

PACIFICA



The Association of Pacific Coast Geographers

Fall 2009

RESEARCH SUMMARY BY SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS

The Cultural Geography Fieldwork Scholarship, and the Margaret Trussell Scholarship, are annual competitive awards for graduate students in Geography. Both these scholarships require the awardees to submit a summary of the research work for publication in *Pacifica*.

Kerri Jean Ormerod and Melinda Alexander were awarded the Trussell Scholarships in 2008.

Drinking Highly Treated Wastewater: Public Trust in the Next Water Frontier

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The rapidly urbanizing communities in the southwestern United States (the Southwest) are generally considered 'at risk' in terms of future water availability. Here, like many parts of the world, rapidly growing urban populations are butting against limited available water supplies. Given this scarcity, there are two basic water management strategies: reduce demand and/or increase supplies. Reuse of highly treated municipal wastewater, known as reclaimed water, is an increasingly common supply-side solution to water scarcity (Jiménez and Asano, 2008). Since municipal wastewater is the only water source that grows in tandem to population, water planners see reclaimed water a reliable and independent supply capable of offsetting variability and uncertainty in water-scare regions.

Water planners in the Southwest face uncertainty on all fronts: rapid population growth, continued drought, and projected climate variability all impinge upon increasingly scarce regional supplies. Reclaimed water has, therefore, become commonplace in water planning. Currently, advanced wastewater treatment techniques are able to produce reclaimed water that exceeds all national drinking water quality standards and the potential to supplement the potable water supply with reclaimed water is of increasing interest to water planners. The practice known as indirect potable reuse (IPR) augments drinking water supplies by

Continues on page 6

The 'Lost Boys' in Phoenix, AZ: Public Image and Refugee Reception

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Refugee studies has evolved over more than fifty years as an especially policy-oriented, reflexive field of study that is problem-centered and does not take its subject as a natural concept (Black 2001). The category 'refugee' is a legal construct that may reflect political agendas and international relations more than the protection needs of forced migrants themselves. Recent literature characterizes refugees as non-speaking or silenced subjects (Malkki 1996; Harrell-Bond and Voutira 2007; McKinnon 2008). Rather than understanding "refugees as persons with skills, capacities, and histories that contributed to their host societies," (Harrell-Bond and Voutira 2007: 295) depictions and discourses surrounding refugees are depoliticized and stripped of historical context. Malkki (1996: 378) characterizes the "figure of the refugee as an object of concern and knowledge for the 'international community,' and for a particular variety of humanism." The undoing of a universalizing humanitarianism that is constructed through dehistoricization and silence may bring a fuller humanitarianism and a more complex understanding of the social world.

This research is concerned with perception and reception of refugees in the United States, and how members of one community center navigate projecting and maintaining a public image through an examination

Continues on page 7

ANNUAL MEETING

Hosted by the University of Idaho, the annual meeting will be held from September 15-18, 2010 in Couer d'Alene, Idaho
Details in the Spring 2010 issue

PACIFICA NEEDS A NEW EDITOR

Details on Page 3

IN MEMORIAM

We deeply regret the demise of:

Reginald Golledge (Dec 6, 1937 - May 29, 2009)
Larry Ford (Dec 11, 1943 - September 17, 2009)
Howard Nelson (June 12, 1919 - May 19, 2009)

These long-time APCG members will be featured in the *Yearbook* for 2010

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Field Experience abroad:

An opportunity for synthesis

Dorothy Freidel, Sonoma State University

One of the aspects about the study of geography that is most perennially exciting to me is the opportunity for synthesis. Field experience, with its emphasis on observation and attempting to make sense of those observations through synthesis, is the essence of geographic learning. Forebears of the discipline, for example Alexander von Humboldt, delighted in studying a whole landscape and figuring out the processes and forces that might have combined to create such a system. Field experience is about active learning, interacting with one's surroundings, having vivid experiences that trigger deeper understanding of concepts or ideas that were merely book-learning before seeing the real thing, up close and face to face. Field experience, thus, offers the ultimate opportunity for synthetic learning about the world.

Classrooms with four walls can be rich learning environments, with multimedia technologies for bringing ideas to the student, and discussions to share perspectives. Yet the real world classroom is multi-dimensional. It fosters a learning process that sticks in the mind, growing over time, long after one has returned home. A background in geography, for example in climate, biogeography or geomorphology, or urban landscapes, culture, and economic development, gives the students a basis for comprehension of what they're observing. By seeing connections, and identifying patterns in field observations, students also understand the links between static, idealized textbook examples and the more dynamic and less perfect real world.

The "field" in field experience can be as close as the backyard, an afternoon at the beach, or the local barrio. It can also be a foreign country, or even in a different region of their own country, in which students might be immersed with total sensory explosions of information and new ideas. Depending on whether the students are taking a trip abroad on their own, going with a group of peers from their own university or college, studying for a semester or an academic year in a sister university, or touring for a few weeks in a foreign country, the challenges and impact of the experience vary, but the young people invariably come home changed.

The experience is intense because it is so totally new and exotic. Yet, surprisingly, there are familiar aspects both in the people and in the landscapes that are unexpected in such an alien context. These jolts of recognition in a strange place accumulate into the feeling of the world as a single, almost comprehensible place, full of diversity and yet with overarching connections and similarities. It is easy enough to say you understand that all people are the same the world over, and yet to actually see evidence of this is to understand it in your gut. Then after a while, when you get to know your new acquaintances better, you realize that there is a lot about the way they perceive their world, their environment, that isn't the same as yours at all. This insight is disconcerting, even confusing.

Mental challenges may present themselves unexpectedly to students during travel abroad, even within a group of peers, or perhaps even especially traveling with a group of peers, where individuals might mask their unease, not wanting to seem cowardly or unworldly, or inexperienced. For some, just finding themselves in a foreign country causes them to shrink into their shells for a few days. Yet when they come out and allow themselves to fully experience the strangeness, unfamiliar people, landscape, sounds, food, smells, they often embrace the scene wholeheartedly and are more ready to take emotional risks. These are the students who are more likely to return home transformed, even haunted by the experience to the point of dreaming they are still there, longing to be back in that foreign landscape. Often it is these students who have the strongest culture shock when returning home.

The physical and mental challenges--that place the student in a totally unfamiliar environment, perhaps uncomfortable, far from the electronic umbilical of cell phones, texting, and email--encourage the greatest intellectual and emotional growth. Some of these challenges are associated with conquering fears as well as stretching physical limits, for example: Taking a (guided) walk through dark jungle at night, and seeing a spider in the circle of the flashlight, sitting on a rock by the path; bicycling down a highway bordered by sheer basalt cliffs, steep drop-off on one side, following the gorge taken by Spanish colonials down into the Amazon basin. Riding an open basket dangling by two steel cables as it swoops high above a forest canopy. At 15,000 feet, hiking slowly up the steep flanks of Cotopaxi volcano toward equatorial glaciers that mantle the crest, one small step at a time, battling fatigue and straining lungs.

Some are ethical conundrums brought out by cultural differences. You look into the eyes of a tribal elder as he offers you the welcome and honor of a sip of Chicha from a communal bowl (a fermented yuca drink made by women masticating the root, then spitting the mix into a bowl) -- do you deeply insult him by refusing, or take the risk of getting sick from the brew?

Some of the strongest experiences the students go through involve face to face interactions with indigenous people of a developing country. They have seen poverty from a distance, via television, or passing homeless people on the street in their home towns. Yet it is powerful to see first-hand how people live, for example, along a river bank in the Amazon forest, with small plots of vegetables and fishing their primary economic activity, with no clean water or even outhouses, living in stilted bamboo structures bare of furniture and with few personal belongings. Occasionally students become overwhelmed and depressed by the realization that so many of the world's population live this way. It can cause them to pull back into themselves, seeking comfort, a respite from the unfamiliar. But as often students are inspired to do something about the poverty they see. One of our 2007 Ecuador travelers is now in the Peace Corps in Panama; others have been fundraising the past two years to provide money each year for a teacher

and school supplies in the village we visited. Many have suggested a service project, but that raises all sorts of complex issues regarding what would truly be most helpful for the villagers as opposed to soothing the consciences of the visiting students.

One of the interesting factors for me as an instructor of field experience classes abroad is the mix of students who come along. When you are living with the students 24 hours a day for two or more weeks, you see all aspects of their personalities and find yourself wearing many roles, as arbitrator and counselor, teacher and friend. The "millennial generation" has been both offered the world, through technology and indulgent parents, and yet at the same time have also been much protected. They have maintained a more connected relationship with their parents than prior generations, and may thus less often strike out on their own, independently, to experience the world without the lens of their parents' or teachers' perspectives. Field experience abroad then offers these students a new view of the world. It encourages their curiosity and stimulates critical thinking, often leading them to new insights into their own identities and cultures. This is as much about finding out about who they are as it is about the peoples they are understanding.

Field experience abroad for university students is, therefore, an effective and powerful learning tool, and can yield life-changing perspectives of the whole of another society and landscape, putting together the bits and pieces of a story previously learned in a classroom or textbook--particularly if students feel safe enough to be open to more than superficial observations on the field.

Goodbye, and Thanks from the Editor

As I wind down my official responsibilities as the editor of *Pacifica*, and with Thanksgiving round the corner, I want to thank:

Jim Allen and the APCG's Executive Council for their confidence when they appointed me back in June 2005. Kate Berry and the Executive Council for re-appointing me and, thereby, proving yet again that humans do not learn from mistakes made in history.

Bob Richardson for having been a fantastic ally in this project, especially with his clockwork punctuality and attention to details.

Mike Schmandt, from whom I took over as the editor, for passing along everything I would need on a metaphorical platter so that I won't mess things up.

The authors--students and faculty alike--none of whom ever made me panic about deadlines.

Presidents and Committee members--it has been a pleasure knowing y'all.

The members who sent me emails of appreciation and encouragement, and the occasional critique too.

It has been a wonderful and enjoyable experience. Thanks to the APCG's members.

Oh, yes, please contact Dorothy Freidel if you are interested in editing *Pacifica*

MINUTES OF THE APCG BUSINESS MEETING

Minutes of the APCG Business Meeting
Saturday, October 3, 2000
Eaton, Town & Country Convention Center, San Diego, CA

President Stuart Aitken called the meeting to order at 5:02 pm. About twenty-six people attended ultimately.

1. Last year's Business Meeting minutes, as published in the Fall 08 issue of *Pacifica*, were approved without dissent.
2. Vote results were announced from last Spring's balloting: Dolly Freidel, President; Martha Henderson, Vice-President; Vicki Drake, Secretary; Bob Richardson, Treasurer (terms to begin at close of these meetings).
3. Conference Report: Fernando Bosco said they've had about 236 regular registrants plus 135 students with one-day passes; of the latter, about 95-100 paid, the rest were free as volunteers or geography undergraduates. They expect to be in the black after paying all the bills. About 113 signed up for the banquet, half of whom are students—an unusually high percentage helped by the \$1000 gift from Bill and Marilyn Bowen for student banquet subsidies (\$10 for all students plus \$16 more for presenters; several new award recipients had their banquet meal fully covered). Paul Starrs moved that Fernando be made available to whatever campus hosts the meetings in future. Fernando asked that no one second the motion.
4. Next Year's Conference: Gundars Rudzitis has been negotiating with the Coeur d'Alene Resort which has offered a good discount for September 15-18 (Wed-Sat). The folks at Idaho think Coeur d'Alene offers a better venue for seeing Old West-New West contrasts than does Moscow, plus they have a floating golf course for those so inclined. Near the hotel is a fantastic 76 mile bike trail. Spokane is the nearest major airport, about a 40 minute shuttle ride from the hotel. Close to the Resort is a mostly unspoiled three-block commercial district with inexpensive motels and dining.
5. Treasurer's Report (see page 11): Bob distributed his standard packet of information and asked the Budget Committee (Tina Kennedy and David Plane) for their assessment. Tina said they are convinced Bob is ripping the APCG off but has concealed how too skillfully for them to figure it out. David said things actually look pretty good, after adjusting for issues of timing. The report begins with the alarming fact that we ran \$7,238 in the red this year, but after adjusting for various quirks of timing (mostly having to do with the Yearbook) and the major increase in student travel grants we made for Fairbanks last year, we probably would have been more like \$1,550 in the black this year. Had we not increased dues this year we would have been about \$950 in the red this year. BUT WAIT—since the cut-off date for this report, word came from Hawaii Press that we are soon to receive a very large royalty for fiscal 2008, about \$6000. This is a huge increase over what we've seen in the past, almost all because of Project MUSE. Even with paying over the next few years to have all Yearbook volumes put in MUSE, we probably now are in very good shape financially. The 18-Year-Snapshot shows the big

increases this year in Yearbook costs and in Gifts, Grants, and Awards. Dues receipts are down a little, despite the increase in rate, because membership is down quite a bit, although once the new members who joined with registration for these meetings are added, membership won't be as low as last year. The special funds have incomplete numbers this year (CD's haven't rolled over and awards haven't been made yet) but their interest receipts will not cover awards; however, they can continue for years before this becomes a problem. Women's Network, Cultural Geography Fieldwork, and Mexican American Student funds are receiving new contributions at a good rate. We have two new awards as well, Indigenous Student Travel Scholarship and African Descent Student Travel Scholarship, made possible because of generous donations from the Passerellos and Kate Berry. The Yearbook costs have soared, especially for v.71 which was nearly 300 pages, but with the MUSE royalties rising, per member costs are going to decrease and we might even see the Yearbook as a profit center in the future. We seem to be in good shape overall.

6. *Pacifica* Report: Sriram Khé noted that this was his fifth year and also his last year—anyone pumped up to take over should contact the Executive Committee. Sriram thanked us all for having confidence in his ability to do the job. He suggested that we consider going to electronic publication of the newsletter. Currently it costs about \$1.50 per member per issue to put out the print version. Sriram reminded those who have items to submit for the fall issue that the deadline is two weeks from now. Vigorous applause and words of thanks were offered to Sriram for his fine work keeping *Pacifica* in print. Dan Arreola, who started *Pacifica*, supported the idea of going to an electronic version. David noted that an electronic version could be in a different format, and more times a year. Sriram thought it could become more two-directional, with more interaction from members. Carl Johannessen worried if it became blog-like it might have more to read than people have time to read it.

7. Yearbook Report: Jim Craine explained how v.71 grew so large and said that Abstracts, which had been proposed for removal, are a major source of the Project MUSE income and will remain. He also has solicited articles from noted authors, with an eye to boosting MUSE activity. He noted that downloads on MUSE pay more to us than on-line viewing. Probably a third to a half of v.72 will a memorial to Larry Ford and Reg Golledge and Jim asked urged anybody with recollections, photos, or opinions about these two wonderful people to contact him. Volume 72 will also have a significant article on Alvena Storm by Barbara Fredrich and possibly one on Waldo Tobler. He urges us to have our grad students submit articles to the Yearbook. Jim and his Northridge colleagues have done the program booklet for these meetings and offer to do it in future. Gundars has leapt at the opportunity. Jim was thanked (and applauded) for doing such a fine job.

8. AAG Councillor's Report: Nancy Wilkinson (just arrived from an all-day Council meeting) reminded us that the AAG will meet in Washington, D.C. in April. The

Continues on page 5

Council will meet again in Minneapolis later this fall and she will ask for feedback from department chairs to bring to that meeting. AAG President Carol Harden observed that the AAG is "alive and well." AAG Executive Director Doug Richardson thanked the APCG for having the meeting here and thought the sessions were wonderful. He said if we need anything, just ask (a line quickly formed!).

9. Awards: In place of the committee chair, Jim Keese, who was printing the awards, Dolly reports that they had near-unanimous decisions on the winners and they had some fabulous papers. Stuart pointed out that the banquet, where the awards will be presented, will be a very student-oriented, rowdy affair.

10. Future Meetings: Stuart reports it will be Idaho in 2010, San Francisco in 2011, Evergreen in 2012, Sonoma

State in 2013, Northridge in 2014. Fullerton and Eastern Washington are possibilities down the road—we may be covered out as far as Stuart's retirement!

11. Other Business: Dolly raised the question as to who will maintain the website in future. Jim Craine offered to handle some of it. Bob handed out a page showing annual membership totals since 1994. The year-end membership this year will probably be about what it was in 2001. After a string of very large meetings (Portland, SLO, Phoenix, Eugene, and Long Beach), which kept membership high, we've dipped in part because of Fairbanks and probably also the tough economy. We need to keep working to bring in new members and retain old ones.

12. The meeting was adjourned, rather informally, at 5:58 pm.

Editor's note: The following are brief statements from three students who were awarded the Margaret Trussell Scholarships this year. Summaries of their research will be published in a future issue

**The Transnational Networks of Cultural Commodities:
Peruvian Food in San Francisco**

Kelsey Brain, Portland State University

In a setting of increased movement, communication, and flows across space, the conditions of transnationality are becoming increasingly more common. Commodity chains have proved to be an effective way of studying the processes and meanings created by this transnational space. By examining the transnational commodity networks in bringing Peruvian food items to San Francisco, my goal is to contribute to geographic discussions on:

- How culture and economy are connected; How "things" (in this case food) are ascribed meaning while moving through space; How movement is controlled and experienced differently by various groups; How local cultural representations are linked to global commodity networks

I map the flows of selected Peruvian food items from the point of origin to the point of consumption, identify who controls and benefits from these flows, and analyze differences in movement and consumption for three categories of end users in San Francisco. Through this, I will understand the migrant groups' cultural habits and the resulting international commodity networks. The Trussell Scholarship pays for the travel expenses I incurred while interviewing Peruvian chefs and home cooks in San Francisco. It also helps fund software, phone, and postage expenses created by my research. I am grateful to be a recipient of the Trussell Scholarship.

**Cultural Expression on the Landscape:
A Cornerstone of Social Sustainability**

Andrea Garfinkel-Castro, Arizona State University

My research examines the relationship between planning and cultural expression in the built environment. I will examine place-based identity and culture in the environment and consider how these aspects of the human experience relate to social sustainability. This work is guided by Dr. Daniel D. Arreola, and will include the use of databases,

GIS and a detailed field survey of an historic Latino community in Mesa, Arizona. This line of research on social sustainability forms a nexus between social science and urban planning.

The Margaret Trussell Scholarship is a tremendous honor that provides meaningful validation for my work. In addition, the funds I received will allow me access to historic records, reliable photographic and recording equipment, and time on the ground in the Fordist tradition. The combination of recognition and funding has also encouraged me in a way I could not anticipate. I was recently diagnosed with a recurrence of thyroid cancer, though with surgery and treatment my prognosis is excellent. It would have been easy to set my thesis aside and delay finishing my master's degree. Instead, this scholarship award provided me with an extra dose of fortitude and confidence that I am certain would not otherwise have had. For me, it has made all the difference in the world.

**The Political Ecology of Food Sovereignty Movements in
Neoliberal India**

Elizabeth (Cedar) Louis, University of Hawaii

My research aims to understand the roles of localized social movements in mediating the impacts of neo-liberal economic policies in poor rural regions especially with regard to food security, environmental degradation and the creation of viable agriculture-based livelihoods. My approach is rooted in Political Ecology, and will combine a historical analysis of the regulatory frameworks governing agro-food systems in India with a place-based ethnographic study of local actors. I have been conducting my doctoral research in India since July 2008 and am using the Deccan Development Society food sovereignty initiative in Medak District of Andhra Pradesh State as a case study. I originally planned on finishing my field work in August of this year but have had to extend my time here till November/December 2009. The Margaret Trussell Scholarship will greatly contribute to this crucial time in my research by covering my local living expenses for the last 3-4 months of my field work.

blending reclaimed water with an existing natural water source (e.g. groundwater) before delivery to municipal taps. Since treated wastewater is often discharged into rivers or streams that are themselves the water source for downstream users, unplanned indirect potable reuse is commonplace throughout the United States. Nonetheless, communities generally resist planned indirect potable reuse projects (US EPA, 2004). Although uncommon, IPR projects have been considered throughout the Southwest. The most celebrated and technologically advanced IPR facility in the United States is Water Factory 21 in Orange County, California. The success of Orange County's IPR scheme has attracted national attention with articles such as "A Tall, Cool Drink of... Sewage?" appearing in New York Times Magazine (Royte, 2008).

While there are technical and economic barriers to implementing potable water reuse projects, public opposition is considered the fundamental limiting factor. Most research blames the 'yuck' factor for the lack of public acceptance. These studies claim the primary obstacle to public acceptance is the emotional response of dread and disgust associated with drinking treated sewage water. These studies tend to portray public perceptions as uneducated and irrational and often point to differences between expert and lay risk assessments as objective versus subjective, or real versus perceived (Po, et. al., 2003). Although research regarding public acceptance of water reuse has been partial to psychological explanations, social and cultural risk theorists maintain expert trust and institutional context are central in shaping risk perceptions (Beck, et. al., 1994; Douglas, 1992). As a political and technological solution to urban water scarcity, potable water reuse is overwhelmingly reliant on experts: professionals who design, regulate, and operate the wastewater treatment and water delivery systems.

This study approaches public opinion from a socio-cultural perspective: How is public acceptance of potable water reuse mediated by trust in the professional institutions guiding the course of municipal water development?

Tucson, Arizona was chosen as a case study because it represents a microcosm of the Southwest's physical, demographic, and political conditions. Tucsonans also face near-term decisions regarding water reuse, including the potential for potable reuse. The city-owned utility, Tucson Water, historically mined groundwater to meet municipal demand. However, in 1980 the Arizona legislature passed the Groundwater Management Act, which aimed to phase out groundwater overdraft by 2025 in "active management areas" dominated by urban growth. The act required municipalities to shift to renewable supplies and also mandates 100-year renewable supply be demonstrated for all new urban development. The only renewable water supplies available to Tucson are the finite and yet uncertain Colorado River water, delivered via the Central Arizona Project (CAP) aqueduct and canal, and reclaimed water. Since passage of the Groundwater Management Act the population of the Tucson metro area

has doubled to one million, and similar growth trends are expected to continue.

Long-standing demand reduction strategies, low outdoor residential water use, and a strong conservation ethic contribute to Tucson having one of the lowest levels of per capita water consumption in the Southwest. The city's progressive water policies also include the country's first ordinances to require rainwater harvesting for new commercial properties and pre-plumbed graywater systems for new residential properties. Rainwater harvesting captures stormwater runoff via cisterns or earthworks for outdoor irrigation needs. Graywater systems capture wastewater from bathroom sinks, laundry, and tubs for outdoor use. Given the limited gains available from increased conservation measures, the near-term decisions for water planners and residents in Tucson is how best to expand reclaimed water use.

Tucson Water has utilized reclaimed water for non-potable purposes for over 20 years and the extensive reclaimed system meets roughly 10% of municipal demand by serving the large-scale water users: golf courses, schools, and parks. The community is presently in the position to decide on a range of water reuse options including expanding the reclaimed system to the household level, or implementing a potable reuse scheme. Expanding the reclaimed water system to serve more non-potable uses such as residential outdoor use, toilet flushing, and fire flows is one option. Although there is high public acceptance for these types of uses, this alternative requires a parallel pipe system and considerable capital investment and energy costs. From a purely economic perspective, potable water reuse is the most efficient reuse alternative because it utilizes existing infrastructure, therefore significantly reducing the capital and energy costs of expanding reuse.

Potable water reuse is a political and technological solution to the problem of water scarcity. This study examines public opinion of potable reuse in Tucson via surveys, focus groups, and participant observation. Survey data were obtained via a community questionnaire intentionally designed to explore social and political perspectives on the risks of expanding water reuse in Southern Arizona. Responses were elicited using Likert scale ratings, discrete categories, and open ended questions. A systematic random sample was mailed to 2400 Tucson households, and 253 valid responses were received (n=253). By considering public attitudes related to the risks of water reuse, trust in expert authority, and trust in local governance, this study sheds light on the social and political context relative to public perceptions of risk.

Results indicate near-unanimous concern for future water supplies (96%). The overwhelming majority of respondents believe reclaimed water has the potential to conserve groundwater (92%) and increase water security (80%). The majority also believe that reclaimed water can reduce dependence on imported CAP Colorado River supplies and that the benefits of reclaimed water outweigh the costs of additional infrastructure. Findings regarding

Continues on page 8

of the “Lost Boys.” The ‘Lost Boys’ have received considerable media coverage since their initial arrival in the US in 2000, including in newspaper, television, documentary films, and published personal memoirs. The young men are the survivors of the Sudanese civil war that began in the early 1980s when they were small children; about 17,000 young boys survived attacks on their villages and walked in large groups to Ethiopia; they were registered at camps by aid workers in 1987 and 1988. War in Ethiopia forced the refugees out again; many of the young boys (estimated numbers at 10,500 by Bixler 2005) arrived at Kakuma refugee camp in Kenya in 1992. In 1995, the US State Department announced plans to begin qualifying interviews and resettle about 3,500 of the young men. Resettlement began in 2000. There are several issues that are implicated by the ‘Lost Boys’ label that offer rich areas of inquiry, including race and racist discourses, gender and the public sphere, the symbol of the child in appeals to humanitarianism and policy, and the association of the refugee with diaspora and loss of home.

I view the label ‘Lost Boys’ as a signifier constructed through multiple narratives, projections, representations, and performances. Through participant observation as a volunteer at the AZ Lost Boys community center, and through personal interviews conducted with ‘Lost Boys’ and their public, I reconstruct the salient narratives and highlight performances that sustain and contest the ‘Lost Boys’ of Sudan. The ‘Lost Boys’ label grants legitimacy not accessible to other refugees/immigrants because of a particular evocation in the public mind. For many audiences, the ‘Lost Boys’ are emblematic refugees, whose presence draws sympathy and elicits profound affects of loss and redemption, while bolstering specific US self-conceptions and ideologies.

The main method I am using to gather information for this research is participant observation, to be supplemented by interviews of key participants, both ‘Lost Boys’ and their ‘public’ (for example: volunteers, donors, members of churches and other community organizations that host speaking events). I began volunteering at the AZ Lost Boys Center in Phoenix, Arizona in April, 2009 (the Center opened in 2003). I was known as a past volunteer with a local refugee resettlement agency. I explained I would like to volunteer as part of my dissertation research regarding art, cultural expression, and social change, and so was invited to help out with the Cow Project at the Center. An early conversation with the executive director, John Vack, outlined other areas where I might also assist: speakers’ panel training, English language or professional skills tutoring, and online social media/social networking development. As time passes, my involvement and commitment is growing; I am spending more time per week in Center activities, and I have been invited to attend staff and board meetings.

The Cow Project is managed and marketed by two part-time Sudanese staff, also members of the Center. The handmade ceramic cows are glazed and fired on site. They are sold online and at local churches and art fairs; the funds

are then made available as scholarships to the members of the Center who are attending college. Scholarship grants from the Cow Project in 2008 totaled almost \$8,000 in awards to Sudanese college students. When I began volunteering, the Cow Project was still in operation, but the scholarship grants had been put on hold due to slowed cow sales and dwindling funds. It was determined in conversations with the staff that I could help the Cow Project team make stronger connections in the surrounding community, and help market and participate at events in order to raise cow sales.

‘Real’ cows are integral to the cultures and economies of the tribes of southern Sudan. Wealth is traditionally measured by the size of a family’s herd, and the payment from the groom’s family to a bride’s family at the time of marriage is made in cows. Many names, of men and women both, come from the descriptive names of cow colors and patterns. Men sing songs about the cattle. These songs and particular cows are a source of pride and dignity. Young men and boys are the guardians of the village cattle. Young boys sculpt cows out of mud and clay and watch over their “cattle”. Many of the ‘Lost Boys’ personal stories of survival begin with the fact that they were away from their villages watching over the cattle herds at the time of initial attacks. On a weekend at the AZ Lost Boys Center, men would wander into the “cow room” and sit down to sculpt a cow. Joking and laughter would ensue as the men made fun of the different colors of the painted clay cows (colors that are not found on real cows, but that Americans liked to purchase). A man would point out the different types of cows that are found in different regions of Sudan, and then sit down to sculpt a cow representative of his region. Most of the cows are handmade by two or three men, and they have clearly distinguishable styles.

Attendance at meetings of the staff and the board keeps me up-to-date on the broader picture of the concerns and issues at the Center, including the always-evolving role of the Center and the needs of the young men who are members (in addition, the Center is sometimes the site of meetings with the broader Sudanese community in Phoenix). Participation in events such as art fairs allows me to observe public responses and interactions between the ‘Lost Boys’ and ‘audiences’. At this time, I am just beginning involvement with the speaker’s panel and with the online social media work. The speaker’s panel is a small group of men, members of the Center, who are (usually individually) called upon to respond to requests for public speakers from various churches, schools, rotary clubs, etc. The online social networking efforts include a Facebook page, a Twitter account, and a YouTube channel where the men can post news updates, announcements of events, videos, and other self-made media.

Migration scholars have addressed aspects of citizenship and rights that are denied to groups (Bozniak 2000). The phrase “cultural citizenship” has been used to draw attention to experiences of second-class citizenship and group efforts to claim full rights and recognition.

Continues on page 9

the acceptable uses for reclaimed water are similar to those found in previous studies (Po, et. al., 2003) in that acceptability declines as the uses become more personal. Strong support is indicated for outdoor uses and toilet flushing, but there is considerably less support for using reclaimed water for laundry, cleaning, bathing, or cooking. Although drinking was considered the least acceptable use for reclaimed water, when asked, "would you be willing to drink reclaimed water if it matched or exceed current tap water quality" respondents are near-evenly divided: 32% reported no, 33% were unsure, and 35% reported yes.

Results also indicate that public trust in local officials is low. Less than one-third of respondents trust local government to make appropriate decisions about water reclamation, and less than one-third believe local government is responsive to citizen concerns regarding water management. When asked to indicate the level of trust in various information sources to provide accurate information about reclaimed water, the least trusted sources reported were the media and local officials, while the most trusted sources were academic researchers and water utilities. Overall, the results suggest that trust in information from the professionals who govern, regulate, or operate the wastewater treatment and water delivery systems seems to influence whether or not a respondent was willing to drink reclaimed water (if it was treated to a water quality that matched or exceeded their current tap water quality). Willing drinkers are significantly ($p < 0.05$) trusting of the information provided by wastewater treatment facilities, water utilities, and federal and state regulators. Willing drinkers were significantly ($p < 0.05$) trusting of academic researchers and consultants as well. Trust in environmental organizations, local citizen groups, or the media was not found to significantly influence a person's willingness to drink reclaimed water. Crosstab analyses of the respondents' willingness to drink reclaimed water and their level of trust in local government to make appropriate decisions regarding the use of reclaimed water indicate a strong positive relationship ($p < 0.05$). These findings imply that trust in local officials appears to significantly influence whether or not a respondent is willing to drink reclaimed water.

Although trust appears to matter, this effect is modified when cases are grouped by their response to the statement 'population growth is good for southern Arizona.' For the respondents who disagree with the statement 'population growth is good for southern Arizona,' the positive relationship between trust in local government and willingness to drink reclaimed water remains ($p < 0.05$). But when respondents agree, the relationship between trust in local government and willingness to drink reclaimed water does not hold. These findings signify that feelings regarding population growth complicate the equation. Trust in local government and willingness to drink reclaimed water seem to influence each other, however both factors are being influenced by feelings regarding population growth. Put simply, when respondents do not believe that population growth is good

for Southern Arizona their trust in local government to make decisions about appropriate use of reclaimed water influences their willingness to drink reclaimed water. However, when they agree that population growth is good, trust in local government does not appear to influence their willingness to drink reclaimed water.

Parsing cases by their attitudes regarding population growth reveals the complexity of this issue. These findings are not surprising given the basic assumption that the community needs to expand reclaimed water use in order to accommodate future population growth. If respondents agree that population growth is good, than growth is both the producer and the solution to urban water scarcity. If respondents think that population growth is not good for the region, they are more likely to rely on trust in local government to balance the tradeoffs between the rate of growth and water reuse. Respondents may believe that the potential population growth associated with expanded water reuse could paradoxically offset the gains of greater reuse by increasing water demand, therefore increasing uncertainty and the potential for water shortage. Qualitative responses support these findings; to quote one respondent with a commonly held opinion, water reuse (not necessarily for potable purposes) is "an excellent idea but is of no use when Arizona continues to allow population growth."

By considering opinions related to political authority and legitimacy in Tucson, this study helps to illuminate the larger social and political context that informs individual risk perceptions and personal decisions to support or reject potable water reuse more broadly. Most studies of public perception of water reuse fail to address the social origins of individual attitudes, or the cultural contexts which shape individual perceptions. Here, perceptions of local politics and decision-making were found to significantly contribute to individual attitudes. This case study demonstrates that there are compelling social and political reasons, in addition to disgust, for Tucson residents to be wary of potable water reuse. Rather than trying to move public opinion in line with expert thinking, these finding suggest water planners should be willing to address a wide array of legitimate social and political concerns.

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Rosaldo (1994: 57) argues that cultural citizenship is "the right to be different (in terms of race, ethnicity, or native language) with respect to the norms of the dominant national community, without compromising one's right to belong". Cultural rights refer to the right to be visible or have a voice and to have control over one's representation in the public sphere. One of the men who participates in art fairs, selling handmade cows to the local public, explained to me that these interactions with Americans gives him opportunities he wouldn't ordinarily have to talk about his culture and his past.

Emotions may be discovered, illuminated, and shared through art, and are integral in constituting actors in the social world. Emotions are an important aspect of this research, as evidenced by the strong public reactions to the 'Lost Boys' signifier and strong contention over contemporary immigration debates. The personal, interior, or private may be communicated, or brought out into the public through art. Menjivar (2008: 10) used poetry and other literary works by Central American immigrants to show that "their artistic expressions reflect the individuals' inner emotions as well as their social experiences" including the status of long-term, liminal legality. Ho (2009) details how emotions are integral to the constituting of citizenship. "Emotional representations and subjectivities mutually constitute one another, thus producing citizenship as a status, identity, and practice" (Ho 2009: 789).

The emotional import of the 'Lost Boys' signifier struck me one afternoon at an art fair. I sat along with two Sudanese men behind a table displaying the ceramic cows. Many people at the fair recognized the men as 'Lost Boys' and were already familiar (and enthralled) with the cows. A woman approached the table and, upon speaking with one of the men, reached out her hand to him with a solemn, pained, and reverent look on her face. She said, "I just want to say, I am so sorry for what you went through." She appeared to be near tears.

The story of the 'Lost Boys' can be understood as an ongoing social drama (Turner 1957; 1974; 1980; 1987) with multiple facets or tellings. A social drama begins with some public transgression of a taken-for granted standard of behavior or custom that arouses factions of a society into crisis. Thus, a social drama illuminates the values and norms that are normally unquestioned. "The social drama is a limited area of transparency on the otherwise opaque surface of regular, uneventful social life" (Turner 1957: 93). Although Turner initially developed the idea of the social drama while living in Ndembu villages in central eastern Africa, he eventually came to believe in the universality of the structural form (Turner 1980: 149).

Retelling the narrative of a social drama requires tracing threads or narrative components. The researcher should identify interpretive frames and ideal plots as understood by those involved (Eyerman 2008). I expect some key components, themes, or events are repeated in retellings, but I also expect narratives to vary in what facets are emphasized or meaningful to different people, as interpretations may change across various social groups

and contexts. I draw from published materials featuring the 'Lost Boys' and connect salient narrative components to personal interviews with 'Lost Boys' and audiences in order to reconstruct the key stories that shape the public image of the 'Lost Boys'. Some examples include the identification of the 'Lost Boys' story with the Holocaust or with Christian narratives; the identification of the 'Lost Boy' as a symbolic, betrayed orphan (emblematic loss); the resentment that some other local Sudanese feel in being automatically characterized as 'Lost Boys' or 'Lost Girls'; the decision of a Sudanese public speaker whether or not to disclose prior experience as a child soldier, and how this affects his story's reception; and the first-time emerging recognition of refugee issues in the local public mind as identified with the 'Lost Boys'.

Acknowledgment: I am grateful to the Margaret Trussell scholarship committee and to the APCG community for offering funding opportunities to students.

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STUDENT AWARDS

Mexican American Travel Scholarship

The awardees for 2009 are:

Andrea Garfinkel-Castro (Arizona State University) and José Maqueda (Arizona State University).

Andrea is a second year Master's in Urban and Environmental Planning student and Jose is a senior undergraduate Geography major.

Both students are part of the School of Geographical Sciences and Urban Planning at Arizona State. Jose's Mexican ancestry is descendent from his immigrant parents who came to the United States from Mexico City, and Andrea's Mexican roots can be traced to the Central Valley of California.

Andrea is writing her thesis on Hispanic place identity and cultural sustainability in the Latino community of Mesa, Arizona. José hopes to attend graduate school in landscape architecture upon completion of his Bachelor's degree.

The MATS committee of John and Bev Passerello, James Allen and chair, Dan Arreola thank the APCG members for their generous contributions that support this travel scholarship for underrepresented students in our organization. Contact Daniel Arreola, the Committee's chair, for additional information.

APCG Women's Network

At this year's annual meeting in San Diego, California the Women's Network awarded 7 Travel Grants, in the amount of \$150.00 each, to the following women:

Melissa Mauzy, Graduate student, University of Arizona;

Nikki Peterson, Undergraduate student, University of Nevada, Reno;

Lily House-Peters, graduate student, Portland State University;

Aleksandra Illcheva, graduate student, CSU Northridge; Areeya Tivasuradej, undergraduate student, CSU Northridge;

Tiffany Seeley, undergraduate, CSU Fullerton;

Holly Gumbie, undergraduate, Sonoma State.

The 2010 Travel Grant awards will be \$150.00 per award. Contact the Committee's chair, for additional information.

African Descent Travel Scholarship

The APCG African Descent Scholarship Program was created in 2009 to provide travel grants for Geography students of African descent to assist them with financial support to attend APCG annual meetings. The Scholarship Committee members are: James W. Harrington (University of Washington), Dawn Wright (Oregon State University) and John and Bev Passerello (Passerello Thoroughbreds).

The Committee made awards to

Reginald Archer (UC, Santa Barbara)

Brittany Davis (University of Arizona, Tucson).

Both students presented papers at the APCG 2009 meetings in San Diego and were presented checks for \$200 at the annual banquet.

This is an appeal to those of you who would like to donate funds to provide an opportunity for Geography students of African descent to attend APCG annual meetings.

Contact the Committee's chair, for additional information.

Student paper awards

Tom McKnight and Joan Clemens Award for Outstanding Student Paper, \$250

Name: John Finn

Affiliation: Arizona State University

Title of Paper: Advertising, Graffiti, and Representations of a Black City

Advisor: Chris Lukinbeal

President's Award for Outstanding Paper by a PhD Student, \$150

Name: Tiffany Seeley and Zia Salim

Affiliation: Cal State Fullerton

Title of Paper: The Expat Experience of Saudi Arabia: At Home in the Kingdom?

Advisor: John Carroll

Harry and Shirley Bailey Award for Outstanding Paper in Physical Geography, \$150

Name: Cassandra Hansen

Affiliation: University of Nevada, Reno

Title of Paper: The Influence of Large and Small Scale Winter Weather Patterns on a Snowpack's Diurnal Temperature Gradient, Steamboat Springs, CO

Advisor: S. Jeffrey Underwood

Committee Award for Regional Geography, \$150

Name: Sugato Dutt

Affiliation: University of Hawaii at Manoa

Title of Paper: Masked by the tiger: An evaluative study of rural livelihoods and conservation values in northeast India

Advisor: Lyndon Wester

President's Award for Outstanding Paper by a Master's Student, \$150

Name: Leandro Romero

Affiliation: University of Hawaii at Manoa

Title of Paper: Adjudicating Modern Water Under Ancient Rules: An Instance of Translation Between Two Laws in Kona, Oahu

Advisor: Reece Jones

President's Award for Outstanding Paper by an Undergraduate Student, \$150

Name: Nick Burkhart

Affiliation: Arizona State University

Title of Paper: A Photographic Landscape Inventory of Tijuana's Avenida Revolución

Advisor: Dan Arreola

President's Award for Outstanding Poster Presentation, \$150

Name: Austen Lee, Ryan Drapp, Kevin Kelly

Affiliation: USC

Title of Poster: Mapping the Health Risks for Schools in Los Angeles County

Advisor: Stephen Koletty, Jennifer Swift, John Wilson

From the Secretary-Treasurer

Special Thanks----from the Treasurer!

Contributions to our several Special Funds have continued coming in, despite the bad-news economy: the Women's Network Travel Grant (\$824), the Cultural Geography Fieldwork Scholarship (\$695), and the Mexican American Travel Scholarship (\$1,060).

Thanks to the following who have contributed to one or more of these funds since the F'08 issue of Pacifica (the list in the S'09 issue inadvertently repeated the S'08 list, so this list includes those who were to have been listed in S'09 as do the totals to the several funds).

Joy Adams	Maurizio Antoninetti
Daniel D. Arreola	Jaime M. & Melinda Avila
Marvin W. Baker	Kate A. Berry
Roger Boedecker	Teresa L. Bulman
John A. Carthew	Jacquelyn Chase
Robert W. and Bobbé Z.	Christopherson
Heather Colson	Darrick Danta
Valerie L. Dobbs	Vicki Drake
Tracey Ferguson	Douglas Fetters
Barbara E. Fredrich	Dorothy E. Freidel
Kathryn (Katie) Gerber	Barbara Gleghorn
Carol Ann Gregory	Susan Hardwick
James P. Harris	Nancy Hultquist
Lucy Jarosz	Christy Jocoy
Suzanne E. Keck	Earl W. Kersten
LaDonna Knigge	William A. Koelsch
David J. Larson	Vicky Lawson
Matthew Lofton	Kenneth Madsen
Carol Mandra	Janice Monk
Conrad Moore	L. Homana Pawiki
John and Bev Passerello	
Rhea Presiado	John D. Rockie
Leandro Romero II	James W. Scott
William Selby	William W. Speth
Paul F. Starrs	Norman R. Stewart
Deborah Thien	Gina K. Thornburg
Philip L. Wagner	Tina White
Nancy Lee Wilkinson	Elvin Wyly
Jenny Zorn	

Thanks to Bill and Marilyn Bowen for their gift of \$1000 to lower banquet meal costs for all students who attended.

Thanks to Kate Berry for starting the NEW Indigenous Student Travel Scholarship with a gift of \$1000, augmented by another \$400 from John and Bev Passerello. Thanks to the Passerellos for their additional gift of \$1000 to start the NEW African Descent Student Travel Scholarship. These new travel scholarships got off to a great start at the San Diego meetings.

Larry Ford Scholarship

The recipient of this year's award (the newly named award) was Thomas Ptak (University of Oregon) who is studying the Tibetan diaspora.

APCG TREASURER'S REPORT

OCTOBER 3, 2009

Robert T. Richardson, CSU Sacramento
Transactions for September 26, 2008--September 22, 2009.

Forward at close of books, 9/26/08	\$67,698.89
RECEIPTS	
Dues	\$12,618.00
AAG Regional Allocation	\$1,000.00
YEARBOOK v.69 (inc. MUSE for multiple vols)	\$3,779.40
Interest on Regular Account	\$57.76
Gift from Bowens (for APCG 2009 banquet)	\$1,000.00
From AAG for GeoBowl participants	\$812.50
TOTAL INCOME	\$19,267.66
DISBURSEMENTS	
APCG '08 Annual Meeting Grants & Awards	\$7,512.52
Student Travel Awards (inc. GeoBowl)	\$5,900.02
GeoBowl Funds from AAG	\$812.50
President's Awards	\$600.00
Committee Award, Regional Geography	200.00
PACIFICA	
Printing	Postage
F'08 (740x12 pp) \$541.27	\$371.76
S'09 (610x16 pp) \$582.18	\$377.79
Forward to SDSU for APCG 09 (Bowens' Contrib)	1,000.00
Corporate Filing Fee (Olympia, WA)	\$10.00
Membership (mostly mailings)	\$826.23
YEARBOOK v.70 (mail)	\$4,472.59
YEARBOOK v.71 (copy edit, UHP Charges)	\$10,011.32
YEARBOOK v.72 (copy edit, first installment)	\$800.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$26,505.66
Balance on books, 9/22/09	\$60,460.89

SPECIAL FUNDS	
Bailey Schl. Fund (forward 9/26/08)	\$3,034.37
(no new activity)	0
Balance 9/22/09	\$3,034.37
McKnight/Clemons Schl. Fund (forward 9/26/08)	\$14,695.33
(no new activity)	0
Balance 9/22/09	\$14,695.33
Margaret Trussell Mem. Fund (forward 9/26/08)	\$64,340.95
(2 Trussell awards, 4 WN grants, contribs., interest)	-\$67.30
Balance 9/22/09	\$64,273.65
(\$57,615.62 of which is Trussell Scholarship fund)	
Cult. Geog. Fieldwork Schl. Fund (fwd 9/26/08)	\$15,614.01
(2 awards, \$695 contribs, \$558.92 interest)	\$253.92
Balance 9/22/09	\$15,867.93
Mexican Amer. Travel Schl. Fund (forward 9/26/08)	\$4,710.55
(2 grants, \$1,260 contribs, \$112.62 interest)	\$772.62
Balance 9/22/09	\$5,483.17
Indigenous Student Travel Schl. Fund (forward 9/26/08)	\$0
(\$1,400 new contribs, \$1.14 interest)	\$1,401.14
Balance 9/22/09	\$1,401.14
African Descent Travel Schl. Fund (forward 9/26/08)	\$0
(\$1,000 contribs, \$0.33 interest)	\$1,000.33
Balance 9/22/09	\$1,000.33

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.

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 15, 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.

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

APCG member dues, raised starting 2009, are: Regular \$25, Student or Retired \$15, Contributing \$30 or more (any contribution over \$25 is tax deductible). A Second (Joint) member may be added to any of these categories for another \$3. Second (Joint) members receive a ballot but not another copy of *Pacifica* and the 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.

The Association of Pacific Coast Geographers, Inc.

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