

## ABOUT THE APCG

## MEMBERSHIP

Founded in 1935 by a gathering of geographers including graduate students and faculty from universities, normal schools and junior colleges, and a few from government and industry, 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 published 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*, first published in Fall 1994. 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.

*Pacifica* is a publication of the Association of Pacific Coast Geographers, a regional division of the Association of American Geographers. The newsletter appears two times a year in fall and spring. The deadline for submission of announcements and reports for the Spring issue is March 1, and for the Fall issue is a fortnight after the conclusion of the annual meeting.

For further information about *Pacifica* contact Sriram Khé at: khes@wou.edu or at 503-838-8852.

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 the APCG web site at www.csus.edu/apcg/ for information about the organization and for a new member application form.

APCG member dues, although raised for 2001, remain modest: Regular \$20; Joint (2 people at same address) \$23; Student and Retired \$10; Contributing \$25 or more (any contribution over \$20 is tax deductible). Joint members receive only one copy of *Pacifica* and one *Yearbook*.

Dues are paid for the calendar year. Unless indicated 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 near the end of the calendar year.

## CORRECT ADDRESS?

Most mailings to members are done using the APCG's Non-Profit authorization. Non-Profit mail is not forwarded, so to be sure you receive your copies of *Pacifica* and the *Yearbook* it is critical that you provide new address information to the Association.

**The Association of Pacific Coast Geographers, Inc.**  
Department of Geography  
CSU, Sacramento  
Sacramento, CA 95819-6003

# PACIFICA



The Association of Pacific Coast Geographers Spring 2006

## INVITING DISCUSSIONS ON HOT TOPICS

We are initiating a new approach of presenting "featured articles": commentaries, and essays that are in a point/counterpoint format. In this issue, Robert Christopherson argues for geographic spatial sciences in research and discussions on climate change on which, he writes, there is a "scientific consensus on anthropogenically forced climate change". Donald Anthrop counters that "there is no scientific consensus that human activity is the proximate cause of global warming over the past century". Alec Murphy weaves together geographic illiteracy, Harvard, and Iraq.

Members have multiple options to choose from in order to join the discussions: email the respective authors; email APCG members at the listserv address of "Apcg-l@sonoma.edu"; submit to the editor a rejoinder for possible publication in the Fall 2006 issue of *Pacifica*. If you are interested in starting a new "thread" of debates for future issues, please check the *Pacifica* website for topics that were suggested by fellow members of the APCG.

### Point: Climate Change and the New AAG Resolution

**Robert Christopherson**  
Professor Emeritus, American River College  
email address: bobobbe@aol.com

In the year since my article in *Pacifica*, Spring 2005, "Global Climate Change: A High Latitude Perspective for Geographic Science," much has transpired further confirming the scientific consensus on anthropogenically forced climate change. These scientific findings reinforce political actions in the international law embodied in the Kyoto Protocol and Rulebook. Of course within the consensus, there is uncertainty that demands additional research, which is the strength of the scientific method we practice. I welcome this opportunity to share with you a sampling of scientific evidence followed by the related dramatic news from the 102nd annual meeting of the Association of American Geographers (AAG) in Chicago, March 7-11, 2006.

First, we have new data from the Dome-C ice core on the East Antarctic Plateau, which is part of a 10-country European Project for Ice Coring in Antarctica (EPICA).

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### Counterpoint: The US, Carbon Emissions, and the Kyoto Protocol

**Donald Anthrop**  
Professor Emeritus, San Jose State University  
Email address: dfanthrop@yahoo.com

Robert Christopherson's thesis seems to be that certain and catastrophic climate change is upon us and only Kyoto can save us from certain doom. In the first place, contrary to Mr. Christopherson's assertion, there is no scientific consensus that human activity is the proximate cause of global warming over the past century.(1,2) Geologic records show that the earth has been much warmer and much colder many times in the past [including the recent past] than it is now. We have undisputed evidence that the earth's ice has been melting for the last 10,000 years or so. Obviously, human activity had nothing to do with this.

Since the late 1980s, when theories about human-induced global warming began to raise alarm in environmental circles, the environmental movement's political patrons have treated global warming as an international emergency.

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## IN THIS ISSUE

- 1 **Climate Change** A discussion on whether all the discussion on this is simply "hot air" or if it is indeed a "cold" reality.
- 2 **President Jenny Zorn** stresses the need for diversity in the discipline, and urges members to reach out to schools.

4 **Elections:** Meet the Vice President candidates

9 **Students:** Opportunities for you!

15 **Urgent Need:** Editor for Yearbook

## APCG ANNUAL MEETING IN EUGENE

At the University of Oregon, September 6-9, 2006  
Register online at <http://apcg.uoregon.edu>  
Details on pages 7-10.

# APCG DIRECTORY

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

**President:**  
Jenny Zorn  
Department of Geography  
CSU, San Bernardino  
San Bernardino, CA 92407  
909-880-7500  
jzorn@csusb.edu

**Vice President:**  
Kate Berry, Chair  
Department of Geography  
University of Nevada, Reno  
Reno, NV 89557-0048  
775-784-6344  
kberry@unr.nevada.edu

**Secretary/Treasurer:**  
Robert Richardson  
Department of Geography  
CSU, Sacramento  
Sacramento, CA 95819-6003  
916-278-6410  
916-278-7584 (fax)  
richardsonrt@csus.edu

**Past-President (ex-officio):**  
James Allen  
Department of Geography,  
CSU, Northridge  
Northridge, CA 91330-8249  
818-667-3519  
james.allen@csun.edu

**AAG Councillor (ex-officio):**  
Stuart Aitken, Dept. of Geography  
San Diego State University  
San Diego, CA 92182-4493  
619-594-6498  
saitken@mail.sdsu.edu

## PUBLICATIONS

**Yearbook**  
Editor: Darrick Danta  
Department of Geography  
CSU, Northridge  
Northridge CA 91330-8249  
818-677-3522  
ddanta@csun.edu

**Pacifica**  
Editor: Sriram Khé  
Department of Geography  
Western Oregon University  
Monmouth, OR 97361  
503-838-8852  
khes@wou.edu

**Archivist:** Andrew Bach  
Center for Geography  
Western Washington University  
Bellingham, WA 98225-9085  
360-650-4774 (office)  
andybach@cc.wvu.edu

**APCG Website:**  
Chris Lukinbeal, Dept. of  
Geography, Arizona State Univ.,  
Tempe, AZ 85287  
480-727-8198  
Christopher.Lukinbeal@asu.edu

## COMMITTEES

**Awards Committee:**  
James Keese, Chair  
Social Sciences Department  
CalPoly, San Luis Obispo  
San Luis Obispo, CA  
805-756-1170  
jkeese@calpoly.edu

**Women's Network:** Vicki Drake,  
Chair  
Coordinator, Geography  
Santa Monica College,  
Santa Monica, CA 90405  
310-434-8652  
drake\_vicki@smc.edu

**Applied Geographers Specialty  
Group (including BIGG):**  
Terry Simmons, Coordinator  
Attorney at Law  
P.O. Box 5125  
Reno, NV 89513  
775-322-3333  
Terry@environment-lawyer.com

**Membership Committee:**  
Vincent Del Casino, Chair  
Department of Geography  
California State University  
Long Beach, CA 90840-1101  
562-985-4978  
vdelcasi@csulb.edu

**Margaret Trussell Scholarship:**  
Wei Li, Chair  
Asian Pacific American Studies  
Arizona State University  
Tempe, AZ 85287-4603  
480-727-6556  
wei.li@asu.edu

**Nominations Committee:**  
Nancy Wilkinson, Chair  
Department of Geography  
San Francisco State University  
S.F., CA 94132  
415-338-1439  
nancyw@sfsu.edu

**Mexican American Undergraduate  
Student Grant Committee:**  
Daniel Arreola, Chair  
Department of Geography  
Arizona State University  
Tempe, AZ 85287-0104  
480-965-4794  
daniel.arreola@asu.edu

**Cultural Geography Fieldwork  
Scholarship Committee:**  
Paul Starrs, Chair  
Department of Geography  
University of Nevada, Reno  
Reno, NV 89557-0048  
775-784-6930  
starrs@unr.nevada.edu

**2006 Local Arrangements:**  
Alec Murphy  
Department of Geography  
University of Oregon  
Eugene, OR 97403-1251  
abmurphy@uoregon.edu

# PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

## Diversity in Geography

### Jenny Zorn, California State University, San Bernardino

In recent years geography and geographers have made continuous efforts to address issues of diversity in the discipline. The AAG established the Race, Ethnicity, and Place Conference in an effort to examine research on ethnicity. This year it is November 1-4 in San Marcos, Texas. The APCG recently announced a new scholarship for Mexican American students in an effort to create more opportunities for students.

As we examine the reasons for a lack of diversity in the discipline one of the problems identified is a lack of role models and a lack of diversity in the pipeline. That pipeline is hollow through elementary schools, middle schools, high schools, community colleges, undergraduate institutions, graduate programs, tenure track faculty appointments, and administrative positions. We need to attract a more diverse population at all levels.

As we consider our outreach and marketing efforts to attract students we should concentrate on reaching out to schools with diverse student populations. Recent research in higher education indicates that one of the key elbow joints in that pipeline is in middle school. We must get to the parents of middle school students and help them understand how their children can go to college and what it takes to succeed. So, focused efforts at ethnically diverse middle school students and their parents could yield results for geography.

Mentoring students is another important factor for retention. For example, at the university level we have many opportunities to support our Latina/o students. Two national organizations are specifically focusing efforts in this area: HACU, Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities (see <http://www.hacu.net>) and AAHHE, American Association of Hispanics in Higher Education (see <http://www.aahhe.org>).

HACU organizes a conference every year, this year it is October 28-31 in San Antonio, Texas. The focus of the conference is to help students identify internships and prepare for the job market. Numerous federal agencies and private employers send their recruiters to the conference for students to visit in the Exhibits Hall. Students can walk away with jobs and/or internships.

I've found this to be an experience of a lifetime for students, especially Latina/o students. We take a group of students from CSU San Bernardino each year, and I receive thank you notes saying it was an opportunity of a lifetime for some who have never flown on an airplane, never ate a sit down meal, never stayed in a fancy hotel, or never been out of San Bernardino or southern California. That alone is worth the effort, but they also land internships and jobs.

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# NEW AND CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS

Welcome to the following 11 new members who have joined (or rejoined\*) since the last list was prepared for the Fall 2005 issue of *Pacifica*. (Asterisk denotes past membership.)

Stephanie Andersen  
Byron M. Gessel  
D. A. Giles  
Alyssa Joyce  
Jill Lear  
Rodney McNally  
Jessica Miller  
Diana Muncy  
Bev Passerello  
Matt Rosenberg\*  
Laura Wisecaver\*

Many thanks to the following Contributing Members from 2005 and 2006. Of the 505 members who have renewed or joined for 2006 as of 3/14/06, 18% are Contributing Members (slightly down from same time last year). Of total dues received so far for 2006, Contributing Members have paid 35% Looked at another way, Contributing Members have paid \$2065 more than if they were Regular Members--and twenty have not yet renewed. At Phoenix

the APCG gave travel grants totalling \$1535 and President's awards totalling \$600. These important grants and awards will not be possible extra money provided without the by Contributing Members.

Mitchell A. Alford  
James P. Allen  
Brigham Arnold  
Daniel D. Arreola  
Louise Aschmann  
Martin Balikov  
Steve Bass  
Charles F. Bennett  
Kevin S. Blake, Ph.D.  
Warren R. Bland  
James D. Blick  
Joseph Calbreath  
Lisa Chaddock  
Robert W. Christopherson  
Bobbé Z. Christopherson  
Mark & Christy Cook  
Pamela Corcoran  
Howard J. Critchfield  
William K. Crowley  
Darrick Danta  
Robin Datel  
Carolyn M. Daugherty  
Mary Imandt de Jesus  
Vincent J. Del Casino, Jr.  
Dennis J. Dingemans  
Kevin Donnelly  
Gary S. Dunbar  
Tom Edwards  
Richard A. Eigenheer  
Christopher H. Exline  
Tracey Ferguson  
Lloyd Flem

Larry Ford  
Barbara E. Fredrich  
Robert E. Frenkel  
Donald Gauthier  
Barbara Gleghorn  
Reginald Golledge  
Glenn E. Griffith  
Jeffrey D. Hackel  
Joan Hackeling  
Keith Hadley  
Tim Hallinan  
Dr. Bill Hamilton  
James W. Harrington  
James P. Harris  
Gary Hausladen  
John Heppen  
Fred Hirsch  
Cynthia M. Hohbach  
John E. Isom  
Sharon G. Johnson/Edell  
Samanthe Kadar  
Tina Kennedy  
Earl W. Kersten  
Sriram Khé  
William A. Koelsch  
James S. Kus  
David J. Larson  
Joseph S. Leeper  
Larry L. Loeher  
Matthew Lofton  
William G. Loy  
Donald Lynch, Ph.D.  
Robert MacLeod  
Andrew Marcus  
Sallie Marston  
Margaret McCrea  
Elliot G. McIntire  
Peter H. Meserve  
David H. Miller  
Laura K. Moorhead  
Alexander B. Murphy  
Betty R. Parsons

Clyde Patton  
Duilio Peruzzi  
David A. Plane  
Cari Pogan  
Gregory J. Poseley  
Donna Prince  
Philip R. Pryde  
Robert T. Richardson  
Loretta Rose  
Les Rowntree  
Gundars Rudzitis  
Randall Rush  
William Russell  
Dan Scanny  
Michael Schmandt  
Donald A. Schuder  
James W. Scott  
Debra Sharkey  
Larry Simón  
Everett G. Smith  
William W. Speth  
Norman R. Stewart  
Dale Stradling  
Nancy Summers  
Carlos Tovaes  
Michael Tripp  
Donald E. Vermeer  
Philip L. Wagner  
Hartmut Walter  
Barbara Wanish  
Keith Douglass Warner  
Dorismae Weber  
Walter Wehtje  
James W. Wickes  
Nancy Lee Wilkinson  
Matthew Winston  
Martha Works  
Joanne Scott Wuerker  
Robert A. Young  
Terence Young

## NEW APCG YEARBOOK EDITOR NEEDED

The APCG *Yearbook* seeks an editor to replace Darrick Danta who resigns after serving two terms, editing ten volumes. The APCG is searching for an editor with a broad background and interests in geography, and who will work to strengthen the bonds that tie the Pacific Coast region together.

The duties of editor, for a five-year term, include maintaining the editorial board, identifying potential manuscripts and research for the *Yearbook* by attending paper presentations at professional meetings and other venues, working with authors to edit manuscripts, and working with the copy editor.

Strong candidates for the position would possess an excellent command of the English language, a critical eye in editing, excellent organizational skills, and a strong history of peer-reviewed publications.

The APCG pays for a professional copy editor who produces the layout. With the *Yearbook's* increased exposure through participation in the MUSE project the editor can play a significant role in shaping the character and quality of the *Yearbook*.

Those interested in applying for the editorship, which begins with the 2007 edition, should submit the following application packet:

- 1) cover letter stating your interest
- 2) letter of recommendation
- 3) statement of vision for the *Yearbook*, what you would bring to the *Yearbook*, and any relevant editing experience.

Direct inquiries, or applications packet, to:  
Jenny Zorn (jzorn@csusb.edu)  
CSU-San Bernardino  
5500 University Parkway, San Bernardino CA 92407



**Cultural Geography Fieldwork Scholarship**

The Association of Pacific Coast Geographers (APCG) announces the continuation of an annual tradition — a competition for a \$500 award for Cultural Geography Fieldwork.

There is an early deadline for the Cultural Geography Fieldwork Scholarship - 01 June, this year. The goal of the awards committee and the donor is simple: We would like students who receive this award to have the \$500 available to them by the time quarter-based college and universities let out for the summer. Recipients can use the funds right away, and would then be able to present at least preliminary results at the September APCG meeting in Eugene, Oregon (for 2006).

1. The intention is to award a geography graduate student pursuing a master's or doctoral degree in cultural geography in a department of geography in the APCG region. (Applications from outside the region cannot be considered this year.)
2. Applicants must be members of the APCG.
3. One award will be made each year. The award committee may choose not to award in a given year if proposals are judged unworthy.
4. Application requirements:
  - a. Proposal from the applicant not to exceed 1000 words. Proposal must include project title, topic to be investigated, the context of research, methods, and a brief budget that explains how the award will contribute to student field research for a master's thesis or doctoral dissertation.
  - b. Two letters of recommendation, including one letter from the applicant's major advisor that certifies the student will apply award to field research in cultural geography.
5. Award recipient will be required to present a paper or poster about the field research supported by the award at the APCG meeting at the meeting immediately following the award. In addition, the award recipient must write a brief summary of the field research findings for *Pacifica*. Recipient must acknowledge the Cultural Geography Fieldwork Scholarship from the APCG in any publication based on the supported field research. Publication in the *Yearbook of the APCG* is encouraged.
6. Submit three copies of the proposal and request letters of recommendation be sent directly to the Chair of the Cultural Geography Fieldwork Scholarship of APCG. Deadline for receipt of proposals is 01 June 2006. Applicants will be notified in late June, and a check delivered shortly thereafter, which will also allow the award recipient will be feted at the annual meeting banquet.

Submit both a hard copy and an electronic copy of the application to the chair of the Cultural Geography Fieldwork Scholarship Committee:

Paul F. Starrs, Department of Geography

**Geography Bowl at the AAG in Chicago**

APCG's World Geography Bowl Team walked away from the national competition at the AAG meetings in Chicago with the best record for winning the coin toss that determines which team goes first, having won all but one coin toss! The questions played to our strong suits with a series of questions centered on Arizona. With two ASU students we were looking good. Then a series of National Parks questions were asked. Again, we were looking good with one of the student's dissertation focused on ecology in the National Parks. Amazingly we failed to answer any of the Arizona or National Parks questions correctly!

Assistant Coach, Teresa Bulman devised a different strategy as we moved to the latter rounds of the competition: "Focus less on winning the coin toss and more on answering the questions correctly," she advised. When that strategy failed Head Coach, Jenny Zorn tried monetary bribes of the score keeper and judge.

Mounting a comeback fueled by "The Wave" performed by the APCG's large fan base (the largest in the competition) the APCGers roared back and took sixth place. The impressive comeback stoked the fires of the team which began strategizing for the Eugene preliminaries and the finals in San Francisco, where the home field advantage should prove the key to victory. (Just don't ask any California questions!)

The team had two undergraduate students Vienne Vu (CSU Fullerton) and Lee McAuliffe (USC), and the following graduate students: Casey Allen (ASU), Shasta Ferranto (UN Reno), Matthew Fockler (UN Reno), John Gallo (UC Santa Barbara), and Yolanda Youngs (ASU). They received financial support from both the AAG and the APCG for their participation on the team. Congratulations on a great evening of fun!

Chris Lukinbeal from Arizona State University will be the coach for the next year's World Geography Bowl team.

University of Nevada,  
Reno, NV 89557  
contact info: 775.784.6930, or starrs@unr.edu

In 2006 please send applications and letters to Starrs at  
1717 Arlington Blvd., El Cerrito, CA 94530

**..... President's message continued from Page 2**

The AAHHE was formerly known as the Hispanic Caucus of the AAHE (American Association of Higher Education). After 75 years of existence, the AAHE closed down last year. As a result, the Hispanic Caucus renamed itself and organized its first meeting on its own this winter. Next year's meeting is in Costa Mesa March 8-10. It is a great mentoring group for encouraging and supporting Latina/os in higher education. It is focused on getting more Latina/os in the pipeline and in leadership positions in higher education. It's a great opportunity for lone Latina/os in a discipline such as ours, to find a network of support, la familia. The conference has research presentations on the latest findings and is a great opportunity for our graduate students and young faculty to identify a support network for them in their early careers as they navigate in their own colleges and universities.

Today's environment in higher education is increasingly one of marketing and recruiting. We can't simply sit back and expect to build a strong and reputable department for the students to be drawn towards. To survive we must go find them to help them see how geography might just be the right place for them while we make sure that geography is a right place for them by mentoring and supporting them.

**Geographic illiteracy led us to be hoodwinked into war**

By Alexander Murphy

Originally published as an op-ed in the Chicago Sun-Times  
March 18, 2006

Amid all the recriminations over the disaster in Iraq, no one has placed the ultimate blame where it properly belongs: with the president of Harvard University. No, not poor hapless Larry Summers, but his predecessor, James Conant, who announced in 1948 that "geography is not a university subject."

That pronouncement lies behind both the American schoolchildren who locate North Korea in Australia and an administration that thought of Iraq as a contemporary, interchangeable counterpart of the Japan and Germany of the 1940s.

During the course of the 20th century, geography virtually disappeared from elementary and secondary schools, and it was abolished at some of the nation's leading universities. This has served to undermine our capacity to understand America's role in the world or to consider how something as basic as ethnic distributions might be relevant in our foreign engagements.

Only a geographically illiterate public could have been hoodwinked by the characterizations of Iraq spouted in Washington at the time of the invasion. Yet even "educated" opinion -- normally a brake on the worst sort of policymaking stupidity -- could not and did not act as a brake because it, too, was uneducated.

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**Committee List 2005-2006****Awards Committee**

Chair: Jim Keese  
Cal Poly, San Luis Obispo  
Greg Bohr  
Cal Poly, San Luis Obispo  
John Carrol  
CSU, Fullerton

**Distinguished Service Award Committee**

Chair: Robin Datel  
CSU Sacramento  
Roger Pearson  
Institute of the North

**Women's Network**

Coordinator: Vicki Drake  
Santa Monica College

**Applied Geographers Specialty Group (including BIGG)**

Coordinator: Terry Simmons  
Attorney at Law

**Membership Committee**

Chair: Vincent Del Casino  
CSU Long Beach  
Michael Schmandt  
CSU, Stanislaus  
Martha Works  
Portland State University

**Margaret Trussel Scholarship**

Chair: Julie Cidell  
California State University at San Bernardino

**Mexican American Undergraduate Student Grant**

Chair: Dan Arreola  
Arizona State University  
Bev Passerola  
John Passerola

**Nominations Committee**

Chair: Nancy Wilkinson  
San Francisco State University  
Vicky Lawson  
University of Washington  
David Plane  
University of Arizona

**Cultural Geography Fieldwork Scholarship Committee**

Chair: Paul Starrs  
University of Nevada, Reno  
Larry Ford  
San Diego State University  
Susan Hardwick  
University of Oregon



### Jim Keese

Assistant Professor of Geography, Social Sciences Department, Cal Poly State University, San Luis Obispo. Ph.D. (1996) University of Arizona, M.I.M. (1989) American Graduate School of International Management, B.S. (1987) Cal Poly, SLO.

**Service to Geography:** APCG Annual Meeting Coordinator, 2004; APCG Awards Committee Chair, 2006; APCG Awards Committee Member, 2001-2005; APCG Budget Committee, 2005; CGS Student Paper Awards Committee, 2001, 2004; Editorial Review Boards, Human Ecology and The California Geographer.

**Professional Experience:** I have been a faculty member at Cal Poly since 1998, initially teaching Geography and Economics, and then receiving a permanent appointment in 2003. I have spent three years in Latin America with experience in thirteen countries. The cultural, economic, and political linkages between Latin America and the Pacific Coast region are profound and increasing. At Cal Poly, I am leading an effort to establish a Latin American Studies program, which includes a minor, a study abroad program in Cuzco, Peru, and an internship program. I have also taken students to Mexico (three times) and to Spain. I have received two teaching awards. Previously, I worked in the Farm Advisor's office for UC Cooperative Extension, focusing on watershed management and water quality.

**Research Interests:** My main research interest is on NGOs in Latin America and Ecuador, specifically on sustainable agricultural development in indigenous communities and on decentralization and NGO/municipal government collaboration. My current project focuses on identifying and assessing tropical montane forests in the Ecuadorian Andes. I have also completed research on watershed management in the Morro Bay area.

**Publications:** I have publications in Human Ecology; Development in Practice; Ecuadorian Studies; Here to Help: NGOs Combating Poverty in Latin America; The California Geographer; Encyclopedia of Environment & Society; Encyclopedia of World Geography; and Cántaro.

**Goals:** Since my first annual meeting in Flagstaff, I have thoroughly enjoyed being a part of the APCG. The professionalism and collegiality of the members, along with the intimate setting of our meetings, provide a wonderful environment for professional development, exchanging ideas, and establishing friendships. A strong annual meeting keeps us coming back. In a leadership position, I would also promote and publicize Geography's central role in international education, giving special attention to raising awareness about the vital relationship between Latin America and the US. Within this context, I would emphasize the need to build connections with the Latino population in the U.S. It's an honor to be considered for a leadership position, and I look forward to the opportunity to serve.

### Darrick Danta

Professor of Geography, California State University, Northridge. B.A. (1977) and M.A. (1981) in geography from California State University, Northridge, and a Ph.D. in geography (1985) from the Ohio State University.

**Service to Geography/APCG:** I have been an APCG member since 1978, and have attended most meetings over the past 20 years. I have edited the last nine volumes of the Yearbook, and am nearly finished with v. 10 (which will be my last). I took over the Yearbook when it was two years behind publication schedule, and put out three volumes in the same year; I now have it on a 10 month production schedule, and have worked hard to improve its quality. As Editor, I have been on the Executive Board of APCG for the past nine years and been involved with numerous APCG matters.

I assisted with the organization and planning of the 1994 Northridge APCG meeting; I ran a field trip for it, and also edited the newsletter prior to the meeting. I edited the Newsletter for the Soviet and East European Specialty Group of the AAG for several years. I also was on the Board of the Los Angeles Geographical Society for a few years in the 1980s.

**Professional Experience:** I am Professor of Geography at California State University, Northridge, where I have taught full time since 1985. Over the years I have held membership in the AAG, AGS, APCG, RSA, AMS, WRSA, and PAA; I've attended meetings of most of these organizations. I have working relationships with several geographers in European countries.

I have traveled widely in Europe, both for teaching and research. I have also lived and traveled throughout Australia, and have visited much of the U.S., China, Tibet, and a few other places.

**Research Interests:** Most of my research has focused on understanding the way urban systems develop, particularly in East Central Europe; and on the landscapes of cities produced under socialism. Other interests have been the expansion of the European Union and rebuilding the Balkans. More recently, my interests have turned to various geographies of the San Fernando Valley.

**Publications:** My publications have dealt with topics of urban and economic geography of Europe. I have co-edited three books, written and co-written 20 book chapters, published ten research articles, and made over 30 professional presentations.

**Goals as VP of APCG:** To assist the President and others in the functioning of APCG; facilitate publication of Pacifica and the Yearbook; and ensure the smooth operation of annual meetings.

...Anthrop, continued from Page 12

taken from Table 1, Annual Estimates of the Population of the U.S. and Puerto Rico: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2004, [NST-EST 2004-01], Census Bureau, Released December 22, 2004.

Energy consumption data taken from Table 2.1, Energy Consumption by Sector, Monthly Energy Review, April 2005, DOE/EIA-0035(2005/04).

8. A BTU [British Thermal Unit] is defined as the heat required to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit. Energy consumption in the U.S. is usually expressed in terms of BTUs. One quadrillion [10<sup>15</sup>] BTUs is called a "quad".

9. Table H1, World Carbon Dioxide Emissions from the Consumption and Flaring of Fossil Fuels, International Energy Annual 2003, DOE/EIA, Released July 11, 2005.

10. Table 4, Immigrants Admitted by Type and Selected Class of Admission: Fiscal Years 1986 – 2003, Yearbook of Immigration Statistics: 2003, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Homeland Security.

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

..... Murphy, continued from Page 3

In a world where Iraq was little more than a blank space in most people's minds, few were in a position to point to the obvious once America moved in: the importance of strengthening institutions such as the Iraqi army that promoted state nationalism (not recognized); the strategic advantages that could come from securing Iraq's borders against foreign intruders (not prioritized); the need to guarantee a sharing of oil revenues given the lack of significant oil fields in Sunni areas (not considered); the value of showing that the United States had no long-term military designs on Iraq (not only ignored, but undercut as plans went ahead for new military bases).

The blinders that got us where we are today have not disappeared. The debate centers on what is going on inside Iraq itself. Yet what are the implications of the invasion of Iraq for the larger geopolitical picture? What impact has it had, for example, on America's influence in Southeast Asia? What role does Iraq play in widening the geographic scope of violent extremism?

The crisis in Iraq should not distract us from the gravity of such questions. Unless they become the focus of attention, the administration can continue to claim, without challenge from significant segments of the electorate, that Iraq is at the leading edge of the war on terrorism.

The absurdity of this claim becomes clear when one considers that the Iraq invasion has been used relentlessly and effectively by those seeking to undermine American influence in other parts of the world. Al-Qaida sympathizers from Europe have gone to Iraq, and then returned to Europe in a position to wreak more havoc than they ever could have imagined without the training Iraq had provided them. We cannot have a serious discussion of the role of Iraq in the larger terrorism picture if such matters are not part of the conversation.

In a world where the gap between political rhetoric and reality is growing by the day, public accountability is impossible in the absence of a basic level of global understanding and inquisitiveness. There will always be differences of opinion on policy initiatives, but the Iraq venture has been conducted and promoted through a combination of on-the-ground illusions and unasked questions -- all made possible by a geographically challenged general population.

The results now lie starkly before us. If we are to salvage anything reasonable from the wreckage and avoid similar policy pitfalls in the future, we can no longer let political grandstanding trump serious consideration of the cultural, political and environmental character of the contemporary world.

Alec Murphy's email address: [abmurphy@uoregon.edu](mailto:abmurphy@uoregon.edu)



**Table 2**  
**Carbon Dioxide Emissions from the Consumption and Flaring of Fossil Fuels 1990–2003\***  
(Million Metric Tons)

Region	1990	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
US	5002	5651	5815	5733	5772	5802
Western Europe	3659	3696	3780	3846	3845	3896
Former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	4630	2972	2998	2985	2998	3099
China	2241	2905	3033	3190	3273	3541
India	588	932	998	1010	1013	1025
World	21,402	23,175	23,849	24,140	24,465	25,162

\* Data taken from International Energy Annual, 2003, DOE/EIA, released July 11, 2005

Since developing countries are exempt from constraints on carbon emissions under Kyoto, it becomes pretty obvious from Table 2 who gets hurt. Selection of the year 1990 as the base year for determining caps on future carbon emissions was no accident. As the table clearly shows, between 1990 and 1999 there was a sharp drop in carbon emissions in Eastern Europe due to the collapse of the FSU, and carbon emissions in Western Europe, were essentially flat, due largely to fuel switching. The availability of North Sea gas and subsequently pipeline gas from the FSU permitted this fuel switching. [Oil produces less CO2 per million BTU of energy produced than coal, and natural gas produces less than oil.] In addition, and of great importance, is the fact that most countries in both Eastern and Western Europe have stable or declining populations. I have long suspected that the European's enthusiasm for Kyoto stems much less from their concern for the environment than it does from a desire to gain a competitive advantage over the U.S. in world trade. If the U.S. were to ratify Kyoto, the movement of U.S. manufacturing offshore would accelerate with the attendant loss of manufacturing jobs in the U.S. but with no corresponding reduction in worldwide carbon emissions.

The Bush administration is correct in its assessment that Kyoto is a badly flawed treaty that would do serious economic harm to the U.S. while doing essentially nothing to reduce world-wide carbon emissions. Indeed, the Energy Information Administration's [EIA] projections show that China's carbon dioxide emissions will increase from 3,541 million mt in 2003 to 5,905 million mt in 2012.(15) This 2,364 million mt increase constitutes a 67% increase. EIA's estimates show that during the same period carbon dioxide emissions from all of the world's emerging economies are expected to increase by 4,590 million mt or 47%(12) In contrast, the 465 million mt increase that we calculated for the U.S. represents only an 8% increase. More importantly, the 4,590 million mt increase projected for the world's emerging economies is three times the required reduction that Kyoto would impose on the U.S. During the last four years, China's electrical energy production has been growing 14% per year.(16) China is adding approximately 750 Mw of electrical generating capacity every week—almost all of which is coal-fired.(16,17) Furthermore, many coun-

tries that signed on to Kyoto are now finding the emissions caps impossible to meet at costs that are anywhere near acceptable.(4,14) In 2003 Japan's carbon emissions were 12% above 1990 levels while Canada's were 23% higher and Spain's were 41% higher.(17)

In its World Energy Outlook 2005, the International Energy Agency [IEA] estimates that energy-related carbon dioxide emissions will exceed 37,000 million mt in 2030—an increase of 52% over 2003 levels.(18) Developing countries will be responsible for almost three-quarters of the increase. The increase in emissions from China alone will exceed the increase in emissions from all OECD countries and Russia combined.

Both energy consumption and carbon emissions in the U.S. are being driven almost entirely by population growth, which is fueled largely by immigration. If the environmentalists were really interested in restraining carbon emissions in the U.S. instead of making politically correct noises in support of the Kyoto Protocol, they would be campaigning for a moratorium on immigration.

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.... Continued on Page 13

In November 2005, scientists reported analysis to 650,000 years B.P. and confirmed that present levels of carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide are the highest in the entire record. Furthermore, the covariation between radiatively active gases and climate previously identified in the Vostok ice core is strikingly evident, further proving the link between climate and greenhouse gases. Overall, the Dome-C ice core is at Marine Isotope Stage 18.4, or 807,000 years B.P., and is going deeper into the past. [See: R. Spahni, et. al., "Atmospheric Methane and Nitrous Oxide of the Late Pleistocene from Antarctic Ice Cores," Science 310 (November 25, 2005): 1317-21; summary by E.J. Brook, "Tiny Bubbles Tell All," pp. 1285-87 in same issue.]

Research established a new "total dissipation index" to rate the potential destructiveness, integrated over the lifetime, of tropical cyclones. This index is a gauge of storm intensity. The new research relates the marked increase in tropical cyclone intensity since 1970 as "...highly correlated with tropical sea-surface temperatures, reflecting well-documented climate signals...and global warming." Among several conclusions, the author stated: "...the near doubling of power dissipation over the period of record should be a matter of some concern, as it is a measure of the destructive potential of tropical cyclones." [See: K. Emanuel, "Increasing destructiveness of tropical cyclones over the past 30 years," Nature 436 (August 4, 2005): 686-688.]

As you know we are in an increased Atlantic storm cycle in terms of numbers, making the enhanced intensity of each storm a serious concern. Several paper sessions and a plenary panel at the Chicago AAG meetings pointed to a strengthening La Niña, further reduced shear effects in the Atlantic atmosphere, and increasing record sea-surface and at-depth ocean temperatures, such symptoms point to a 2006 season that could equal or top 2005. The new forecasts are posted April 1st and will be available after this is published.

As I reported last year, the Arctic Climate Impact Assessment (ACIA), following four-years of multidisciplinary international research concluded in their report Impacts of a Warming Arctic [ACIA, Impacts of a Warming Arctic (London: Cambridge University Press, 2004, ISBN: 0-521-61778-2), p. 2], that human activities are causing significant and persistent changes in climate. The complete ACIA 1042-page science report became available in December 2005 and represents an essential reference work on the high latitudes and climate change. See: Arctic Climate Impact Assessment– Scientific Report (London: Cambridge University Press, 2005, ISBN: 0521865093.)

Increasingly scientists are turning to the high latitudes because global climate change is impacting the polar regions at a far greater rate than middle and lower latitudes. With over 400 project proposals through January 2006, the International Polar Year (IPY), covering two

seasons at each pole from March 2007 to March 2009, is emerging as a significant event in planetary relations. Several sessions at the AAG meeting focused on the important role of geographic science as the integrative discipline central to the IPY process.

Additional developments in Greenland underscore the significance of this emphasis. Ice-loss analysis published in February 2006 is forcing a reappraisal of sea-level rise forecasts—geographers are working on the spatial significance of such change. This is negative news for the global economy, especially if it further reduces adaptation time. The researchers stated, ...the ice sheet has experienced a greater area of surface melting this year than at any time since systematic satellite monitoring began in 1979....This new information on [outlet glacier] velocity change more than doubles the previous estimates of losses from the ice sheet to the global ocean....Total ice sheet loss, combining dynamic losses and deviations from a zero-anomaly surface mass balance, is then 91 (+/- 31) km3 ice/year in 1996, 138 (+/- 31) km3 ice/year in 2000, and 224 (+/- 41) km3 ice/year in 2005. Greenland's mass loss therefore doubled in the last decade, well beyond error bounds.

For comparison, 1 km3 is the amount water Los Angeles uses in a year, so the amount of melt and flow into the ocean is 224 times L.A.'s annual water demand! [See: E. Rignot and P. Kanagaratnam, "Changes in the Velocity Structure of the Greenland Ice Sheet," AAAS Science, February 17, 2006 (v 311, no 5763): pp. 986-90; and in the same issue, "The Greenland Ice Sheet and Global Sea-Level Rise," by J. Dowdeswell, pp. 963-64.]

And finally let's look at an example, among many, of how climate change accelerates biodiversity losses and animal and plant extinctions. Researchers attribute climate change related to global warming with the extinction of 67% of the 110 known species of harlequin frog (Atelopus) between 1975 and 2000. The integrated analysis links temperature increases, cloud-cover changes and albedo-cloud forcing, thus lowering surface temperatures below 25°C (77°F) permitting the sudden increase of an opportunistic skin fungus and decimating this indicator species. The researchers state:

The powerful synergy between pathogen transmission and climate change should give us cause for concern about human health in a warmer world....The frogs are sending an alarm call to all concerned about the future of biodiversity and the need to protect the greatest of all open-access resources—the atmosphere. [See: J. A. Ponds, et. al., "Widespread amphibian extinctions from epidemic disease driven by global warming," Nature 439 (January 12, 2006): pp. 161-67; summary by A. Blaustein and A. Dobson, "A message from the frogs," in the same issue pp. 143-44.] .... continued on page 6



This brings us to the AAG and its actions. John Paul Jones and I posted a "Climate Change Resolution, Scientific Appendix, and Petition" on the web for AAG members to consider. In short order it garnered more than 500 signatures, including at least six entire AAG specialty groups and committees, members of the National Academy of Sciences, and many geographers specializing in climatology, energy, indigenous peoples, and the paleosciences signed, as well as esteemed geographers including Gilbert White. (For reference, see: [http://www.petitionspot.com/petitions/AAG\\_Climate\\_Change](http://www.petitionspot.com/petitions/AAG_Climate_Change))

In response, the AAG Council met in Chicago and considered a resolution. Meetings with the AAG member petitioners resulted in a final version of the resolution that the AAG Council approved and President Dick Marston read into the minutes of the Business Meeting on March 11. Watch for an AAG press release and coverage in future AAG Newsletters. The AAG resolution and action items are in the column to the immediate right.

The AAG makes a powerful statement, emphasized by establishing a committee to prepare "...a formal position paper as a reference document on global climate change." This will place geographic spatial sciences at a focal point, synthesizing diverse findings into composite overlays and a holistic view.

Apparently to avoid directly dealing with the scientific consensus, we are finding skeptics shifting their opposition line to the international law of the Kyoto Protocol and Rulebook. Admittedly, Kyoto is only a modest first step toward slowing the increase in carbon emissions, with the resultant benefits in health and environmental quality, and economic gains. Many energy efficiencies and conservation measures remain unaddressed. Any slowing in climate change will increase the adaptation time available for global societies and economies.

The COP-11 meetings (Conference of the Parties set in motion under the FCCC treaty) held in Toronto last December continues to demonstrate progress in implementing this international law, now entering its second full year in force, without US cooperation. Investigate this for yourself before listening to this latest tactic, as even less-developed countries are discovering benefits and savings garnered from their efforts.

So, here we are with one year until the IPY begins, the 103rd AAG meeting in San Francisco, and with changes in many Earth systems continuing to unfold. The public needs the one discipline with the tools to synthesize the diverse scientific findings from human and Earth systems sciences. The action of AAG members and the AAG Council in approving a climate change resolution, and to form a committee to write a reference document, are timely actions for geographic science.

AAG Resolution Requesting Action on Climate Change  
 WHEREAS, Climate change is a process that constitutes a major threat to Earth's environment and to the well-being of people in all nations;  
 WHEREAS, Geography is an integrative science that synthesizes and analyzes data regarding human-environmental relationships, thereby increasing understanding about global climate change and contributing to more informed policy decisions;  
 WHEREAS, Members of the Association of American Geographers (AAG) petitioned the AAG Council to consider this issue;  
 WHEREAS, Global scientific efforts established a substantial body of evidence and reached a scientific consensus on global climate change, including reports from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and Arctic Climate Impact Assessment (ACIA), among others;  
 WHEREAS, The International Polar Year for science and research takes place from March 1, 2007 to March 1, 2009, focusing on the Polar Regions, which are affected by climate change at a greater rate than middle and lower latitudes; and  
 WHEREAS, Eleven national science academies, including the US National Academy of Sciences, issued a joint statement on June 7, 2005, that calls on world leaders to take prompt action to reduce the causes of climate change, adapt to its impacts, and include the issue in all relevant national and international strategies.  
 THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that, The Association of American Geographers (AAG) affirms the international scientific consensus on climate change, including endorsement of the June 7, 2005, joint statement of the national academies entitled "Global Response to Climate Change";  
 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that, The AAG urges the US Government to take a leadership role in addressing climate change support open scientific debate about the issue, and fully cooperate with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the Arctic Climate Impact Assessment (ACIA) of the Arctic Council, the national science academies, and other governmental and nongovernmental organizations, as well as with the international community of countries, to better scientifically understand climate change and to develop sound policies to attenuate greenhouse gas emissions;  
 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that, The AAG enjoins the US Government to act upon commitments made by the US in the UNFCCC, May 9, 1992, and ratify the Kyoto Protocol and Rulebook that is presently international law;  
 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that, The AAG encourages geographers to continue to engage in climate change research, education, scientific assessments, policy discussions, and political action, as they deem appropriate; and  
 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that, The AAG, as an important representative organization of geographic science, direct its Council and President to establish a committee to draft a formal position paper as a reference document on global climate change.

Governments had to impose restraints on carbon emissions. Incidentally, this agenda was strongly promoted by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [IPCC], established in 1988 by the U.N. Environmental Program and the World Meteorological Organization. It can hardly be called an impartial scientific body. Its chairman, Dr. Rajendra Pachauri of India, habitually attacks anyone who dares challenge IPCC's methods and conclusions.

So, in 1997, the Kyoto Protocol was drafted. The negotiators defined baselines for greenhouse gas emissions and targets for reductions against those standards. But during this whole process, legitimate questions about the human influence on global warming, the potential effectiveness of the proposed emission targets in reducing global warming, the cost effectiveness of the proposed emission targets, and the economic consequences of restraints on energy in the face of burgeoning populations were ignored.(4) Even the IPCC, which likes to include a variety of dubious social benefits in its estimates of carbon mitigation costs, admits, "Estimates of costs and benefits of mitigation actions differ because of (i) how welfare is measured, (ii) the scope and methodology of the analysis, and (iii) the underlying assumptions built into the analysis. As a result, estimated costs and benefits may not reflect the actual costs and benefits of implementing mitigation actions."(5) Indeed, because of the enormous variety of possible strategies for reducing carbon emissions, some of which produce other benefits and some of which do not, cost estimates for carbon reductions on a world or national basis are essentially meaningless. The United States is not bound by the terms of the Kyoto Protocol because the U.S. Senate has never ratified it, even though both political parties have controlled the Senate for various periods since 1997.(6)

In 2003, U.S. per capita energy consumption was 338 million BTU—little changed from 1990 per capita consumption of 339 million BTU and 1974 per capita consumption of 347 million BTU.(7,8) Thus, the 13.6 quad increase in U.S. energy consumption between 1990 and 2003 was due almost entirely to the 41 million people added to the U.S. population during this time period. As a result of this increase in energy consumption, carbon dioxide emissions increased by 800 million metric tons [mt] to 5,802 million mt in 2003.(9)

Of the 41 million people added to the U.S. population between 1990 and 2003, about 12 million were immigrants.(10) However, the effects of immigration are much greater than the 12 million immigrants added. Since immigrants have much higher birth rates and lower death rates than the native-born population, immigrants are responsible for most of the natural rate of increase of the U.S. population of about 0.56 percent per year. [The lower death rate is due to the fact that the average age of immigrants is lower than that of the native-born

population.] Indeed immigration is the reason the natural rate of increase is so much higher in the U.S. than in Europe [0.56 percent in the U.S. versus 0.0 percent in Europe.]

We have calculated estimates for the U.S. resident population for years 2005 to 2020. The results are shown in Table 1. In calculating these estimates we used a natural rate of increase of 0.56 percent per year, which is the average during the five-year period 1999 – 2003.(11) In addition, we have assumed legal immigration will average 865,100 in fiscal years 2005 – 2010, and 794,700 thereafter.(12) It is worth noting that the estimates shown in Table 1 are in good agreement with and slightly more conservative than the Census Bureau estimates. The Census Bureau estimates for 2012 and 2020 are 314.281 million and 335.805 million respectively.(13) From the data in Table 1 we see that between July 1, 2003 and July 1, 2012 the U.S. resident population is projected to increase by 23.2 million. If per capita energy consumption remains constant at 339.4 million BTUs, U.S. energy consumption will increase by 7.87 quads as a result of this population growth. In 2003, the U.S. energy supply had a carbon intensity of 59.02 million mt of CO2 per quad.(14) If the energy source mixture remains the same, 7.87 quads of additional energy will increase CO2 emissions by 465 million mt. We saw earlier that U.S. carbon dioxide emissions in 2003 were 5,802 million mt. Therefore, if per capita energy consumption and the energy source mix remain the same, U.S. carbon dioxide emissions will increase to 6,267 million mt in 2012.

Table 1	
Estimated US Resident Population 2005-2020 *	
Year	Estimated US Population (Millions)
2005	296.165
2009	306.344
2013	316.541
2017	326.894
2020	334.813

\* Estimates were derived using a natural rate of increase of 0.56% per year and an assumed uniform immigration of 865,100 each year through 2010 and 794,700 in each subsequent year.

Carbon dioxide emissions for the period 1990 – 2003 for the world and selected regions are shown in Table 2.(9) The Kyoto Protocol requires developed countries to reduce greenhouse gas emissions 5.2 percent below 1990 levels by 2012. The U.S. would have to reduce its emissions to about 4,742 million mt—24 percent below the projected level of emissions in the year 2012.

.... continued on page 12



## Field Trips

All guided field trips are Saturday, September 9, 2006, and depart from the University of Oregon campus. The cost of each field trip will be listed on the conference website. Exact pickup and location times will be announced at the Welcome Event on, September 6.

*Oregon Coast Landscapes and Hazards*

Leader: Patricia McDowell, University of Oregon

Time: 8am to 5 pm

This trip will focus on the biophysical landscape of the Oregon Coast and the increasing understanding of natural hazards on the coast and its population. We will visit the central Oregon coast between Florence and Waldport, a beautiful coastal section that includes both sandy dune beaches and the rocky bay and headland coast. We will visit sites that show how tectonics, sea level change and coastal processes have shaped the landscape. We will examine the potential effects of tsunamis and coastal erosion processes on settlements. Over the last fifteen years, research has shown that this region is subject to large magnitude earthquakes and tsunamis. Several state and local agencies have been active in preparing tsunami hazard maps and raising tsunami awareness. We will examine these efforts and talk with local officials to understand how the tsunami hazard is being addressed.

*Historical Geography of the Southern Willamette Valley*

Leader: Donald G. Holtgrieve, University of Oregon

Time: 8am to noon

Join us for an excursion into Oregon's agricultural heartland for this half-day trip that investigates rural and urban landscapes of the scenic Willamette Valley. Stops along the way include a visit to historic Boston Mill (the oldest continuously operating grain mill in the U.S.), ethnic tourism in Junction City, Harrisburg's river landing, the railroad towns of Halsey and Shedd, and rapidly urbanizing Coburg and environs. We'll stop for a picnic lunch in Brownsville, a typical Valley community caught between an agricultural past and a gentrifying future.

*Ecological History and Stream Restoration in the Southern Willamette Valley*

Leader: Megan Walsh, University of Oregon

Time: 8am to 5 pm

This trip will focus on the fire and vegetation history of the southern Willamette Valley. We will visit the Mt. Pisgah Arboretum, a 209-acre natural area located only a few miles from the University of Oregon campus. The arboretum encompasses a variety of the Willamette Valley's natural habitats- from riparian meadows to oak savannahs and Douglas-fir forests- and is the perfect living laboratory in which to discuss the Valley's ecological history and current conservation issues. We will be hiking to many different

areas of the arboretum (easy-to-moderate difficulty) where we will discuss how vegetation patterns and fire activity in the Willamette Valley have been influenced by climate change and human activity over the past 11,000 years. We will also visit areas where major changes in the vegetation have occurred recently as a result of fire exclusion in the Valley over the past 150 years and look at prescribed burn areas, which were designed to preserve and restore the natural vegetation of the area. Members of the Mt. Pisgah staff will discuss their ongoing conservation efforts, including work on restoring the floodplain habitats along the Coast Fork of the Willamette River and eradicating noxious weeds. We will enjoy a picnic lunch in the arboretum where you will have time to stroll through the water and wildflower gardens.

*Wines of the Southern Willamette Valley*

Leader: Patrick Bartlein, University of Oregon

Time: 1pm to 5pm

Few products simultaneously represent the culture and physical environment of a region better than the wine made there. This tour will visit several of the operations that are contributing to the developing wine industry of the Southern Willamette valley including an urban négociant-style wineworks in the old industrial core of downtown Eugene, and King Estate, a large, organically certified "domaine" with over 300 acres of vineyards, orchards and gardens (<http://www.kingestate.com/>).

*Downtown Eugene Walking Tour*

Leader: Everett Smith, University of Oregon

Time: 10 am – noon

Join us for a two-hour walking tour of Eugene's central business district to examine issues affecting the city's downtown. Once an active zone of retail activity, the city core's function has evolved over the years to include housing, grocery stores, financial institutions, and other economic, social, and cultural activities. Processes of urban change will be emphasized as a key theme of this trip.

**FROM THE SECRETARY/TREASURER**

Back in December, only about six weeks after the Phoenix meeting, Dan Arreola closed the books and sent a check for \$10,912.87 to the APCG, of which \$1,540 was dues for members who joined with their registration, \$500 was return of funds advanced, and the remainder--\$8,872.87--was record-shattering PROFIT.

Thanks to Dan and his many helpers for a fantastic job with APCG 2005.

## Welcome

The Department of Geography at the University of Oregon is delighted to welcome you to Eugene, Oregon, from September 6-9 for the 2006 APCG meeting.

The conference will take place on the University of Oregon campus. The campus provides a lovely setting for our meeting, with its attractive open spaces, harmonious buildings, and collection of some 500 varieties of trees. Most of the sessions will be held at the newly built Lillis Business Complex, just across the street from the Department of Geography. Within a few hundred feet of the meeting site you will find the University's exceptional Jordan Schnitzer Museum of Art. A short walk will take you to trails along the Willamette River, downtown Eugene, and the University's Museum of Natural History.

We have moderately priced rooms reserved at Barnhart Hall, a student dormitory with private bathrooms in each room that is located just four blocks from the meeting site. We also have blocked off rooms at three hotels near campus.

Please plan to join us for the 2006 APCG meetings in Eugene. The weather is usually beautiful in early September, with average high temperatures in the upper 70s, cool nights, and a low probability of precipitation. We think you will find Eugene to be a wonderful location for our annual meeting. We look forward to seeing you!  
Alec Murphy, Coordinator, APCG 2006

**Lodging**

Rooms have been blocked at conference rates for APCG 2006 at a dormitory and three hotels. The hotels are within walking distance of the UO campus.

University of Oregon Housing, Barnhart Resident Hall. Located four blocks from the meeting site. Reserve on-line through the APCG Conference site, \$38.00 for a shared double occupancy, \$48.00 for a single occupancy. These are dorm rooms, but each one has its own bathroom. For additional information about the rooms visit <http://conferences.uoregon.edu/rooms.html> and refer to 'Barnhart Room' graphic. Deadline for reservation is July 15.

Phoenix Inn Suites, 850 Franklin Blvd. Located four blocks from the meeting site. Reserve by calling 541-344-0001 and ask for APCG conference rate, \$89.00 King, \$99.00 Dbl Queen + tax. For additional details visit [www.phoenixinnsuites.com](http://www.phoenixinnsuites.com). Reservation deadline is August 1.

Franklin Inn, 1857 Franklin Blvd. Located about three-quarters of a mile from the meeting site. Reserve by calling 541-342-4804 and ask for APCG conference rate, \$59.00 1-Queen, \$69.00 2-Queens + tax. For additional details visit <http://www.eugenefranklininn.com/>. Deadline for

**Call for Papers, Posters and Sessions**

**Abstracts due: July 15, 2006**

*Submitting Papers & Posters*

If you plan to present a paper or poster, please submit an abstract of 100-200 words by July 15, 2006. Papers are scheduled for 15-minute presentations with 5 minutes for questions. Posters are restricted to 4' x 6' in size. 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.

*How to submit abstracts*

The submission of abstracts and posters must be done on-line using the registration link from the APCG 2006 homepage (<http://apcg.uoregon.edu/>). Instructions for the abstract can be found on the web page. Your abstract or poster submission cannot be processed until you have registered and paid registration fees for the conference. Abstracts (limited to 200 words) are printed exactly as they are received in the program for the meeting and in the APCG Yearbook.

*Organized Sessions*

If you wish to organize a special session, please register your session online by July 15th using the registration link from the APCG 2006 homepage (<http://apcg.uoregon.edu/>).

*Digital and other media*

Digital projectors compatible with standard formats will be available in each room, and there will be a PC laptop, with Powerpoint and Word on it, available for presenters. It is crucial for presenters to bring an electronic copy of their presentation on a CD or USB drive in order to copy their presentation onto the laptop attached to the projector. We cannot attach personal laptops to the projection equipment. Please familiarize yourself with the software before presenting. You are strongly encouraged to bring backups and hard copies (transparencies) for all digital media. Standard overhead projects will also be available. Slide projectors can be made available if requested via email by August 15, 2006 (send to: [apcg@uoregon.edu](mailto:apcg@uoregon.edu)).

*Student Paper or Poster Competition, Travel Grants*

Each year the APCG offers certificates and monetary awards in several categories to outstanding student papers and posters presented at the annual meeting. Application forms and detailed information on student paper competitions and travel grants at <http://apcg.uoregon.edu/>. Additional details on grants for students can be found on Pages 8 and 9 of this issue also.

reservation is June 30.

Days Inn, 1859 Franklin Blvd. Located about three-quarters of a mile from the meeting site. Reserve by calling 541-342-6383 and ask for the AAG group rate, \$70.99 Queen and 74.99 King + tax. For additional details visit [www.daysinn.com](http://www.daysinn.com). Deadline for reservation is August 1.



**Annual Meeting Tentative Schedule**

Wednesday, September 6	
Registration	4pm-8pm
Welcome barbecue	5pm-7pm
Opening Session	7pm-8:30pm
Thursday, September 7	
Executive Committee Breakfast	7am-8:30am
Registration	8am-5pm
Exhibitors	9am-5pm
Paper Session	8:30am-10am
Paper Session	10:15am-noon
Lunch	noon-1:30pm
Department Chair's Lunch	noon-1:30pm
Paper Session	1:30pm-3:15pm
President's Plenary Session	3:30pm-5pm
President's Reception & Poster Session	5:00pm-6:30pm
Night in Eugene (no host)	7pm-
Friday, September 8	
Registration	8am-5pm
Exhibitors	9am-3:30pm
Paper Session	8:30am-10am
Paper Session	10:15am-noon
Lunch	noon-1:30pm
Women's Network Lunch	noon-1:30pm
Paper Session	1:30pm-3:15pm
Geography Bowl	3:30pm-4:30pm
Business Meeting	4:30pm-5:30pm
Banquet	7:00pm-10:00pm
Saturday, September 9	
Registration	8am-noon
Field trips	8am-5pm

**Applied Geography Opportunities in Eugene**

The APCG Applied Geographers Committee invites you to join us at the 2006 APCG annual meetings on the University of Oregon campus in Eugene. All geographers are welcome. Independent scholars, applied geographers, based on and off the campus, exiled scholars, retired or professors emeriti, and graduated graduate students are welcome. We encourage program suggestions of all kinds. Please e-mail me at [terry@environment-lawyer.com](mailto:terry@environment-lawyer.com) or at [terry@environmentalmediation.org](mailto:terry@environmentalmediation.org).

We encourage all applied geographers and independent scholars to contribute papers and posters on all relevant subjects. (I want to hear some new, thoughtful, and unusual papers.) You know how to do it. Contact the APCG Program Committee at the University of Oregon for formal details as described elsewhere in this newsletter.

The Applied Geographers Committee will hold a short

**New Travel Fund for Mexican American Undergraduates**

A new travel grant fund to help make it possible for worthy Mexican American students interested in geography to attend APCG annual meetings has been established. This fund is particularly appropriate for the APCG because students of Mexican ethnic origin constitute the largest ethnic population in our region that is underrepresented in Geography. Our goal is to build an endowment so as to earn interest that would support two or more annual grants of \$150 each. Awards are to be applied to travel, accommodation, and registration expenses at APCG meetings.

The Mexican American Undergraduate Student Grant Fund (MAUSGF) will operate like the APCG Women's Network travel grants. Recipients would not be required to present papers because the purpose of the grant is to encourage attendance at the APCG by students who might otherwise not be able to attend.

Approximately \$1,000 has already been pledged. We hope APCG members will respond with further contributions to support this worthy cause. Send checks to Secretary/Treasurer Bob Richardson, Department of Geography, CSU Sacramento, Sacramento, CA 95819-6003, payable to the APCG but earmarked Mexican American Undergraduate Student Grant Fund. John and Bev Passerello and Dan Arreola have agreed to serve as the committee to evaluate applications and make awards.

Application requires two steps: 1) a statement about the student's interests in geography and the student's Mexican family background, and 2) a supporting letter of reference from a faculty member. The deadline for receipt of applications and letters of reference is July 1, 2006 for award and travel to APCG 2006 in Eugene, Oregon.

We would also appreciate your circulating this announcement to your faculty and asking them to encourage worthy students to apply to:

Daniel D. Arreola, Chair  
APCG Mexican American Travel Grant Committee  
Department of Geography  
Arizona State University, Tempe AZ 85287-0104

business meeting, probably on Friday afternoon. More generally, we encourage leaders, on and off the campus, from Arizona to Alaska, to recruit your colleagues in your local communities for regular professional activities on campus or downtown. Creative leaders and participants are welcome and needed within the APCG also. Please contact me with your ideas and suggestions.

Terry Simmons, J.D., Ph.D.  
Coordinator, Applied Geographers Committee  
[terry@environment-lawyer.com](mailto:terry@environment-lawyer.com) (775) 329-3399

**STUDENT PAPER OR POSTER COMPETITION**

Papers by students are a significant portion of the presentations at our annual meeting. To encourage this activity, and to recognize and reward student scholarship, each year the APCG offers certificates and monetary awards for outstanding student papers and posters presented at the annual meeting. The APCG annually presents seven awards:

- 1) Tom McKnight and Joan Clemens Award for an Outstanding Student Paper, \$250
- 2) President's Award for Outstanding Paper by a Ph.D. Student, \$150
- 3) Harry and Shirley Bailey Award for Outstanding Paper by a PhD Student, \$150
- 4) President's Award for Outstanding Paper by a Master's Student, \$150
- 5) President's Award for Outstanding Paper by an Undergraduate Student, \$150
- 6) Committee Award for Regional Geography, \$200
- 7) President's Award for Outstanding Poster Presentation, \$150

The awards are open to undergraduate and graduate students who are APCG members. To enter the paper or poster competition, students must complete the following steps:

- 1) Register for the conference and be a member of the APCG.
- 2) Submit a short abstract (200 word max) as outlined above to the coordinator in Eugene Oregon by July 15th.
- 3) Submit an extended abstract (1,250 word max) AND a student paper and poster competition application form to Jim Keese at [jkeese@calpoly.edu](mailto:jkeese@calpoly.edu) by August 1, 2006.

The paper or poster must be presented at the annual meeting. Papers and posters may be co-authored if all are students. Evaluation is made by the APCG awards committee based on the extended abstract and the presentation. For more information about the student competition and travel grants, as well as application forms, contact Jim Keese, [jkeese@calpoly.edu](mailto:jkeese@calpoly.edu), (805)756-1170, or check the web-site at [www.csus.edu/apcg/awards.htm](http://www.csus.edu/apcg/awards.htm).

**TRAVEL GRANTS FOR STUDENTS**

To encourage student participation, the APCG will commit \$3,000 to travel grants of \$150 each, except for students from the Eugene area who will receive registration fee grants of \$35 each, and students from the Corvallis area will receive grants of \$50. If grant applications exceed the \$3,000 total, recipients will be selected by a random lottery.

To be eligible for a travel grant, a student must be an APCG member and must present a paper or poster at the annual meeting. However, you do not need to be entered into the paper/poster competition to be eligible for a travel grant. Winners will be notified by August 7, 2006, and will be

**APCG WOMEN'S NETWORK**

At last year's annual meeting in Phoenix, the Women's Network awarded 5 travel grants, in the amount of \$150.00 each. The Women's Network invites all faculty members of the APCG to nominate an outstanding female undergraduate or graduate student for a Women's Network Travel Grant to attend next year's meeting in Eugene, Oregon. The Margaret Trussell Scholarship Committee also invites masters and doctoral candidates in the APCG service area to apply for the Trussell Scholarship. Look for the official announcements in this spring edition of the Pacifica.

Nominations must be postmarked by May 1, 2006 and should consist of a brief paragraph outlining the student's interests and abilities in geography. Please ask your student nominee to provide the Women's Network with a one-page statement detailing why they want to attend the meeting and their current interests and goals in the field of geography. Students need to include a phone number and address, as well as a current e-mail address, with their one-page statement. Recipients will be notified in June.

The Women's Network will be having a no-host luncheon Friday, September 8 at the Fall conference in Eugene, Oregon, at which time the award recipients will be asked to speak about their interests and goals and how the Network might assist them in reaching those goals.

The Women's Network seeks and encourages financial contributions from the APCG membership for its travel grant fund. The travel grant provides an opportunity for female students to attend a regional conference by awarding the recipients \$150 towards registration fees and travel costs associated with the meeting, plus a one year membership to the APCG. It is not necessary that the student give a paper; rather, the monetary award provides an opportunity for a student to gain experience from attending a major regional meeting. This initiative is funded through contributions to the Women's Network of the APCG. Please send donations in honor of your mentor to Bob Richardson.

Send nominations by APCG members and student statements (and any questions) to:

Vicki Drake  
Earth Science Department, Santa Monica College  
1900 Pico Boulevard, Santa Monica, CA 90405  
Office Phone (310) 434-8652  
[drake\\_vicki@smc.edu](mailto:drake_vicki@smc.edu)

awarded grant checks at the banquet in Eugene.

Travel grant applications can be emailed, mailed, or faxed to Jim Keese, [jkeese@calpoly.edu](mailto:jkeese@calpoly.edu), and must be received by August 1, 2006. To obtain additional information, the mailing address, and applications for travel grants and student awards, go to [www.csus.edu/apcg/awards.htm](http://www.csus.edu/apcg/awards.htm) or contact Jim Keese, [jkeese@calpoly.edu](mailto:jkeese@calpoly.edu), (805) 756-1170.