking shoes and a sweater. A box lunch will be provided.

• Time: 8 am – 5 pm
• Meeting Location: Arcata Plaza @ 8 am
• Cost: \$25, includes transport and lunch

Leader: *Jim Wanket*, a Ph.D. candidate and instructor at the University of California, Berkeley.

(Field trips continued on next page)

APCG 2000 ARCATA MEETINGS

Meeting Logistics

Old Growth, Tree Sitters, and Spotted Owls: A Cutting Edge Look at Timber in Humboldt County

This field trip investigates changing technology and timber production in the economy of northwestern California. Here's your chance to see Humboldt's finest old growth shaped into decking and patio furniture. We'll explore historic logging exhibits, tour the Pacific Lumber Company's Scotia Mill and company town, and hike into the recently purchased Headwaters Forest where a BLM ranger will discuss this controversial acquisition. Bring sturdy walking shoes, a sweater, and flak jacket. A box lunch will be provided.

- Time: 8 am – 5 pm
- Meeting Location: Arcata Plaza @ 8 am
- Cost: \$25, includes transport and lunch

Leader: *Chris Haynes*, a Lecturer in the Humboldt State Geography Department. He has lived, hiked, and studied this region for 20 years.

....

Where the Redwoods Meet the Sea: Kayaking in Stone Lagoon

The North Coast has some of the most scenic and pristine coastline available for sea kayaking. Instructors will guide you through this one-day excursion using the latest in kayaking equipment (or canoe if you choose). We'll paddle this glassy coastal lagoon from the Redwood forest to the barrier beach that protects this world from the tempestuous Pacific. Bring tennis shoes, warm clothing, hat, and no fear. A box lunch will be provided.

- Time: 9 am – 5 pm
- Meeting Location: Wildberries Marketplace (13th & G) @ 9 am
- Cost: \$30, includes transport and lunch

Leader: *Center Activities*, a student-run endeavor that leads over a hundred outdoor trips each year for the HSU community.

....

Footloose in Downtown Arcata: Historic Walking Tour

The past comes alive as we explore the historical landscape of downtown Arcata. We'll find gold miners, loggers, muleskinners, sea captains and Victorian ladies reflected in the local architecture of Arcata's past. Stroll the Plaza, meet William McKinley, and explore the Jacoby Storehouse. Easy walking. Bring comfortable walking shoes and a sweater.

- Time: 2 – 5 pm
- Meeting Location: Arcata Plaza @ 2 pm
- Cost: \$5

Leader: *Lynn Jones*, a Humboldt State Geography Alumna and 4th Grade Teacher at Sunset Elementary School in Arcata.

ACCOMMODATIONS – Hotel Arcata, on the Plaza, is the conference hotel, but there are only 32 rooms and they cannot hold them after July 31 (707-826-0217; from \$63). The Fairwinds Motel is also within walking distance of HSU (707-822-4824; from \$40). Two excellent bed and breakfasts—Lady Anne (707-822-2797) and the Cat's Cradle (707-822-2287)—are also a short walk to campus. Other area hotels require a short drive or bus ride to HSU. For complete information visit www.humboldt.edu/~apcg.

Students have the option of staying free with HSU host students (contact Chris Haynes at csh2@humboldt.edu, 707-826-3915). There are also excellent campgrounds (Patrick's Point, Clam Beach) within 15 minutes of campus.

AIR TRAVEL – One simple rule prevails: the earlier you reserve, the less you pay! It is cheaper to fly a single carrier, thus we recommend booking United or Horizon (the only two airlines that serve Arcata). Arcata flights connect in San Francisco, Sacramento, and Portland. The airport is excellent and most pilots have no trouble locating it.

AIRPORT SHUTTLE – The department will offer free airport shuttle to and from downtown Arcata on the following dates:

- Wednesday, September 13 noon - midnight
- Thursday, September 14 all day
- Friday, September 15 6:00 AM – noon
- Saturday, September 16 no shuttle
- Sunday, September 17 all day

To arrange a free shuttle, contact Dr. Paul Blank (pwb1@humboldt.edu or 707-826-4976). The Door-To-Door-Airporter (707-442-9266) also provides shuttle service for a reasonable fee.

CAR RENTALS – Reserve early because the inventory is limited, or use our free shuttle.

PARKING – Parking is tight on Thursday and Friday while classes are in session. Daily permits cost two dollars. Free parking south and north of campus involves a 10 minute walk. Parking is free and plentiful on weekends and after 5:00 PM on Friday.

FOOD – For a small town Arcata boasts many fine restaurants. In town, Tomo offers excellent sushi, Abruzzi and Folie Douce feature Italian, Mo Merry's offers California fusion, and Jambalaya serves up Cajun & California cuisine.

WEATHER and ENVIRONMENT – For most of the year three things blow off the Pacific (and they're all bad): wind, rain, and fog. But the North Coast autumn is golden and we revel in fine days of soft sunshine and genuine warmth. Although September showers are rare, evening fog can roll in so always carry a warm sweater. The sunny days skyrocket into the 70's, but a damp 55°F foggy evening can easily chill inland types.

APCG 2000 ARCATA MEETINGS

**Humboldt State University, Arcata, CA
Meeting Registration Form**

Deadline: July 1, 2000

Name & Affiliation _____

(As you want it to appear on name tag)

Address _____

Email _____

Phone _____

Registration

Before 7/1

After 7/1

Regular APCG Member	\$55 _____	\$65 _____
Regular Non-Member (includes membership)	\$70 _____	\$80 _____
Student APCG Member	\$25 _____	\$30 _____
Student Non-Member (includes membership)	\$40 _____	\$45 _____
Accompanying Family Member	\$20 _____	\$20 _____

Field Trips – Thursday, September 14

Stone Lagoon Kayak with Center Activities, includes lunch (9 AM – 4 PM)	\$30 _____
A Cutting Edge Timber Excursion with Chris Haynes, includes lunch (8 AM – 5 PM)	\$25 _____
A (Super) Natural History with Jim Wanket, includes lunch (8 AM – 5 PM)	\$25 _____
Arcata Walking Tour with Lynn Jones (2 – 5 PM)	\$5 _____

Meals

Thursday Night Barbecue:	salmon _____	steak _____	\$14 _____
Friday Box Lunch: sandwich, chips, soda, and fruit			\$5 _____
Saturday Box Lunch: sandwich, chips, soda, and fruit			\$5 _____
Saturday Women's Network Luncheon			\$6 _____
Saturday Night Awards Banquet:	pasta _____	chicken _____	\$20 _____
Student Meal Deal (includes Barbecue and Banquet: indicate meal choices above)			\$24 _____

TOTAL \$ _____

- ✓ There is a \$10 service charge for refunds through September 1; no refunds after September 1
- ✓ Make checks payable to **APCG 2000**
- ✓ Send this form and payment by July 1 to: Stephen Cunha/APCG 2000, Department of Geography, Humboldt State University, Arcata, CA 95521

FEATURE ARTICLE

FEATURE ARTICLE (Continued from page 1)

where feasible and dry farming elsewhere. This landscape spread as ranchos were granted. The Central Valley and Sierra Nevada foothills were explored, filling in the map. Missions, ranchos, hides and tallow were symbols of this first period.

American traders came to coastal California early in the 19th century. Some kept diaries, among them William Shaler (1810), Alfred Robinson (1829), and Richard Henry Dana (1840). Americans began to settle in 1841. After the Rockies, Great Basin, and Sierra Nevada, the well-watered valleys seemed an earthly paradise. Letters sent east shaped the American image of California. Fremont's reconnaissance (1844), the Mexican War (1846-48), and Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (1848) culminated in American control. Epic changes followed the cry of gold at Sutter's mill on the American River spreading gold fever to Americans, Mexicans, Europeans, Chileans, and Chinese. New impressions were added from diaries and chronicles, guidebooks and maps, and stories by Mark Twain, Bret Harte, and Alexandre Dumas, Jr. The gold rush captured the world's imagination, California's population exploded. Settlers brought tastes and tools, cities grew, architecture, economy, and society mirrored the East. San Francisco, the Sierra foothills, Delta and Central Valley were added to the image. Social control deteriorated, prices skyrocketed, land ownership ignored, and the rancho disintegrated. California's image became bimodal: the urban, mining and agriculture of the Bay area, interior valleys and foothills versus the central and southern coast "cow counties." In the later 19th century, farmsteads were built, towns founded, livestock gave way to cereal grains, wheat and barley covering coastal and interior valleys. Deciduous orchards and vineyards were planted in central California, while subtropical citrus and grapevines transformed southern California. Industries developed; lumber, flour, and wine were exported and farm implements, textiles, clothing and shoes were produced and consumed. Maritime and overland passenger and mail service bound state to nation. In 1869, at Promontory Point, Utah, California was connected by rail. The Southern Pacific entered southern California in 1876. Railroad companies offered low fares, free tours, boosting real estate for tourists and retirees. A bungalow among citrus groves heavy with fruit, snow-capped mountains in the backdrop, advertised California. "Black gold" was added to the Golden State image following oil discoveries in late 19th century southern California. Gold, grains, and oranges were symbols of the second half of the 19th century.

In the early 20th century, economic, political, and social forces reshaped California's image. Agriculture expanded and intensified as ancillary industries grew. Mining, lumbering, petroleum oscillated through "booms" and "busts." Industries attracted by climate and scenery, such as motion pictures and airplane manufacturing, made California home. Hollywood gave actors "star" status initiating the cult of celebrity. However, California was more than kleig lights, palm trees, and evangelists. The service sector increased, tourism, retirement, and health gained prominence. Los Angeles and San Francisco became radiobroadcasting centers. The image

of California incorporated Japanese, Filipino and Mexican minorities. As with the Chinese earlier, they were discriminated against, particularly during times of economic stress. None matched the 'thirties Great Depression. John Steinbeck's writings, and movies from them, added scenes of the Central Valley, Salinas and Monterey Bay. World War II California was gateway to the Pacific Theatre, cornucopia of food, aircraft and ship construction attracting workers from across country. When returning veterans stayed, the suburban "American Dream" was born: a single-family home, two-car garage, plentiful consumer goods and leisure time. California became a "culture on wheels." Hollywood, suburbia, and freeways were symbols of the first half of the 20th century.

In the second half of the 20th century, the image of California underwent accelerated transformation. Television broadcast sitcoms of teens surfing and partying on the beach or cowboy shows set in desert and mountain. The movies, radio, television, and artificial landscapes, like Disneyland, earned the "entertainment capital" title. The post-war demographic explosion soon made California the most populous state. Land went under freeways, housing tracts, and shopping malls producing environmental concerns; pollution increased. Research, aerospace and electronics made California first in defense spending. The 'sixties were a decade of student revolts, anti-war activism, and "sex, drugs, and rock & roll." Such clashed with middle-class aspirations of a home, cars, a job that paid for luxuries that had become necessities, and leisure time to vacation at home and abroad. Vietnam ended and increased consumerism spurred the service sector, cruising shopping malls became a favored pastime. California becomes many immigrants dream destination, especially Asians and Latin Americans; demographic change producing one of the first "majority minority" states. Higher education coupled with private and government investments supported the high-tech computer information and biotech industries, engines of much of the wealth created over the last few decades. The symbols of the last half of the 20th century were Disneyland, shopping malls, and Silicon Valley.

The North Coast begins north of the Bay area, encompassing northern Sonoma, Mendocino, Humboldt and Del Norte counties. The "Redwood Empire" is a regional synonym, bisected by the "Redwood Highway" stretch of U.S. 101. Humboldt Bay has been the heart and hearth of the North Coast since discovery and settlement in 1850, and the surrounding Humboldt and Del Norte counties have been the political and cultural entities most associated with the northwest region.

North Coast Physical-Biotic Landscapes

Recollections include driving rain, dense fog and moaning foghorns, raindrops or fog drip on the metal roof, dark gray days giving way to blinding sunshine, broad, flowing rivers, dark green forests and emerald pastures. In history and politics, Humboldt and Del Norte are California counties, but their physical-biotic landscapes show greater similitude with the Pacific Northwest and New England.

The surface is rough; rocky headlands and cliffed coasts, offshore islets and jagged rocks, pounded by murky, steely

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waves (photo of Castle Rocks, north of Crescent City). The Eel, Mad, Klamath and Smith river mouths, as well as Humboldt and Pelican Bay, other smaller lagoons and beaches, are tangled with driftwood. The North Coast Ranges occupy southern Humboldt County. North of the transitional South Fork Mountains, the Klamath Mountains constitute the rest of Humboldt and of Del Norte County.

Weather and climate directly influence the North Coast's physical-biotic landscapes. Northwestern location, at 40 to 42 degrees, puts it right in the track of Pacific storms. Rugged terrain rising to 6000 feet promotes orographic conditions, producing the state's earliest and longest rainy season, as well as its largest rainfall totals. In winter, it snows above 3,000 feet. Cool to mild temperatures, high precipitation, dense fog, high humidity and near constant cloudiness produce ideal conditions for redwood-Douglas fir forests. Wind-sheared coastal trees and shrubs show power of constant sea breezes. Air pollution was seen where mill incinerators belched smoke.

Abundant, high quality water resources are an attribute of the northwest. The land amounts to three percent of the state, yet 36 percent of fresh water runoff. Rivers flow year-round, discharging as much over summer months as rivers elsewhere in the state carry in winter. Drainage systems form dense, permanent networks. Rain provides the most runoff; snowmelt supplying the Trinity-Klamath and Smith with high late spring-early summer flows.

Redwood and Douglas fir are the signature vegetation, composing over 70 percent of plant cover. From north of the Oregon border to southeastern Humboldt County, forests produce a prevailing verdure in contrast with the "green and gold" of California. In groves, the height and density of redwoods diffuse sunlight, shafts of which create a cathedral-like effect. Mosses, lichens and vines drape the thick, deeply rugated trunks of the giants. In the understory, shade-loving ferns and rhododendrons cover the dank, decomposing earth. In contrast, North Coast prairies cover ridge tops and slide-scarred slopes in central and southeastern Humboldt County. Above the fog line over true prairie soils, the balds have been burned by natives for seed and hunting and by Anglos for pasture.

Terrestrial and marine fauna have Pacific Northwestern affinities too. The backcountry has been habitat of mammals, including elk, deer, bear, beaver, fox, cougar and lynx. Fish and sea mammals come from cold, north Pacific habitats. Fur seal, sea otter, sea lion, and whale were overexploited by the mid-19th century. Crab, shrimp, oysters and clams have been exploited commercially, as have salmon and steelhead trout, which spawn seasonally in rivers and streams.

North Coast Historical Cultural Landscapes

Reminiscences include isolation and loneliness: being one of only males in the trailer park; main streets with few pedestrians and empty storefronts; lumber being loaded; trawlers berthing with the day's catch; company towns, sawmills, and lumber yards; rain-slick roads with loaded, speeding logging trucks; odors of sawdust, wood smoke and brake pads; lowing, full-uddered cows grazing on pastures; and farmhouses, barns, and fences built of redwood.

North Coast historical cultural landscapes are the cumulative products of successive cultures living on, exploiting, and modifying the land. Native peoples were first. Resources were plentiful: redwood, cedar and fir to craft plank houses, dugout canoes, and totems; salmon seasonally providing high protein food; forests abundant with elk, deer and plants; and, coasts rich in marine mammals. Territories were small, fragmented and linguistically based, mostly Athabascan or Algonkian languages. Settlements were near the coast or in river valleys near springs. Wealth was accumulated, property, like fishing grounds, could be owned or inherited. Dentalium shells, from Vancouver Island, were currency. The litany of introduced diseases, Indian wars, squatters, and forced reservations was no less brutal than elsewhere in 19th century northern California. It is ironic that recreation and tourism has recently featured native guides and traditional festivals, such as the annual "Big Foot" celebration.

The Spanish imprint was a few place-names. Ships under Bodega and Hecata entered and named Trinidad Bay in July 1775; the last visit was by Francisco de Eliza in 1793. Of geographical consequence, the northern limit of Spanish territorial claims was 42 degrees, which became California's northern boundary. Boston trader William Shaler (1804) and Russian-American Company sea-hunters under Jonathan Winship (1806) landed at Trinidad Bay. Hudson's Bay trappers under Peter Ogden (1826) traced the Trinity River to its Klamath mouth. Jedediah Smith led Rocky Mountain trappers along the river, which bears his name. In 1849 the Gregg-Wood party, American miners from the Trinity diggings, attempted to reach the coast. In early 1850, ships left San Francisco to find Trinidad and the way into the Trinity mines. The Laura Virginia, under Lt. Ottinger, sailed north to Crescent Bay, then south entering Humboldt Bay in mid-April. Second mate H. H. Bunhe named it for the great German geographer-naturalist, Baron Alexander von Humboldt.

The North Coast was the only sizeable stretch of coastal California settled by Anglo-Americans. Dependent on imports, the pioneers waited for everything from colonists to

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foodstuff. From the Humboldt Bay hearth, settlers spread into the Eel and Van Duzen, Bear, Mattole, and upper Klamath River valleys. Crescent City, founded 1853, became the coastal link to the Trinity mines and the city of Del Norte county. The settlers held ideas of how places ought to look, what they should be named, and quickly set about transforming the wilderness to a humanized landscape. In Humboldt County, mines and ranches were located in the uplands, farms on the river valleys and bay plains. Eureka became the region's urban center by the 1860's, a status it retains. Communities had a distinctly Anglo-American, particularly New England appearance, as seen in Ferndale on the Eel River or Eureka's Carson Mansion. Another New England artifact, the covered bridge, spanned a dozen North Coast rivers. Toponyms were a cultural feature mirroring Anglo-American regional dominance. Analysis of Humboldt and Del Norte U.S.G.S. topographic sheets showed 94 percent of the place-names were English or American in ethnic or geographic origin; less than 1 percent Spanish or Mexican; 4 percent of indigenous origin; and more than 1 percent of Northwest European or unknown derivation.

In demography and ethnicity, the northwest differed from the image of California. Population numbers and densities were scant. Mid-19th century ethnic groups were New England Yankees, English from the Canadian Maritimes, Scandinavians, Italian-Swiss, and Portuguese. In this century, immigrants entered from the Pacific Northwest, the Central Valley and Sierra Nevada. A fresh start has always been possible on the frontier, and northwestern California retains the look and personality of a frontier.

Isolation and seclusion have been other defining qualities of a frontier. The North Coast, distant from San Francisco, was and is as far north and west as one can go in California. Water transportation made Humboldt Bay the major harbor between San Francisco Bay and the Columbia River. Impeded by steep slopes, flowing rivers and wide valleys, road construction and maintenance was difficult. The Northwest Pacific Railroad was completed in 1914, the next year autos appeared, and the state highway (now U.S.101) was opened in 1920. Air service to Eureka-Arcata and Crescent City remains limited. Proximity to Oregon and remoteness from much of California has forged many ties with the Pacific Northwest.

Economic activities were initiated on the North Coast during the first decade of settlement. As on other frontiers, mining, lumbering, and fishing were the extractive economies. Lumbering early became the regional base and agency of landscape modification. Many miners had been lumbermen in

New England or the Great Lakes; they began to cut softwoods near the coast where wood was in demand and land needed clearing. In 1853 the redwood industry began around Humboldt Bay, where trees grew to tidewater. A converted steamer grounded at Humboldt Point was the first sawmill. The giant size and weight of redwoods challenged, but pioneer lumbermen prevailed. Innovations were the "bedding system" to prevent splintering, band saws to cut the huge logs, and "steam donkeys" and logging railroads to move timbers to mill. Northwestern California led in lumber and forest products through the 1960's. Even with resources depleted, small mills gone, large mills consolidated, and endemic unemployment, lumbering remains the regional economy, spurring environmental issues and activism.

Crop and livestock raising were among the first production economies. Experimentation resulted in the production of legume, root and hay crops, mainly for fodder. Deciduous orchards, berry patches, and truck farms supplied local markets. In the early 20th century, imported lilies and daffodils, native azaleas and rhododendrons became nursery crops. The cultivation and distribution of marijuana has major economic and cultural significance making Humboldt County part of the "Emerald Triangle." Dairying and stock-raising trace back to 1851. Differentiation between the two systems occurred in the mid-1860's, when Anglo dairymen with improved milk breeds moved into the river bottoms, and others settled the upland prairies to raise sheep, cattle, horses and hogs. Dairy farms were two-story wooden houses, barns, milking parlors and storage facilities, silos, corrals, and fences; stock ranches had most of these plus water troughs, salt licks, and barbed-wire fenced pastures sculpted with terraces. The North Coast is the southerly extension of the Pacific Northwest agricultural region.

Tourism and recreation, long regional economies, have been increasingly important. Campers visited as early as the 1880's; since the 1920's, tourist numbers and impact have increased. In the 'sixties, county planners looked to tourism and recreation as the economic engine of future development. Tourists come for backpacking, fishing and hunting, hiking in redwood groves or parks, camping along the scenic coast, visiting historical monuments, or antiquing in historic towns. Touristic and recreational activities have created a landscape of motel rows, bed and breakfast inns, fishing facilities, hunting lodges, and tours of lumber company towns. A Samoa Cookhouse meal or Carson Mansion visit have become integral to "the North Coast experience."

Summary and Invitation

The North Coast is part of California, yet isolated from it. The physical-biotic landscape is one of bold coasts and rough mountains

(Continued on next page)



Student Awards and Travel Grants

To encourage papers and posters by students at our annual meeting and recognize and reward meritorious student scholarship, the Association annually presents several awards. The awards are: 1) President's Award for an Outstanding Paper by a Ph.D. Student; 2) President's Award for an Outstanding Paper by an M.A. or M.S. Student; 3) President's Award for an Outstanding Paper by an Undergraduate; 4) Harry and Shirely Bailey Award for an Outstanding Paper by a Ph.D. Student; 5) Tom McKnight and Joan Clemons Award for an Outstanding Student Paper; and 6) President's Award for an Outstanding Student Poster Presentation. Each award is \$100. To be eligible, a presenter must be an APCG member, submit a short abstract to the Program Chair *Judy Walton*, Department of Geography, Humboldt State University, Arcata, CA 95521, and a 3-5 page extended abstract to *Mark Wilson* (see directory on page 2 for address); and present the paper or poster at the annual meeting. The APCG Awards Committee evaluates both the extended abstract and the

(Continued on page 14)

FEATURE ARTICLE *(Continued from page 12)*

interrupted by river valleys, fringed by beaches, bay plains, and lagoons. Dark green forests of redwood and Douglas fir cloak mountains and valleys, with prairies in the uplands and pastures on the river and bay plains. Cool, rainy, humid conditions have produced a land of many perennial streams and rivers. Regional fauna exhibit a northwesterly orientation.

The historical cultural landscape has been unique. The natives were akin Northwest Coastal cultures in economy, material culture, and worldview. The Spanish had only passing contact. The North Coast became an American frontier upon discovery in 1850. Settlements and toponyms were Anglo in origin. Houses, barns, sky-piercing church steeples and covered bridges were built of wood in New England styles. Scandinavian, Italian-Swiss and Portuguese settlers soon joined the few Anglos. Remote and isolated, all depended on water connections; modern land transport entered in early 20th century. The economies were extractive: mining, lumbering and fishing. Lumbering has been the regional economy of principal significance and landscape modification. Crop cultivation has never been as important as dairying and stock-raising until the marijuana boom. Exploiting natural and cultural resources, tourism and recreation have become of increasing importance.

As geographers, we share a holistic tradition grounded in our critical understanding and appreciation of locations, places, regions, patterns and processes, spatial relationships and interconnections as they have evolved on earth through time. This essay is intended as background for APCG members attending the Arcata meeting.

Herbert M. Eder, Professor of Geography and Environmental Studies, California State University, Hayward 94542-3000, heder@csuhayward.edu

APCG ELECTIONS *(Continued from page 5)*

strengths of this organization. For one thing, I share the belief of many that we need to let more people know about the extremely valuable resource that is the APCG and to bring more people into the Association. The extension of our constituency should include all in the community of practicing geographers (no matter where they practice), the general public and, a particular concern of mine, both undergraduate and graduate students. There are many ways to do this and the APCG has made great strides in the past. Having been in the business of program development for most of my professional life, I believe that, given the amazing resource pool that is the APCG membership, further progress toward achieving these goals can be made. Space is scarce, so--please give me a call (775) 784-6999 or at chexline@unr.edu and I'd be happy to exchange thoughts on the issues.

SPECIAL FEATURE *(Continued from page 4)*

necessary, invite and lead individuals engaged in discussion out into the hall in order to clear the room for the next paper session.

VI. *On Being a Traffic Officer*

- (1) As discussed above, the timekeeper must use the time cards to show speakers when time expires. Speakers must conclude the paper immediately after the one-minute card, the yellow light appears. Speakers must edit the remainder of the talk and move to the end. The red light, or final card, means STOP! Speakers cannot run the red light or plead for extra time.
- (2) It is the session chair's top priority to be a good traffic officer. If the speaker does not or cannot stop, one MUST pull the offender politely, but firmly, off the road. Standing up and moving to the podium usually will accomplish this. If need be, however, politely interrupt and move on to the next speaker.
- (3) If the session chair fails to be a good traffic officer, the last speaker in a session will not have enough time. At the Association of American Geographers annual meeting in 1981, for example, a long-winded, dull speaker and an incompetent session chair destroyed an academic paper. The last speaker, a Berkeley graduate student, had no time to present his dissertation research. Instead, he could only introduce himself and his subject matter briefly, and invite interested persons to remain after the session for discussion. It happens too frequently

Session chairs are vital contributors to the success of the APCG annual meetings. If one is a good host and traffic officer, one's valuable efforts will be little noted but much appreciated.

Terry Simmons, Attorney at Law, 403 Flint Street, Reno, Nevada 89501, terry@simmons.reno.nv.us

International Conference GIS in Education

California State University, San Bernardino (CSUSB) is collaborating with the industry leader in GIS software, ESRI, plus the Association of American Geographers and the National Council for Geographic Education to host the first International Conference in GIS Education on July 17 - 19, 2000 on its campus. The conference is targeted to K-12 educators, college and university faculty and administrators. "This is a tremendous opportunity to supply educators with hands-on educational experiences that will enable them to instruct their students on the use of geographic information systems (GIS) and geographic knowledge," says Charlie Fitzpatrick, ESRI Schools and Libraries Administrator and conference planning committee member. "GIS is growing and becoming universal technology for business, government, the environment and non-profit organizations. The sponsors recognize this and have organized an event that will aid teachers in preparing their students accordingly," he said.

Over 700 educators and administrators are expected to attend this premier event where they can: learn how GIS can be integrated and applied to a variety of disciplines and perspectives; participate in hands-on training and demonstrations; view informational and resource exhibits; learn how to produce and maintain GIS technology at their institutions.

The registration fee is \$150 and includes registration materials, continental breakfasts, lunches and refreshment breaks. Pre-conference workshops are scheduled for July 15 and 16 and include an opportunity to work directly with the GIS software. Topics are: Introductions to ArcView, Using Spatial Analyst and 3D Analyst Extensions, Using Image Analysis Extension, ArcIMS, ArcInfo, GIS for Libraries, Introduction to K-12 Resources and Introduction to Higher Education GIS Resources. There is an additional fee for these workshops.

For more information or to register, contact the College of Extended Learning at CSUSB, (909) 880-5981 or access <http://cel.csusb.edu/conferences/GIS>.

Nominations for Outstanding Service Award

The APCG acknowledges those members who have supported and enhanced the organization over the years through a variety of activities. The Awards Committee would like to receive your nominations for the 2000 meeting in Arcata. If you would like to nominate someone, submit the name and a short narrative about the person's contributions along with your name and communication addresses to *Mark Wilson*, Chair, APCG Awards Committee (address on page 2).



Thanks to River City Bank of Sacramento for providing all of our banking services and supplies at no cost for the past two and a half years.

APCG Women's Network

Women's Network Receives Donation

Dr. David Miller (Professor Emeritus, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee) and his wife, Enid Miller, have again augmented the Women's Network funds with a donation of \$1500. Their generous donation will be used in the Network's on-going program of travel awards for women students attending the APCG meeting. David and Enid have been frequent supporters of the Women's Network, and have long-standing ties to the West and the APCG. Although they have not been able to attend recent APCG meetings, David and Enid renewed their West Coast connections last December with an extended visit to the Portland area. There, Teresa Bulman (Portland State University) was able to share some of the local geography with them and extend personal thanks for their commitment to furthering the goals of the Women's Network. From all of us in the APCG, thank you David and Enid!

Women's Network Travel Awards

Through the generous donation from David and Enid Miller, the APCG Women's Network is able to offer travel awards to women students (undergraduate and graduate) attending the 2000 APCG meeting in Arcata, CA. The awards will be for up to \$250 in travel funds, plus one year's membership in the APCG. Awardees are not required to give presentations at the meeting but are expected to attend the Women's Network luncheon.

To apply, submit the following materials:

1. Curriculum Vitae
2. One page letter explaining how attendance at the APCG meeting will further your geography career objectives.
3. Letter of support from a faculty member in your geography department.

Please send all materials to: Dr. Teresa L. Bulman, Dept. of Geography, Portland State University, PO Box 751, Portland, Oregon 97207-0751

Deadline: Postmarked no later than June 10, 2000.

STUDENT AWARDS (Continued from page 13)

presentation. The extended abstract submission deadline is August 13, 2000.

The Association also offers 10 travel grants of \$100 each to students who present papers and posters at the annual meeting. Because there may be more applicants than grants, recipients are selected by a random lottery. To be eligible, a student must be an APCG member and present a paper or poster at the annual meeting. Presenters will be notified of their grant before the meeting, and awarded the grant at the banquet in Arcata. The deadline for applications is August 1, 2000.

To obtain applications for travel grants and presentation awards first contact your departmental office or *Mark Wilson*, Chair, APCG Awards Committee (address on page 2).

MEMBERS

Many thanks to the following Contributing Members from 1999 and 2000. The money they contribute more than equals the amount we give in Student Travel Awards. Of the 484 members who have renewed for 2000 as of 3/1/00, fully 16% are Contributing members; their dues making up 28% of the total received. These percentages are significantly increased from last year, providing a welcome financial cushion as we enter the era of University of Hawaii Press publication of our *Yearbook*.

James P. Allen
Brigham Arnold
Daniel D. Arreola
Louise Aschmann
Jaime M. Avila
Charles F. Bennett
James D. Blick
James E. Brooks
Elizabeth K. Burns
Chris Carterette
John A. Carthew
Lisa Chaddock
Bobbé Z. Christopherson
Robert W. Christopherson
Audrey Clarke
Joan Clemons
Dale E. Courtney
Howard J. Critchfield
William K. Crowley
Darrick Danta
Robin Datel
Richard L. Day
Mary Imandt de Jesus
Les Doak
Kevin Donnelly
Gary S. Dunbar
Herbert M. Eder
Tom Edwards
Gary S. Elbow
Lloyd Flem
Larry Ford
Stephen Frenkel
John F. Gaines
Glenn E. Griffith
Jeffrey D. Hackel

Keith Hadley
Tim Hallinan
James W. Harrington
Rick Hartner
John Heppen
Marcia M. Holstrom
Jane Huckins
Steven M. Jett
Tina Kennedy
Max C. Kirkeberg
James S. Kus
David W. Lantis
David Lee
Joseph S. Leeper
Ronald F. Lockmann
Matthew Lofton
Travis Longcore
William G. Loy
Daniel B. Luten
Donald Lynch, Ph.D.
Elliot G. McIntire
Tom McKnight
David H. Miller
Robert L. Monahan
Max Moritz
Jack Mrowka
Alexander B. Murphy
George N. Nasse
Douglas J. Nicol
Stanley F. Norsworthy
Michael J. O'Connor
Betty R. Parsons
J. L. Pasztor
Clyde Patton
Donna Prince
Philip R. Pryde
Diana Richardson
Robert T. Richardson
Christine M. Rodrigue
Jim Rogers
Les Rowntree
Donald A. Schuder
James W. Scott
Sam M. W. Scripter
Lance Sentman
William W. Speth
Dale Stradling
Harold L. Throckmorton
Michael Tripp
Donald E. Vermeer

Philip L. Wagner
Hartmut Walter
John E. Westfall
James W. Wickes
John A. Wolter
Martha Works
Robert A. Young

Welcome to the following 36 new members who joined between 10/20/99 and 3/10/00:

Cindy Atchison
Narinder Bansal
Diane T. Bessere
Matthew Bronner
Margaret M. Buchanan
Roslyn Case
Nick Deal
Russell M. DeWalt
Melissa Diamanti
Ryan Dickinson
Lee H. Espinole
Tracey Ferguson
Bruce R. Gervais
Kristina Halmal
Erik E. Holscher
Samanthe Kadar
Tina M. Koonce
Chris Kramer
Charles Luchterhand
Laszlo Mariahazy
Prof. Grant Meyer
Max Moritz
Stacey Moskoff
Lon Ottosen
Kelly Pohl
Laura Rebai
Debra J. Reynolds
Kelly Rothman
Dan Scollon
Lance Sentman
Pamela Sonn
Beau Stephenson
Carrie Tanner
Matthew J. Taylor
Jonathan Triggs
Mark M. Van Steeter

MAP CORNER

Background and Objective

The enclosed map was created as an aid to Herb Eder's feature article, the enclosed Arcata meeting announcements, and those traveling to Arcata in September.

Data Collection and Conversion

The map was put together by overlaying street, railroad, water body, river, and settlement layers, provided from Environmental Systems Research Institute, upon 1:250,000 Digital Elevation Models (DEM) from the USGS. Four DEMs were downloaded from http://edcwww.cr.usgs.gov/glis/hyper/guide/1_dgr_demfig/states/CA.html and converted into a

single TIFF image in ArcView 3.2. The TIFF image was placed behind the various vector layers within the software.

Output and Disclaimer

The enclosed map was printed on a Hewlett Packard 4000 printer at 1200 dpi. Most of the labelled features are mentioned in either the featured article or in the meeting announcements. My knowledge of the area is rather limited, so I apologize in advance for any location errors.

Michael Schmandt, California State University, Stanislaus

APCG MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

Founded in 1935 by a gathering of geographers including graduate students and faculty from universities, normal schools, and junior colleges, the Association of Pacific Coast Geographers has a long and rich history promoting geographical education, research, and knowledge. Members gather at the annual meetings for social and intellectual interaction. They receive the annual *Yearbook*, first printed in 1935, that includes abstracts of papers from the meetings and a number of full-length peer-reviewed articles. Members also receive the bi-annual newsletter *Pacifica*. Since 1952 the APCG has also been the Pacific Coast Regional Division of the Association of American Geographers, serving AK, AZ, CA, HI, ID, NV, OR, WA, BC, and YT.

Questions about membership should be directed to Bob Richardson at the address below, or phone (916) 278-6410, fax (916) 278-7584, or e-mail apcg@csus.edu. Visit our web site at <http://www.csus.edu/apcg/index.html> for various tidbits about the organization and for a new member application form.

ANNUAL DUES

The APCG has always been known for its low cost of membership: Regular \$15; Joint (2 people at same address) \$18;

Student and Retired \$8; Contributing \$20 or more (any contribution over \$15 is tax deductible). Joint members receive only one *Pacifica* and one *Yearbook*.

Dues are paid on the calendar year. Unless you indicate otherwise, checks dated before November 1 will be credited to the current year, while those dated after November 1 will be credited to the next year. Only current year members receive the *Yearbook*. Current members will be sent a membership renewal notice at the end of the calendar year.

HOW TO JOIN THE APCG

Send your check payable to "APCG," along with your name and address to the return address shown below. We can only accept checks in US dollars. For our next Membership Directory, please also indicate your title and affiliation, phone, fax, and e-mail. Indicate also if you are interested in the APCG Women's Network and the APCG Applied Geographers Specialty Group. Students must provide some form of proof of current status, such as the name, department, and signature of a faculty professor.

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CSU, Sacramento
Sacramento, CA 95819-6003

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