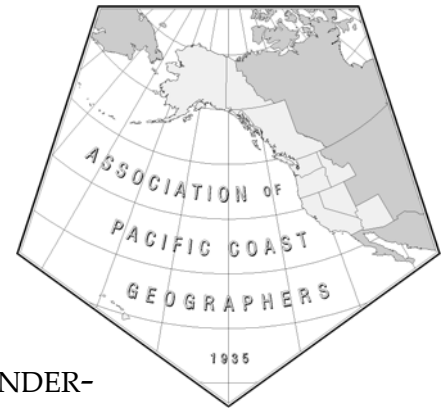


PACIFICA

The Association of Pacific Coast Geographers Fall 2003



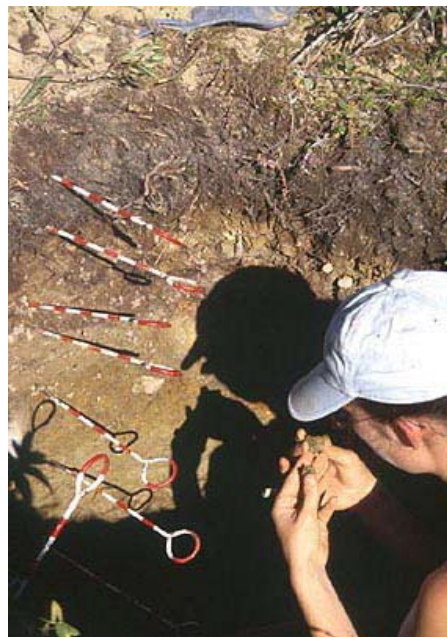
THE BEST "LIED" PLANS: ENGAGING UNDERGRADUATE PARTICIPATION IN FIELDWORK

Andrew J. Bach

Introduction

It was 6 A.M., and rain pelted my tent on a chilly May morning. I was six hours from home and an hour from civilization. Thirty-seven students slumbered nearby, when they awoke they would probably have the same thoughts as me: The prospect of hiking three kilometers through the rain, digging holes in the ground, recording soil and vegetation data; can I roll over and make this class just go away? As the instructor, the answer, of course, was no. I must get up and motivate the students to hit the trail in order to complete a class project. Luckily, I had anticipated such a scenario. Rain, early mornings without coffee, long hikes, hard work; all these difficulties of fieldwork were surmounted by detailed planning and enthusiastic promotion.

Fieldwork is a much-heralded component of the geographical tradition. My educational and professional experience firmly lies in this tradition; however, several trends can keep undergraduates out of the field, especially cost (of travel and loss of income) and time conflicts. I feel that to attract students away from weekend activities one must engage the student in fieldwork by justifying to them that the experience will be worthwhile. This is not always an easy task when most students are working or partying their way through school. Once the students are involved in the field experience, it is critical to have the affair well planned. While fieldwork can be marred by the unexpected, you can



anticipate the expected and have the students prepared. This will ensure the event runs smoothly and students will come away with a good experience, paving the way for better student involvement in your academic program.

This paper describes a field project from an introductory soils course taught in spring 2001. Looking at soils in the field is a necessity, since the physical details of soils cannot be readily reproduced in a class or lab setting. Convincing students that crawling into a muddy hole will help them learn does not always work. So I conceived a plan to inspire the class about looking at soil in the field. I used geography as a starting point, by selecting an extraordinary environmental setting for the field project. Then I fully developed a research project for the class, including hypotheses to be tested and provided ample background information. I followed the lead of television and peppered advertisements for the project throughout lectures, overemphasizing several aspects with the aim to entice the students into the field. The combination of preparation and marketing resulted in a hugely successful field experience.

Geographic Setting

Your mental map of the Olympic Peninsula's west slope is probably blank or perhaps covered with temperate rainforest or clear-cuts. It is likely blank because the area is relatively remote (even from Seattle) and there really is not much going

(Continued on page 6)

THIS ISSUE

- 1 FEATURE ARTICLE Undergraduate Fieldwork**
This is the second consecutive feature article focusing on fieldtrips. *Andrew Bach* presents a different approach as he engages his students in research, plans every aspect of the trip, and markets--perhaps with some fabrication--the fieldtrip to his students.
- 2 PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE Gossamer**
What is the connection between gossamer and the APCG? *David Plane* will tell you.

- 3 MINUTES OF THE PORTLAND BUSINESS MEETING**
- 4 TREASURER'S REPORT**
- 5 SAN LUIS OBISPO MEETING ANNOUNCEMENT**
- 5 RECAP OF PORTLAND MEETING**

insert **SOIL HORIZONS** by Andrew Bach

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- 2004 San Luis Obispo, California Sept. 8-11, 2004
2005 Phoenix, Arizona

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

"Gossamer"

David Plane, University of Arizona

At the concluding Saturday Night Banquet of our spectacularly successful 66th Annual Meeting, it was my duty to make the yearly necrology announcements. Last spring, the sole remaining charter member of our Association, Alvena Storm, passed away at the age of 101 (see page 11). The connective fabric of our professional association continues to be spun, but no longer will any threads stretch back to the beginnings.

During a few glorious Indian summer days in Portland spent renewing association with fellow living left coast geographers, I was able to snatch a few moments to ruminate on the meaning and the enduring appeal of the APCG – and of professional associations more generally. I think our proud old Pacific Coast scholarly association is much like gossamer. My American College Dictionary (the same old battered copy I hauled off to college many autumns ago) shows the derivation of the modern word 'gossamer' from the Middle English concatenation of gos(e) + somer, or 'goose-summer.' The term was first used as a name for late mild autumn – a time when goose was a favorite dish. Later the word was transferred to denote, as it does now, "a fine filmy cobweb, seen on grass and bushes, or floating in the air in calm weather, esp. autumn."

Like gossamer, an academic professional organization is really little more than a fine filmy web. Our web is woven of a fabric of inter-scholar interactions, of new or longstanding friendships, and of links through traditions and publications to the past. Like gossamer, the association only comes into view and physical reality for a brief period, during one season of the year. During 'goose summer,' APCG experiences its annual brief moment in the sun.

The timing of our annual gathering is proximate to the most significant date in our yearly cycle of academic life: that day when we re-enter the classroom. APCG meets when we've just returned from the far corners of the planet on summer travels. It reinforces the taking up once again of our craft; it's a familiar mark on our annual cycle of professing, learning, and relearning. To me, the end-of-summer/early-autumn dates enhance the reunion aspects of APCG. It's a gathering of the clan.

I think the beauty of a successful professional association is that it is both ephemeral and enduring. Many of us, once the annual meeting has passed, likely won't think much about the APCG until the time comes to decide whether or not to attend the next year's. Sure, we are reminded of the organization's ongoing existence by the physical arrival of another issue of *Pacifica*, or by the annual delivery of another volume of our comfortably blue, unpretentious looking *Yearbook*. But APCG is not like sex (or wine, as in the case of my predecessor President). Because APCG is not something that we (except possibly Bob Richardson!) keep continuously on our minds. It's at best an intermittent emotion.

And yet, like a favorite holiday, an academic meeting stirs our cockles in part because it is observed regularly, but not too frequently. One of the measures of success of our group is the enduring loyalty of the APCG membership. Whereas perhaps 200 or 300 turn out for an annual gathering, the total membership is several times greater (625 as of 9/10/03 according to Bob's report given in Portland). Such adhering allegiance is not necessarily characteristic of other academic associations.

(Continued on page 9)

MINUTES OF THE APCG BUSINESS MEETING

Saturday, September 20, 2003

Portland State University

Bob Richardson, CSU Sacramento

President Teresa Bulman called the meeting to order at 4:35 p.m. About thirty-three people attended ultimately.

1. Last year's Business Meeting minutes, as published in the Fall '02 issue of *Pacifica*, were approved unanimously.

2. Election results: David Plane is the President Elect, Jim Allen is the Vice President Elect (terms to begin at the close of this Annual Meeting). Over 200 ballots were cast. Teresa announced that Handbooks for Officers will be on the website soon summarizing duties and procedures of the AAG Divisional Councillor, President, Vice-President.

3. AAG Business: (a) AAG Vice-President Victoria Lawson congratulated those who planned the superb Portland meeting and invited all to attend the AAG Centennial meeting in Philadelphia in March. Registration fees are higher than usual because the meeting will be full of special events, including a birthday party for the AAG with free food, drinks, and entertainment. Two books will be published, a retrospect and prospect. She mentioned her three initiatives (healthy departments, task force on diversity, geography and social justice) and invited members to talk with her about them at the reception and banquet later this evening.

(b) Regional Councillor Judy Walton announced that the APCG won last year's membership challenge adding 228 new AAG members. She noted that the Pacific Northwest is a geographic power block with Alex Murphy (UO) AAG President, Vicky Lawson (UW) AAG VP, and Susan Hardwick (UO) NCGE President. The AAG has helped departments in trouble but also would like to help before trouble begins; communicating with AAG is key, either directly or through the Councillor. Judy urged us to support the AAG Centennial Endowment campaign. Finally, Judy noted that a new Councillor will be elected before the 2004 APCG meeting and thanked us for the pleasure and enlightening experience of serving her three-year term. Vigorous applause for her efforts on our behalf ensued.

4. Publications reports: (a) *Pacifica* editor Michael Schmandt could not be present but supplied a handout requesting feedback and submissions of feature articles. He urges us to look at the on-line versions of *Pacifica* which may include color photos and additional materials relating to feature articles. Michael was thanked in absentia for his excellent work. Dan Arreola raised the question of copyright infringement by the new Chrysler *Pacifica*. Our financial worries may be over, or at least we may have an official car of the APCG!

(b) *Yearbook* editor Darrick Danta noted that he has edited seven volumes with three more to go before his term ends. Volume 65 is thinner than normal because there was no President's Plenary session and because the number of submissions was down. He would like more from us. He favors placing the *Yearbook* in MUSE (see below).

(c) Speaking for Archivist Andy Bach, Teresa reports he has not received new materials for quite a few years. Photos from Annual Meeting field trips are welcome (including digital). Programs from recent meetings are also needed.

5. Committee reports: (a) Awards Committee Chair

Dolly Freidel reported a spectacular response this year to the call for applications: 8 BA, 12 MA, and 9 PhD. Teresa had mailed notices to all departments in our region, greatly increasing interest. Dennis Dingemans will replace Dolly as Committee Chair. Larry Ford (a committee member) had suggested grouping student papers into special sessions, but Dolly would prefer to have more committee members so that students and faculty can mix together in sessions.

(b) Membership report: Bob Richardson distributed data showing an increase this year in membership of about 30 and expects a further increase when Martha Works gives him more new members from registration for these meetings. David Plane is particularly interested in boosting membership, through personal contact, in departments whose participation in APCG has been limited, especially those that provide many new faculty in our region. He feels once a person attends an APCG meeting he or she is hooked for life. Don Vermeer noted that he and Joan Clemons (also present) are on the permanent AAG membership committee and asked to be kept informed about membership initiatives we undertake. He added that APCG is their shining light when it comes to membership. Vicky suggested AAG might be able to have a pop-up with their on-line membership linking their members in our region to us—a thought to pursue.

(c) Women's Network report (Dolly Freidel for Jennifer Helzer): the Women's Network Luncheon was very well attended and the six recipients of travel grants who were present spoke briefly about their goals and of their pleasure in being able to attend (see page 10 for more information). Maria Fadiman (Sonoma State U.) agreed at the luncheon to take over for Jennifer as Coordinator of the WN. Future funding of travel grants will require donations, perhaps in honor of a mentor. Joan Clemons and Jenny Zorn plan to send a letter urging donations to WN members.

(d) Applied Geography (Terry Simmons): if you are interested in Applied Geography, defined as you like, please contact Terry and we will do whatever we can as soon as we can.

6. (a) Treasurer's report (Bob Richardson): The Treasurer's Report (see page 4) shows receipts about \$1900 in excess of disbursements, but both are "lumpy." Without Jenny Zorn's profit from last year's meeting we would be nearly \$2000 in the red. But this year we paid large amounts for three volumes of the *Yearbook*, further clouding the picture. Looking just at what should be stable receipts (dues, AAG allocation, and interest) and at ordinary disbursements (grants and awards, *Pacifica*, membership mailings, one *Yearbook*, etc.) we look to be running about \$2800 in the black. Profit from an Annual Meeting would be on top of this. We might consider increasing some expenditures, such as raising the travel grants from \$100 to \$150 and doing more first-class mailing.

Special funds are feeling the pinch of historically low interest rates. The Bailey fund will earn less than it awards, but can afford to do so for a few years without danger. Even with low interest rates the McKnight/Clemons fund will earn more than its \$200 award and Tom and Joan contributed yet another \$1000 to the fund. The Trussell scholarships will draw on principal this year and more so next year, a worrisome condition, but not a
(Continued on next page)

APCG NEWS

problem for a few years. The WN travel grant funds will be depleted after next year unless new donations are received.

Volume 64 of the *Yearbook* was more expensive than Hawaii's first two volumes because it was longer and too many copies were printed. Of concern is a decline of about 30% in subscriptions to the *Yearbook* from v.62 to v.64. Evidently only about 100 libraries subscribe now.

(b) Budget Committee report (Gwenda Rice and Tom Harvey): Tom reports that they have pored over the spreadsheet and the numbers add up. Assuming the inputs are right, everything is great.

7. Annual meetings: (a) 2003—Teresa identified Keith Hadley and Martha Works as the two who primarily made things happen, Keith in charge of field trips, Martha everything else. Thunderous applause recognized their effort and success. Martha gave brief statistics on attendance and number of papers (see page 5 for details). Teresa added that notes were kept on all aspects of hosting to provide a template for future hosts in the hopes of making it easier.

(b) 2004—Jim Keese reports that the committee at San Luis Obispo has met and conceptualized the major issues of hosting. They are very eager to show off the Central Coast region. Hearst Castle and Mission San Antonio are probable field trips; The banquet will be at the Madonna Inn (which announcement produced loud snickers). Don Vermeer asked if the APCG could provide a letter to the Cal Poly SLO President informing him of the Annual Meeting and asking that he help the local geographers with the event.

(c) 2005—Dan Arreola says ASU is committed to hosting! To beat the heat and inevitable Diamondback/Yankees World Series the meeting probably will be held the third week of October. The venue will probably be the Downtown campus in an area much changed and vibrant since AAG met there in '88.

(d) Meeting Liaison Report (David Plane): because Portland was so well organized, David has no problems to report—everything went like a dream, but having the VP liaison with the upcoming hosts is a good idea and he has already spoken with Jim Allen about the process.

8. Other Business: (a) MUSE: Hawaii Press has all their other journals in Project MUSE (online institutional subscriptions to their journals through Johns Hopkins) and would like to include our *Yearbook*. Some drawbacks: hard copies might not be available in libraries, and future access is not as sure as with hard copies. We might see our royalties from Hawaii Press drop (but they are now only about \$1000 a year). Some benefits: much wider access to *Yearbook* articles, including with search capabilities. After vigorous discussion the following motion was moved and passed unanimously: Proceed to place the *Yearbook* in MUSE, subject only to the veto of the Executive Council if they find some reason to consult with the APCG members more widely on the matter.

(b) Webmaster: Teresa noted that the reformed APCG web page and creation of the meeting website were done by PSU graduate student Leon Latino, whose work is much appreciated. There is no ongoing source of funds for a webmaster, and we will continue to deal with this issue.

Teresa again thanked Martha and Keith for their fine work organizing APCG 2003 and adjourned the meeting at 5:50 p.m.

APCG TREASURER'S REPORT

SEPTEMBER 19, 2003

Robert T. Richardson, CSU Sacramento

Transactions for September 25, 2002—September 10, 2003.

Forward at close of books, 9/25/02 **\$30,620.51**

RECEIPTS

Dues	\$11,689.00
Profit, 2002 Annual Meeting	\$3,883.31
AAG Regional Allocation	\$828.00
Interest on Regular Account	\$819.93
YEARBOOK income, v.62	\$31.00
YEARBOOK income, v.63	\$1,115.00
YEARBOOK income, v.64	\$1,036.50
TOTAL INCOME	\$19,402.74

DISBURSEMENTS

APCG '01 Annual Meeting Grants & Awards	\$1,100.00
Student Travel Awards (inc. GeoBowl)	\$900.00
Presidents Awards	\$200.00

<i>PACIFICA</i> Printing	\$746.69		
Production	\$5,482.74		
Postage	\$6,450.24		
F'02 (690x12 pp)	\$525.32	\$177.81	\$703.13
S'03 (700x16 pp)	\$685.00	\$393.15	\$1,078.15
Corporate Filing Fee (Olympia, WA—'02 & '03)	\$20.00		
Membership (mostly mailings)	\$895.07		
Brochures (4000 printed)	\$1,033.47		
YEARBOOK vol. 63 (UH charges)	\$746.69		
YEARBOOK vol. 64 (UH, print/ship)	\$5,482.74		
YEARBOOK vol. 65 (UH, print/ship, copy edit)	\$6,450.24		
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$17,509.49		

Balance on books, 9/10/03 **\$32,513.76**

----- SPECIAL FUNDS

Bailey Schl. Fund (forward 9/25/02)	\$3,137.23
Interest earned on CD	\$98.83
Scholarship awarded at CSUSB	(\$100.00)
Balance 9/10/03	\$3,136.06

McKnight/Clemons Schl. Fund (forward 9/25/02)	\$10,793.63
Interest earned on CD	\$327.29
Scholarship awarded at CSUSB	(\$200.00)
Additional gifts from T. McKnight/J. Clemons	\$1,000.00
Balance 9/10/03	\$11,920.92

Margaret Trussell Mem. Fund (forward 9/25/02)	\$63,863.68
(\$61,062.74 of which is Trussell Scholarship fund)	
Interest	\$1,660.55
Trussell Scholarships (reimb—awarded 10/5/02)	(\$2000.00)
Travel Grants to CSUSB (reimb—awarded 10/5/02)	(\$300.00)
Balance 9/10/03	\$63,224.23
(\$60,650.46 of which is Trussell Scholarship fund)	

Membership 5/31/95:	408		
Membership 5/15/96:	442	ultimate in '96:	479
Membership 8/29/97:	464	ultimate in '97:	477
Membership 9/30/98:	532	ultimate in '98:	555
Membership 9/17/99:	619	ultimate in '99:	636
Membership 9/01/00:	623	ultimate in '00:	686
Membership 9/7/01:	645	ultimate in '01:	686
Membership 9/25/02:	593	ultimate in '02:	644
Membership 9/10/03:	625		

**RECAP OF APCG 2003
PORTLAND STATE UNIVERISTY**

The 66th annual meeting of the Association of Pacific Coast Geographers was held on the campus of Portland State University September 17-20, 2003. Over 280 participants enjoyed lively paper sessions; field trips to regional parks, glaciers, wineries, and the urban fringe; several opportunities to socialize with colleagues; some of Portland's lovely late summer weather and the park-like setting of PSU's campus. After a day of remote sensing and professional development workshops, the formal meeting began with a reception on Wednesday evening and an opening session titled *Over, Under, and Spaced Out: Scale and Environmental Research at Oregon's Universities*. The session featured introductory remarks by Teresa Bulman (President of APCG), Richard Jarvis (geographer and Chancellor of the Oregon University System), and Doug Richardson (Executive Director of the Association of American Geographers), followed by presentations by geographers from Oregon's three largest universities. Andrew Marcus of University of Oregon presented *Remote Sensing of Riparian Systems: Research Opportunities, Ethical Quandaries, and Potential Roles for Geographers*, Dawn Wright of Oregon State University discussed her research in a paper titled *Getting to the Bottom of It: Issues of Scale and Environmental Change Under the Sea*, and Keith Hadley of Portland State University spoke on *Scale and Complexity in Forest Landscapes: Three Challenges for Geographers*.

Thursday's field trips took nearly 110 people on journeys around the northern Willamette Valley, Mt. Hood and the Columbia Gorge. All field trip leaders were PSU Geography faculty except as noted. Keith Hadley and Karl Lillquist (Central Washington University-Geography) led a trip focusing on geomorphology and biogeography to Elliot Glacier on the slopes of Mt. Hood. Heejun Chang escorted a group on an excursion to University of Washington's forest canopy research center that included an opportunity to take a canopy crane to the top of an old growth forest. Dan Johnson and Bill Lang (PSU-History) took participants on the trail of Lewis and Clark as they made their way west, then east, on their trip through the Columbia River Gorge. Joe Poracsky, Ralph Rogers (EPA), and Jim Sjulín (Portland Parks and Recreation) showed off Portland's nationally renowned system of urban parks. Tom Harvey took 40 people on a tour of several New Urbanist developments in the Portland metropolitan area and Greg Jones (Southern Oregon University-Geography) led a trip to some of Oregon's wineries including one of the state's most highly capitalized ventures and an organic winery.

A Thursday evening meal was held at Portland's Natural Capital Center, a 19th century warehouse renovated using environmentally innovative techniques such as extensive use of recycled materials and certified wood, an ecoroof, and onsite stormwater recycling. Tenants (such as a bank focused on socially and environmentally sensitive investing; restaurants supporting local sustainable agriculture; the conservation agency, Ecotrust; and other local non-profits) support a conservation economy. Participants enjoyed a rooftop terrace and sunset over the Pearl District, a gentrifying warehouse area in Northwest Portland.

100 papers were presented in 24 sessions on Friday and Saturday. Topics ranged from climate variation and atmospheric modeling to symbolic and imaginary cultural land-

scapes with lots of fascinating presentations across the range of geographic inquiry. A poster session on Friday afternoon included 12 additional presentations for people to peruse during a reception in PSU's Multicultural Center. The President's Plenary session held Friday afternoon featured presentations by local scholars: Chet Orloff (Adjunct Professor, Urban Studies and Planning, PSU) *Landscaping Paradise: Olmsted in Portland*; Carl Abbott (Professor of Urban Studies and Planning, PSU) *Urbanity and Environment in Portland's Sense of Place*; and Judy Walton (Adjunct Professor, Geography Department, PSU) *Sustaining the Livable City: Portland at a Crossroads*.

Saturday night's awards banquet showcased a presentation by APCG President Teresa Bulman titled *The Joy of Geography*. Teresa shared with us how personal interests can mesh nicely with professional goals as an appreciation of fine wines led to her Ph.D. dissertation on water issues in California's Napa Valley and subsequent research.

PSU students did a terrific job preparing for the meeting, helping with field trips, keeping everything working in the presentation rooms, and general all around support, not least of which was field testing and leading a popular pub crawl featuring local brewpubs along Portland's streetcar line. We couldn't have done the meeting without them! Thanks, also, for all the contributions made by PSU faculty and staff who helped in so many ways from managing budgets to leading field trips, presenting papers and chairing sessions. We all look forward to enjoying the 2004 meetings in San Luis Obispo!

Martha Works and Keith Hadley, Co-chairs, 2003 APCG Meeting

**APCG 2004 - SAN LUIS OBISPO
EXPERIENCE CALIFORNIA'S CENTRAL COAST**

The next APCG annual meeting will be held at Cal Poly San Luis Obispo September 8-11, 2004. Come and enjoy the small-town charm and open spaces of California's central coast. Located 12 miles from the Pacific, San Luis Obispo has a population of 45,000 and is the cultural center of the region. Cal Poly has 18,000 students and has been rated the best public, largely undergraduate university in the west by *U.S. News & World Report* for 11 consecutive years.

San Luis Obispo is centrally located with regular connections from Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Phoenix airports. The climate is classic Mediterranean. September is dry, with highs in the low 80s, but tempered by ocean breezes. Numerous lodging possibilities can be found within a mile of campus on Monterey Street, if you want to check ahead.

Field trips will highlight the coast and the varied rural landscapes of the region. The following trips are planned: (1) Hearst Castle, San Simeon, and open space preservation; (2) Montaña de Oro State Park, the Morro Bay National Estuary, and watershed management; (3) Mission San Antonio in southern Monterey County, lunch at the Julia Morgan officers' club on Fort Hunter Liggett, and a transect from the interior valleys to the southern Big Sur coastline; (4) the town of Guadalupe and nearby Oso Flaco Preserve and Pismo Dunes; and (5) the emerging wine region of the Paso Robles/San Miguel area where you will experience landscapes of old California and the new grapescape.

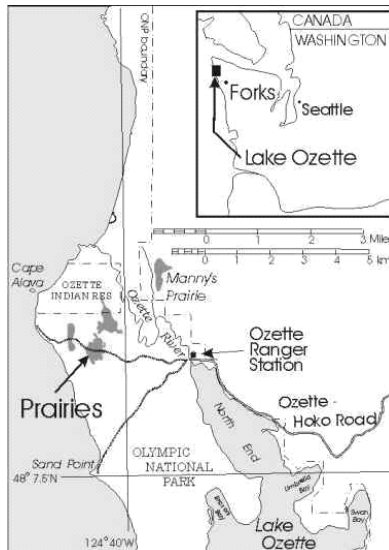
(Continued on page 10)

FEATURE ARTICLE

(Continued from page 1)

on—a few small towns, a declining logging industry, a few environmental battles, and outdoor recreation with little tourism. The Hoh Rainforest, part of Olympic National Park, is the region's largest draw. The exceptionally luxurious forest growth nestled within the windward facing valleys of the Olympic Mountains is awe-inspiring. Towering conifers and massively sprawling maples covered with ferns and dripping with thick mats of moss and lichen remind one of a primeval world. You expect a dinosaur to crash through the forest at any moment. Most of the west slope of the Olympic Peninsula was covered with similar forests before commercial logging began in the early 1900s. Annual Rainfall averages 100 inches (250 cm) at sea-level and increases up the mountain slopes. While ecologists argue over exactly what constitutes temperate rainforest in the Olympics, for most of us any forest over about 50 years old in the region will appear thicker than any other forest outside of the tropics.

In the state of Washington, treeless areas often have a placename of 'prairie.' While the term prairie perhaps evokes an image of the expansive rolling hills of the Great Plains, most Washington prairies are rather small, less than 100 km². The term meadow is much more accurate. It might be the tall grass and sedge vegetation that naturally covered these



prairies. The prehistoric Makah culture is very well understood from a series of excavations of the nearby village site at Cape Alava. The Makah lived along the coast and successfully exploited the marine resources by fishing, sealing and whaling. No physical evidence has been found to link them to the prairies. These prairies, which are within Olympic National Park, contain numerous endemic plant and animal species. They are in an area isolated from intense anthropogenic disturbances because the area is not accessible by road or commercially logged. Over the last thirty years, the prairies have experienced a dramatic vegetation change, including invasion by native trees.

Project Background

In my soils course we focus on the physical properties of soils and field sampling. In addition to required half-day field excursions to introduce students to techniques used to describe soils from open pits, I offer students the option of a field project in place of a library paper. The field project is designed to be a mini-soil survey by describing and sampling a number of soils in a small geographic area to evaluate landscape variations in soil development, the relationship of soil type to geomorphic surface or other environmental factors, and to assess the accuracy of published soil surveys. To collect data at a sufficient number of sites to see variations, these projects have been weekend trips. University rules do not allow me to require weekend trips, thus I attempt to make the projects exciting enough to attract students away from a weekend of working, skiing, partying etc., without cheapening the educational experience.

In January 2001, I began to plan my soils class for the spring term by calling Dave Conca, an archeologist for Olympic National Park. I had previously worked with Dave on some fluvial soils near an archaeological site in the park, and he suggested that we expand the project with my soils class. Instead of fluvial soils, Dave suggested the prairies where tree invasion was occurring. The National Park Service wants to understand why the invasion is occurring and what might be the best mitigation methods. The soils have not been described by the NRCS, but Dave thought that they might tell us something about their history. Park lore states that homesteader burning created the prairies, but no scientific work has ever been carried out in the area.

In order to address why the tree invasion is occurring, we developed several working hypotheses, the most basic of which is that the prairies are either natural or anthropogenic in origin. If the prairies are natural features, then their presence might be due to:

- drainage (i.e. saturated soils), nutrient deficiency or toxicity which does not allow the forest to grow in these areas
- disturbance features such as a natural burn scar
- last remnants of Pleistocene vegetation (refugia).

If the prairies are anthropogenic features, they might have been formed by:

- prehistoric land management (i.e. burning or tree removal)
- European Homesteader land management (burning, tree removal by hand, and/or livestock activities)
- recent activities related to National Park Service management (i.e. recreation)



surfaces that earned them the name prairies. In many cases, first nation groups utilized and maintained (through burning) prairies for hunting, gathering and camping. Four small prairies occur near the northwest tip of the Olympic Peninsula, in an area that receives about 100 inches of rain annually and boasts dense rainforest. An indigenous group, the Makah Tribe, occupied a village site two kilometers from these

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Having never visited the site, I discussed a sampling strategy with Dave that could address the origin of the prairies. Simply, we would sample soil transects across the prairies and into the adjacent forests. If the soil development was the same in the prairies and in the forests, then the forest had likely been removed recently (i.e. by homesteaders). If the soil development was very different, then the forest had likely never been in the prairies and they are natural features related to long-term vegetation differences. If the soil development was similar, yet somewhat different in the prairies and in the forests, then the forest had likely been removed prehistorically and a new pedogenic regime was altering the forest soils. Luckily, a similar soil study had been conducted on another prairie in Washington, thus we had a methodological model to follow, and literature for the students to read.

In order to conduct research in a National Park, one must go through a permitting process that includes identifying sample sites so the Park Service can assess potential impacts. Pre-site assessments are also invaluable for field trips so that the instructor knows: 1) what you are getting into, 2) where you are going, 3) field time is not wasted in site selection, and 4) you can anticipate student questions. In the field we selected two transects of soil sampling sites, which addressed the above hypotheses. I carefully identified each sampling site on a map, with GPS coordinates, and with flags in the field so the Park Service and students could locate the sites. A description of each sampling site was recorded, and a justification of the location significance (in terms of the hypotheses) was determined. This ensured that we knew what we were doing once we arrived at the field site.

After the Park Service completed their environmental evaluation of our sampling sites, they informed us that several of our sites were occupied by endangered plants, which served as hosts to endangered butterflies isolated to these prairies. They would let us complete the soil sampling, but we would need to be exceptionally careful in our field protocol. Spoils would need to be contained on tarps and vegetation trampling would need to be minimized. Nothing more than what one would do in a soil study under most circumstances.

By the time Spring term started, I had invested a considerable amount of time into the planning of this project, largely because I saw the longer term research potential. I wanted to ensure that I had a critical mass of students involved in order to collect enough data to make some sort of evaluation of our initial hypotheses. From the first day of class, I began to introduce the project and elaborate on the details. Typically, I find discussing a final project early in the semester to be a waste of my time, as most students do not begin to think about them until a week or day before the project is due.

I began describing the wonderful natural setting on the Olympic coast; this caught the attention of many students. A potential drawback, which I also emphasized from the beginning, was the distance: A minimum six hour drive each way. This required leaving on a Friday afternoon and returning late Sunday. Second, I stressed the real world nature of the project. That we would do original work—describing soils in an area never investigated. The project had answerable questions based on the hypotheses. The project was couched in natural resource management (our program's emphasis, thus an area of genuine student interest) and that the results could

be used by the Park Service to make management decisions. This resulted in many students straightening up in their chairs to listen. I talked about the geographical relationship to the Makah village and that we might find the first archeological evidence of their presence on the prairies in the form of artifacts or charcoal. Students actually began to take notes on the first day of class! Noticing the class interest, I went on mentioning the endangered butterfly— some students began to drool with excitement. The show of hands for interest was the usual first day interest about 80-90% of the 38 students. My past field trip experience was that this high interest rate usually wanes by the time the trip rolls around and only a handful attend.

Determined to keep student interest and involvement high, I weaved the project into my lectures. Many of the students were intrigued by the presence of the endangered butterfly. I did a little research. The Makah Copper (*Lycana mariposa*) had only been discovered the year before and nothing of its life history was known, other than it had no potential habitat outside of the prairies. A butterfly biologist suggested that no manipulation of the prairie habitat be undertaken until their life history was understood.

I overemphasized and made light of the divergent views of prairie management within the two divisions of the Park Service. The Cultural Resources Division wanted to demonstrate that prehistoric burning had been used to maintain the prairies (thus could justify prescribed burns in the future). The Biological Division which appeared to not want to find burning and instead preserve the butterfly population. I gently manipulated their positions (well, yes, maybe I even lied a little) to set up an internal conflict. Such conflicts often do exist within agencies like the National Park Service, which are responsible for managing diverse natural, cultural, and land-use landscapes.

A couple of weeks before the scheduled field trip, I asked the class to commit to the project. An astonishing 37 of 38 students were ready to drive for 12 hours, likely into rainy conditions and hike 6 kilometers into the forest to dig 1-meter deep holes in the ground. I felt as if I had done too good of a job selling the project. How was I to manage this many students on the road, in the field, and in the campground? Careful planning of every detail of the entire trip seemed the only option to ensure success.

I provided the students with a tree's worth of handouts, including several relevant articles on soils research using similar methods, and a 7-page research proposal summarizing the project (which had been developed for the National Park Service permit), the problem statement, the hypotheses to be tested in the field, the soil forming environment, the methods to be used, what was expected to be found, and descriptions of the sampling sites, with a justification for each site (i.e. why sample here?). This quantity of background information served to ensure the students would be sufficiently prepared for the field experience by demonstrating the types of things we might see. Other handouts included a 5-page assignment detailing what they should bring and expect; the project objectives and hypotheses (again); a step-by-step field procedure to ensure all data were collected and the sites experienced little impact; a write-up procedure, including how

(Continued on next page)

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to present data, what components were needed for the paper, when and how to share data with the rest of the class; and group assignments in the field. To ensure the camp ran smoothly, I assigned everyone a camp job (e.g. who cooks, cleans, etc.).

Each student was assigned to a work group and given specific tasks (e.g. collect data X). I believe that the group assignments were critical in the project's success. Each group consisted of three students. I cautiously made the group assignments using the following criteria: at least one exceptional student, no more than one unexceptional student, and background diversity. Background diversity includes gender, ethnicity, major, and friends (mostly evaluated by who sits next to who in classes); this was my attempt to compel students to work with someone they would not normally. By selecting the groups, this avoided a common pitfall of group projects where the exceptional (and unexceptional) students often congregate.



Most of these instructions were well beyond the level of anal-retentive, but it paid off after going over the procedure in class and in the field the morning of the fieldwork. This was the smoothest running field trip with which I have ever been associated. Everyone knew exactly what to do; we efficiently collected all our data and finished 1/2 day early.

The students took a huge amount of pride in their projects; every report was fabulous. Several comments on the course evaluation indicated that this had been the highlight of their academic careers.

Project Findings (based on student reports)

Two soil transects of 6 sample sites each were sampled. Soil pits were excavated at each site using a pick and shovel to the depth of about 1.5 m. In the wetlands, a Livingston piston corer was used to recover samples at 3 sites. Soil and sediment properties were described and photo-logged on the pit wall or recovered core sample, and they were sampled using the

standard nomenclature. The soils were classified following USDA specifications.

Glacial or glacio-fluvial sediments of mixed lithology underlie the entire study area. All thirteen sites have abundant charcoal particles within their profiles suggesting that fires were commonplace. The radiocarbon age of a charcoal sample within the soil profile suggests that a single fire occurred on the Prairie at 860 ± 60 years BP (additional samples have been submitted to better define the fire history). Two significantly different soils were identified in the study area, a spodosol (forest soil) and a histosol (wetland soil). Each soil type has distinctive soil properties, particularly the horizonation, which allows interpretations to be made into the environmental history of the area. Histosols are accumulations of organic materials. Radiocarbon analysis of a piece of wood recovered from near the base of one histosol provides evidence for the timing of the formation of a wetland in the prairie at 2280 ± 40 year BP.

Spodosols develop under forest cover with a distinctive O-E-Bhs-Bs-horizonation (see *Pacifica* insert). The O-horizon is the accumulation of leaf-litter. The bleached white E-horizon is formed by intense leaching from inputs of acidic conifer needles and high precipitation totals. Organic matter and iron are translocated and accumulate in the underlying Bhs-Bs-horizons that appear as bright red-to-orange colors. These B-horizons are often cemented, creating an impervious surface to root growth. The resulting shallow rooting habit of the trees influences forest structure when mature trees topple during wind storms before they become very old.

The spodosols found on the prairies undergoing tree invasion are slightly different than those in the forest, suggesting that the soils are undergoing a changeover to a new soil type in a process known as depodzolization. The O-horizons of the prairies are thinner than the forested sites, indicative of organic matter removal by fire. The E-horizons of the prairies appear to be melanizing (darkening due to organic matter accumulation) compared with forest E-horizons. This melanization suggests that organic matter that was previously eluviated through the E-horizon when there had been a forest cover is now illuviated and deposited in the E-horizon, causing it to darken in color. The lack of acidic conifer needles from the forest cover is slowing the decomposition rate of organic matter, thus allowing its accumulation and a conversion from an E-horizon to an A-horizon. The subsurface Bhs- and Bs-horizons of the invaded-prairie soils are slightly less red in hue than the forested soils, indicating the removal of iron oxides from these horizons by leaching. Collectively these soil properties support the hypothesis of prehistoric burning of the forest to expand the prairie area.

Summary and Future Work

This project has continued. In addition to the soils work, ethnobotanical, historical, geological, and ecological methods have been employed to gain an understanding of the origin and history of these landscape features. The ethnobotany of the region is being evaluated by reassessing the archeological materials recovered from earlier excavations at the nearby village site. The majority of the materials recovered were marine in origin, thus the majority of the initial analysis was on fishing and marine hunting artifacts. Interviews with tribal elders and field assessments of plants, which might have been



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gathered from the prairies by the prehistoric Makah, will allow a search of artifacts archived from the village excavation to be reexamined for materials which came from the prairies. Air and ground photographs and maps have been used to reconstruct historical vegetation changes. Significant changes have been documented, including a 46% decrease in prairie area between 1964 and 1998 due to the invasion of trees.

There has been an unquantified change in prairie cover from grasses and sedges to woody shrubs. In order to quantify the rates of tree invasion and to develop a fire history, about 200 trees have been sampled for dendrochronologic analysis. To develop a longer-term history of vegetation, three wetlands have been cored. Between 2-3 m of peat has been recovered over the top of late-Pleistocene glacial till.



1970



1998

Stratigraphic analysis of sediments, pollen, and charcoal occurrence will reveal the late-Quaternary vegetation, climatic, geomorphic, human and fire history of the prairies.

Apathetic undergraduates can be engaged in fieldwork by using marketing tools, including repetitive advertising and exaggeration in courses. Once committed to participation in fieldwork, the experience can become influential in the student's academic career. To make a field experience momentous, one must put considerable effort into its organization. In the case of my soils course, the marketing resulted in a large turnout, and I was forced to become highly organized. The success has reverberated beyond the student's involvement in the course. This project spawned two undergraduate Senior Theses, student presentations at several meetings, and three Master's students are expanding the study. The general buzz of the project's excitement around the department the following year (largely promoted by the above students) was expressed in a very active Geography Club (sponsoring more field experiences) and a related rise in majors.

Andrew Bach, Center for Geography, Dept. of Environmental Studies, Western Washington Univ., andybach@cc.wwu.edu

Editor's Note: Andrew provided an extensive bibliography and additional photographs with this article. Since space is limited, these additional resources are available on-line at <http://www.csustan.edu/geography/Pacifica.html>. Please take a look. Also at this site, you may enjoy reading past issues of the *Pacifica* in PDF format (often with color images).

NEWS AND NOTES

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE (*Continued from page 2*)

For a geographer, one of the intriguing things is the geography of its ephemeral occurrence. Our annual get-togethers are spun along an ever-evolving necklace of places. Future meeting sites are much debated and speculated upon. I attribute my own attachment to APCG in large measure to the importance the group accords to a sense of place. As a "regional" organization, ours cannot expect to out-compete national congresses for professional stature or symposiums convened on specialized topics of critical concern for the advancement of scientific progress. But as a truly regional organization of geographers, APCG does, better than any other meeting I've been privileged to attend, stir our locationally grounded souls. The meeting's highlight is quite frequently a very special fieldtrip--one led by a fellow geographer willing to share an intimate knowledge and acquaintance of the places being toured. A fieldtrip with a bunch of geographers is a wholly different way of experiencing a part of the world, quite distinct from a solitary explore or tourism undertaken with a partner or an organized group of tourists. There's a special augmented seeing that is made possible by sharing our mutual geographer's perspective (whatever the hell that may be these days!).

The sense of place engendered at an APCG conference also stems from our informal organizational structure--not to mention our intrinsic cheapness! Unlike a national conference held in a vast concrete and glass highrise hotel/conference center, our meeting is largely the sole baby of the local organizers. Our colleagues welcome us onto their campus and show us a good time while showing off their home town. It's kind of the ultimate houseparty... Man-oh-man, I bet our Portland friends were happy to see this year's guests finally go home!

Of course a special aspect of APCG is the Pacific region itself. Spectacular in natural wonders and great in length, there are a multitude of places worth exploring on a long-weekend trip. And, as once explained to me by my Arizona colleague and former APCG President, Lay Gibson, in the early years APCG developed strongly and independently of the AAG because the latter's 'national' meeting sites were usually several days of train-riding to the east. These days, though, hub airports clear across the continent are far closer to one another in time space than are many of our Pacific Coast college towns. The reduced friction of distance would seem to work against the ongoing vitality of regional organizations.

And business and professional fraternal organizations more generally have seen their memberships plummeting ever since our grandparents' day. Television watching, chat rooming, and the chauffeuring of kids around their overly-scheduled suburban activity spaces has largely replaced the time business people used to spend at the Rotary or the Elks Club. Why then do academics still seem to want to get together, regularly, and in the flesh? If you add in the obsessive amounts of time your average egghead spends e-mailing other eggheads, as a group we academics must devote more of our energies to networking than most any other profession.

I'm not sure I know I can articulate fully the appeal of our association. But I expect to see a lot of you when APCG comes together again next September. We will be in mid-coastal California, enjoying the hospitality of our friends at San Luis Obispo, renewing acquaintances, getting out and about, looking for gossamer.

NEWS AND NOTES

2004 MEETING ANNOUNCEMENT (Continued from page 5)

Thursday dinner will be held in downtown San Luis Obispo on the creek across from the mission. The restaurant is adjacent to San Luis Obispo's large and well-known farmer's market where you will enjoy more food, entertainment, and an abundance of fruits and vegetables grown locally and in California's Central Valley. At the Saturday banquet you will enjoy a full-service dinner in the Garden Room at the world-famous Madonna Inn.

The geographers at Cal Poly wish to invite you to experience all that the central coast has to offer. We expect a great meeting in one of California's distinctive destinations.

Jim Keese, Coordinator of the 2004 APCG Meeting

WOMEN'S NETWORK NEWS

Jennifer Helzer, Coordinator, Women's Network

At this year's annual meeting, the Women's Network awarded seven travel grants for participation in the Portland meetings to Yolanda Youngs, Montana State University, Carol Atkinson-Palombo, Arizona State University, Kate Ramsden, Western Washington University, Pamela Terry, CSU, Sacramento, and Kristen Ward, Destiny Aman, and Rebecca Davenport all from Sonoma State. During the luncheon, the recipients of the Women's Network Travel Grants were introduced and spoke about their future goals in geography. The Margaret Trussell Scholarships were also announced at the Women's Network Luncheon. This year's recipients were Rhea Muchow, UC, Davis and Jennifer Karpis, Portland State University.

The Network invites all faculty members of the APCG to nominate an outstanding female undergraduate or graduate for a Women's Network Travel Grant to attend next year's meeting in San Luis Obispo, California. The Margaret Trussell Scholarship Committee also invites master's and doctoral students in the APCG service area to apply for the Trussell Scholarship. Look for the official announcements in the spring edition of the *Pacifica*.

The Network seeks financial contributions from the APCG membership for its travel grant fund. Please send donations in honor of your mentor to Bob Richardson. In the spirit of giving, Carol Atkinson-Palombo returned here \$150 travel award in honor of her mentor, Patricia Gober.

Finally, please welcome Maria Fadiman, Sonoma State University, as the new Women's Network Coordinator!

SPECIAL THANKS

Thanks again, for still another year, to Tom McKnight and Joan Clemons for adding another \$1,000 to their scholarship fund. Thanks also to Elliot McIntire for contributing \$40 to the Harry and Shirley Bailey Scholarship Fund. Finally, thanks to Michael for his outstanding effort and success producing *Pacifica*. Robert Frenkel wrote that he thought it the best thing about APCG. Betty Parsons loved the feature article on a Field Class to Chihuahua. I cannot think of a person with whom I more enjoy working.

Bob Richardson, California State University, Sacramento

AWARDS AND NOMINATIONS

NOMINATIONS FOR APCG POSTS INVITED

All members are invited to contact Roger Pearson as soon as possible with their suggestions for nominations for Vice-President and AAG Councillor. Please see the Directory on page 2 for Roger's contact information.

2003 STUDENT PAPER AWARDS PRESENTED IN PORTLAND

1. Tom McKnight and Joan Clemons Award for Outstanding Student Paper; \$200 award went to Rebecca Davenport (Sonoma State Univ.) for her paper, *Modeling the Risk of Bicycle-Vehicle Collisions in Sonoma County*
 2. President's Award for Outstanding Paper by a Ph.D. Student; \$100 award was awarded to Alex Oberle, (Arizona State Univ.) for his paper, *Se Venden Aqui: Latino Retail Landscapes and the Hispanic Ethnic Economy in Phoenix, Arizona*
 3. President's Award for Outstanding Paper by an M.A. or M.S. Student; \$100 award was awarded to Crystal Kolden (University of Nevada, Reno) for her paper, *Impacts of Climate on Prescribed Fire*.
 4. Harry and Shirley Bailey Award for Outstanding Paper by a Ph.D. Student; \$100 award was awarded to Kevin Romig (Arizona State Univ.) for his paper, *The Upper Sonoran Lifestyle: Gated Communities in Scottsdale, Arizona*.
 5. President's Award for Outstanding Student Poster Presentation; \$100 award was awarded to Lorin C. Groshong (Univ. of Oregon) for her poster, *Mapping Riparian Vegetation in Yellowstone's Northern Range Using High Spatial Resolution Imagery*.
-

APCG 2004 STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION

For the San Luis Obispo meetings in fall 2004 the APCG will again provide quite a number of awards for research papers read by students during the regular sessions. Faculty are encouraged to give their students early encouragement to consider refining and submitting a paper. Prizes range from \$100 to at least \$200 for the best papers in nearly a half a dozen categories (best undergraduate paper, best presentation by a MA/MS student, best work by a PhD student, best poster session entry, best work in several topical categories). Further details will come out in the Spring *Pacifica*, but for now it is sufficient to say that students will submit their papers (1) through the regular process of giving an abstract and signing up as all APCG meeting participants will do some time next summer, and (2) by filling out a short form that will be in the next *Pacifica* (and on line) to declare your intention to seek an award and by accompanying that form with an extended abstract (or if possible a version of the paper). For additional information contact this year's committee chair, Prof. Dennis Dingemans (see contact information on page 2).

Dennis Dingemans, Univ. of California, Davis

NEWS AND NOTES

NEW MEMBERS

Welcome to the following 144 new members who have joined since the last list was prepared for the Spring 2003 issue of *Pacifica*. Because of Martha Works' extreme efficiency, included below are those who joined APCG with the registration for the Portland Annual Meeting—all 109 of them!

Stuart Allan
Jack Anliker
Carol Atkinson-Palombo
Jeff Baldwin
Steve Bass
Richard Bordner
Fernando Bosco
Joe Bowersox
Christopher Boyle
Michael P. Boyle
Jon Braginton
Mary Elizabeth Braun
Barbara Brower
Emily Brown
Stephen Buchanan
Christopher Burton
Carol L. Campbell
Alex Cannon
Frank C. Cardinale
Kimberlee Chambers
James Chin
Amanda Coleman
Paul Cone
Michael P. Conzen
Pamela Corcoran
Celia Cornett
Dawn M. Couch
Kelly Crandall
Stafia Cupit
Nick Curran
Dr. Shawna Dark
Rebecca Davenport
Danielle DeMoss
Jeanne Depman
Megan Dixon
Karen DuBose
Stafanie Egan
Maria Fadiman
Deborah Feder
Jim Fraser
Henry Frew
Sean Frisch
LeRome C. Funchess
D. J. Gerard
Eric Gordon
Laurence Goss
Nic Granum
Frank Gravante
David Graves
Kevin A. Green
Lorin Groshong
Carmelita Gutierrez
Jennifer Harvey

Becca Heartwell
Stephen Henderson
Jason Henderson
Nancy Hiemstra
Suzanne B. P. Holguin
Michael L. Hughes
Douglas Hurt
Mark Isley
Renée Jacobsen
Leon L. Jiang
Kathy Johnson
Pat Jolley
Laurel Kellner
Chris Kent
Ben Kerr
Hyungjoo Kim
Paul Knapp
Crystal Kolden
Sivam Kumaridevi
Lin Larkin
Emily M. Larkin
Leon Latino
Mike Leech
Carl J. Legleiter
Kip Leoneti
Laura Lewis
Martin W. Lewis
Pamela Lewiston
Karl Lillquist
Emily Lundblad
Jeanne MacNeil
Galen R. Martin
Jennifer Massa
Margaret McCrea
Leslie McLees
Peter H. Meserve
Ryan Mitchell
Jim Monchak
Katie Moon
Benita J. Moore
Thomas J. Moore
Shelley Moore
Brian Murton
Valerie Nelson
Kathleen O'Reilly
Alison Oldfield
L. HoMana Pawiki
Ian Payton
Jeanine Pentilla
Gary Pereira
Alexander S. Perepechko
Cari Pogan
Cynthia A. Pogue
Joe Poracsky
Michael Pretes
Kate Ramsden
Maureen Ray
Alan Razee
Julia Reisemann
Douglas Richardson
Ron Rinehart
Meredith R. Rizzari
Michael Robinson
Ralph Thomas Rogers
Shouraseni Sen Roy
Dan Scanny

IN MEMORY – BILL LOY

Moments before press time, news arrived about Bill Loy's passing. Bill was a central figure in the APCG, and he is missed. Next Spring's *Pacifica* will include a proper notice.

IN MEMORY – ALVENA SUHL STORM

Alvena Suhl was raised in the wheat country of eastern Oregon, went to Berkeley where she studied geography under Carl Sauer, and began teaching geography at San Diego State Teachers College in 1926. She received her Master's from Cal in 1928, writing her thesis on the Economic Geography of San Diego County. She married Eugene Storm in 1934 (a Stanford graduate and legendary English teacher at Dana Junior High for decades) and in 1935 was a Charter Member of the APCG, one of forty-four and almost certainly the last alive before her death this past June at the age of 101. Her impact on geography in the public schools of San Diego was enormous, almost all who taught the subject having taken one or more of her courses in the forty years she taught. She was devoted to field experience for herself and her students as the best way to learn to pose geographical questions and to attempt their answers. She organized and led field trips for several APCG Annual Meetings in San Diego.

She and Gene traveled and camped widely in the western states, experiences that inspired her in the classroom. By all accounts (including testimony from many of her former students at the celebration of her life in July), she set a very high standard of discipline and performance for her students and for herself. The AAUP honored her with an academic achievement award in 1958, on which occasion her colleague R. W. Richardson described her teaching ability as unsurpassed "by any member of the faculty." Socially she was warm and gracious, giving the Geography Department a sense of family. Although the Department of Geography at SDSU grew to be a Ph.D.-granting powerhouse after her retirement, it may be said that she laid the foundation for excellence in geography at San Diego State. Storm Hall at SDSU is probably the only large public building named for a geographer, having been named in her honor in 1986. Ten years later she became the first woman to receive an honorary doctorate from SDSU.

Her two granddaughters, born when she was in her late 80's, inspired her to keep on living so she could enjoy seeing them grow. Her son Jim and his two girls survive her. She was lucid to the end.

Bob Richardson, CSU Sacramento

Gideon Schreiber	Tiaan van der Linde
Damon Scott	Robert Voeks
Chona Sister	Arlene Wallace
Marissa Smith	Kirsten Ward
Nicholas Snead	Trevor Weiland
Cythia Sorrensen	Susan M. White
Arielle Stein	Patrick Williams
Alethea Steingisser	Andrea Wilson
Tristan Storm	Dick Winchell
Alton Straub	Amy Jo Woodruff
Pamela Terry	David Young
Barry Trute	Yolonda Youngs
Anne Tyler	

ABOUT THE APCG

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.

MEMBERSHIP

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 www.csus.edu/apcg/index.html for lots of 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 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 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.

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 October 20. For further information contact Michael Schmandt at schmandt@toto.csustan.edu or phone (209) 667-3557.

The Association of Pacific Coast Geographers, Inc.

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