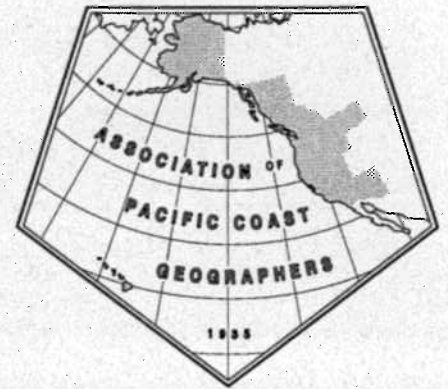


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The Association of Pacific Coast Geographers

Spring 1997

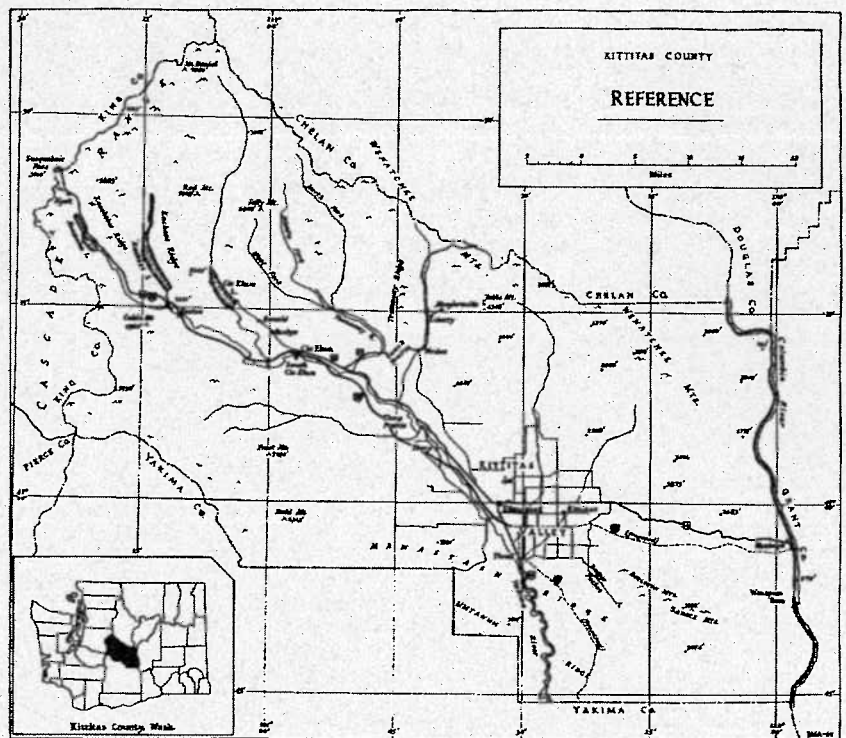
KITTITAS VALLEY AGRICULTURE RETURNS TO ITS ROOTS

Robert Kuhlken, Department of Geography and Land Studies, Central Washington University, Ellensburg, Washington

When Lt. George B. McClellan traversed the Kittitas Valley in the late summer of 1853, he found evenings in camp cold enough to warrant comment in his journal. He noted the type and quality of the natural vegetation at his feet with blunt, military precision: "Good grass." From a vista high atop Manastash Ridge, McClellan gazed out at the sweeping expanse of native bunchgrass in the broad basin to the north. His eye, trained to topographic detail, could not help but be drawn to the dramatic backdrop of pinnacles stretching westward to the crest of the Cascade divide: "The mountains are piled in as thickly as can be conceived—in this part of the range are bold, sharp volcanic peaks." He paid particular attention to "the most striking & interesting of all the peaks—I have called it Mount Stuart."

George McClellan, still wet behind the ears and years away from his rendezvous with destiny during the War Between the States, was leading a US Government Survey into the interior lands of the great Northwest. He had traveled by horse northeast from Fort Vancouver, inspecting possible routes for road and rail that would one day open these lands along the tributaries of the Columbia River to homesteads and commerce. He had scouted out the Satus and Naches drainages, and now proceeded to ascend the upper Yakima. In McClellan's description of this special place, we find many of the clues necessary

to begin telling a story of its settlement geography and agricultural history.



The Kittitas Valley along the upper Yakima River in Washington. Map by Joel Andress.

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The Kittitas Valley is an oval-shaped structural basin some 25 miles long and 15 miles wide, situated along the upper Yakima River in the very center of Washington. The elevation of the valley floor averages 1,700 feet above sea level. This altitude combined with a latitudinal position along the 47th parallel keeps temperatures fairly cool in the summer, and downright frigid in the winter. The growing season hovers around 140 days. Mean annual precipitation is just under 10 inches, as the Cascades normally block Pacific storms and cast a rain-shadow. Soils, derived from

(Continued on page 8)

APCG DIRECTORY

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

President: Joan Clemons
Community College Programs
2051A Moore Hall, Box 95121
Graduate School of Education
and Information Studies
UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90095-1521
310-825-7053
e-mail: CLEMONS@GSEIS.UCLA.EDU

Vice-President: Daniel Arreola
Department of Geography
Arizona State University
Tempe, AZ 85287-0104
602-965-4794 (work)
602-965-8313 (fax)
e-mail: ATDDA@ASUVM.INRE.ASU.EDU

Secretary/Treasurer: Alan A. Lew
Department of Geography and
Public Planning
Northern Arizona University
Box 15016
Flagstaff, Arizona 86011-5016
602-523-6567 (work)
602-779-6075 (home)
602-779-6091 (fax)
e-mail: ALAN.LEW@NAU.EDU

Past-President (ex-officio):
Elliot McIntire
Department of Geography
California State University, Northridge
Northridge, CA 91330
818-677-3517 (office)
818-677-3532 (dept.)
818-677-2723 (fax)
e-mail: ELLIOT.MCINTIRE@CSUN.EDU

AAG Councillor (ex-officio):
Bill Crowley
Dept. of Geography
Sonoma State University
1801 E. Cotati Ave.
Rohnert Park, CA 94928
707-664-2195 (office)
707-664-2194 (dept.)
707-539-8430 (home)
e-mail:
WILLIAM.CROWLEY@SONOMA.EDU

PUBLICATIONS

Yearbook, Editor:
Darrick Danta
Department of Geography
California State University
Northridge, CA 91330-8249
e-mail: DDANTA@CSUN.EDU
818-677-3522

Editorial Board:
Teresa Bulman (PSU)
Susan Hardwick (CSU Chico)
James W. Scott (WWU, retired)
John James (UNR)

Pacifica, Editor: Martha A. Works
Department of Geography
Portland State University
Portland, OR 97207-0751
503-725-3916 (work)
503-725-3166 (fax)
e-mail: MWORKS@GEOG.PDX.EDU

Archivist: James W. Scott
1400 North B Street
Aberdeen, WA 98520
Western Washington University (retired)

COMMITTEES

Women's Network Coordinator
Megan Ashbaugh
P.O. Box 151423
San Diego, CA 92175-1423
619-594-5437
e-mail: ASHBAUGH@ROHAN.SDSU.EDU

APCG Applied Geographers
John B. Passerello
Governor's Office of Emergency Services
6825 Ashfield Way
Fair Oaks, CA 95628-4207
916-262-1846 (work)
916-262-2869 (fax)
e-mail: PASSERELLOJANDB@WORLD-
NET.ATT.NET

Membership Committee
Bill Loy
Department of Geography
University of Oregon
Eugene, OR 97403
541-346-4970 (work)
541-346-2067 (fax)
e-mail: LOY@OREGON.UOREGON.EDU
Committee members:
Tom McKnight (UCLA Emeritus)
Robin Datel (UC Davis)

1997 CONFERENCE CHAIR

Daniel E. Turbeville, III
Department of Geography /MS-52
Eastern Washington University
Cheney, WA 99004-2431
509-359-2270 (work)
509-359-4632 (fax)
e-mail: DTURBEVILLE@EWU.EDU

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 the submission of announcements and reports for the Fall issue is October 1 and for the Spring issue is March 1.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Joan Clemons,

Graduate School of Education and Information Studies,
University of California, Los Angeles

There are fifty-four Geography Alliances, one in every state (two in California), one each in Washington DC, Puerto Rico, and Canada. The Alliances are supported by substantial funding from the Education Foundation of the National Geographic Society and state governments, philanthropic foundations, and private companies. The purpose of the Alliances is specifically to enhance geography in the K-12 schools. We can ask ourselves, do we see more high school seniors declaring geography as a major when they apply to our institutions? Are community college geographers sending more transfers to the four year institutions in geography? After ten years of Alliance activity, have we seen any changes?

In Texas, Bob Bednarz collected data on the incoming freshmen at Texas A&M where he reports that the figures grew from almost no declared geography majors to 10 to 15 in less than ten years! Small numbers but a growth! Community college students usually declare themselves geography majors once they have transferred to the four year institution. Meanwhile, geography instructors at community colleges may never know about these majors. But they do occur! In California, 60-80% of the graduating class at the California State Universities are transfers with more than 56 units of credit at their local community college. Typical of most four year institutions, there are almost no declared geography majors entering college as freshmen, yet the graduating class has geography majors that come from somewhere. At UCLA, almost 40% of the graduating class in 1994 had earned over 56 units of credit at community colleges. Over 25% of those students had earned their credits at three community colleges!

There are many professional geographers involved with the Alliances. In the Pacific Coast region alone Roger Pearson (Alaska), Ron Dorn, Robert Mings, and Malcolm Comeaux (Arizona), Jerry Williams and Gail Hobbs (California), Dick Mansfield (Canada), Mary Frances Higuchi (Hawaii), Kathy Young (Idaho), Gary Hausladen (Nevada), Gil Latz and Gwenda Rice (Oregon), Cliff Craig (Utah), Rawhide Papritz and Dan Turbeville (Washington) are among those dedicated to geography and its importance in the K-12 system. In September, Nick Entriakin (UCLA) and I will take on the coordination of the Southern California Alliance. If not coordinators, some of our colleagues are presenters, field trip leaders or resource people for the ongoing activities of

(Continued on page 6)

ANNOUNCEMENTS

APCG 1997 Grants and Awards

Travel Grants for Untenured Faculty. The APCG is pleased to be able to offer travel grants to assist untenured faculty who attend our annual meeting. These grants are intended to supplement travel costs, and will vary in size depending of the distances involved. To qualify for a travel grant, an APCG member must present a paper at the annual APCG meeting in Spokane (see information elsewhere in newsletter). Participants will be notified of the award before the meeting, and awarded the grant after the meeting. Please contact the APCG President before June 1, 1997 by mail or e-mail, stating your request for funds, paper title, and faculty status.

Participation Awards for Graduate Students. To encourage involvement in the APCG by graduate students, we have, beginning in 1994, offered a number of \$100 grants to graduate students presenting papers at the annual meeting. The APCG annual meeting provides an ideal forum for paper presentations to an interested and sympathetic audience. The same procedures apply as for faculty grants. Participants will be notified of the award before the meeting, and awarded the grant after the meeting. Please contact the APCG President before June 1, 1997 by mail or e-mail, stating your request for funds, paper title, and student status.

Student Paper Awards. Papers by graduate students now make up a significant proportion of presentations at our annual meetings. To support this activity, and to recognize and reward outstanding student scholarship, the APCG annually presents several awards to student presenters. The Committee on Awards and Prizes makes its decisions based on the quality of the scholarship and on its presentation at the meeting. Those interested in competing for one of these awards must submit three copies of an extended abstract (three to

five pages) together with a letter confirming your student status, no later than June 1, 1997.

In addition, the recently established *Tom McKnight and Joan Clemons Award for the Outstanding Graduate Student Paper* will be presented. This one hundred dollar award will be presented to the recipient at the annual meeting each year. Students who enter the paper award competition above will automatically be considered for this award.

Those interested in any of these grants and awards should contact:

Joan Clemons
Community College Programs
2051A Moore Hall, Box 95121
Graduate School of Education
and Information Studies, UCLA
Los Angeles, CA 90095-1521
310-825-7053
e-mail: CLEMONS@GSEIS.UCLA.EDU

APCG YEARBOOK—Call for Submissions

All APCG members who delivered papers at the 1996 Sacramento Meeting are strongly encouraged to submit their work for consideration to be published in the 1997 *APCG Yearbook*. Send three hard copies of your paper, including illustrations, maps, tables, etc. to Derrick Danta, *APCG Yearbook* Editor, Department of Geography, California State University Northridge, Northridge CA 91330-8249. Members are also encouraged to send other manuscripts of potential interest for consideration. Complete instructions can be found in the back of any recent *Yearbook*. Deadline for manuscripts is June 1, 1997. If you have questions, contact the editor at (818)677-3532 or email: ddanta@huey.csun.edu

APCG NEWS

UO FACULTY CHANGES: During the past three years, Al Urquhart, Ev Smith and Bill Loy have retired and Carolyn Cartier, Shaul Cohen, and Aileen Buckley have been hired. Dr. Cartier has her degrees from Berkeley. Her primary research interests are in environment and development, gender, and Asia, especially rapidly developing Southeast China. Dr. Cohen has degrees from Clark University and the University of Chicago. He specializes in conflicts in the Middle East. Aileen Buckley is completing her Ph.D. at Oregon State University. Ms. Buckley's primary interests are in cartographic theory, design, and production. She will start at the University fall term, 1997. For more information on the Geography Department try our World Wide Web Site: <http://darkwing.uoregon.edu/~uogeog/>

Bill Loy received the Oregon Distinguished Scientist Award at the Oregon Academy of Sciences meeting in Portland, Oregon, February 22, 1997. Congratulations, Bill!

In *The Evolving Landscape*, Martin J. Pasqualetti brings together 32 papers of former APCG President (1965-66) *Homer Aschmann*. With a foreword by J. B. Jackson, this book highlights an encyclopedic knowledge, an unquenchable curiosity and an obvious affection for being out-of-doors. Aschmann shows by example how to look for clues in the landscape that illuminates its origins and development. Some of his admirers, many quite active in the APCG, have provided introductions: Daniel Arreola, Conrad Bahre, James Parsons, Charles Hutchinson, William Loy, William Doolittle, George Carter, and Karl Butzer. Each provides context to the study of Southern California, Baja California, Latin America, Flora and Fauna, Linguistics, Deserts, Native Environments, and Wild Lands.

The book will be available from Johns Hopkins Press in March 1997.

APCG 1997: SPOKANE, WASHINGTON

Make plans now to attend the sixtieth annual meeting of the APCG at Spokane, Washington, hosted by the Department of Geography & Anthropology at Eastern Washington University. Our organization and Eastern Washington University have been inextricably linked since 1935, when Otis W. Freeman, Professor of Geography at what was then the State Normal School at Cheney, organized a meeting of western geographers at UCLA which was to become the APCG. Freeman was elected as the first APCG president, and served for five years as YEARBOOK editor as well.

The 1997 APCG Annual Meeting will be held at the West Coast Ridpath Hotel in beautiful downtown Spokane, Queen City of the renowned (locally, at least) Inland Empire, or perhaps less elegantly, the Seattle of the Sagebrush. With a metro population of over 365,000, Spokane is the largest city between Minneapolis/St. Paul and Puget Sound. Situated at the juncture of the Columbia Basin and the western slopes of the Rocky Mountains, Spokane offers a diversity of both physical and human landscapes. Within an hour's drive of the vibrant, pulsing urban heart of the city are rolling Palouse wheat fields, the flood-stripped Channeled Scablands, high country lakes, forests and rivers, with bits of desert and alpine snowfields thrown in for interest. Spokane is only 110 miles south of the Canadian border, and serves as a shopping and recreation destination for numerous Albertans and British-Colombians; in fact, from the top of Mount Spokane—our closest ski area—one can see parts of both provinces as well as Montana, Idaho and Washington.

The Spokane region enjoys a true four-season climate. The Cascade Mountains shield it from the soggy coastal weather of the Puget Sound region, and the Rockies keep the worst of the Canadian Arctic air in Montana where it belongs. Thus, winters are relatively mild, and annual rainfall averages only 16.7 inches. Average September temperatures will range from 72°F during the day to 46°F at night, with only a modest chance of rain. For those who remain traditionalists, this is a BSk midlatitude steppe, so dress as you would for late summer in Lhasa or Odessa.

The centerpiece of downtown Spokane is Riverfront Park, a 100-acre greenspace that was the site of the tiniest world's fair ever held: EXPO '74. The park was reclaimed from a decayed industrial area and the railroad yards around which the city had originally grown. The only vestige of this former use is the clock tower of the old Great Northern Railway passenger depot. Other Riverfront features include an amusement park, an IMAX theater, a skating rink (that's ICE skating for you Californians...) and an antique 54-horse carousel. The park is traversed by the Centennial Trail, a 39-mile

running, walking and bicycling path extending from the Idaho line to the confluence of the Spokane and Little Spokane Rivers west of downtown.

Spokane is also, believe it or not, a cultural center of regional repute. The Spokane Opera House—another EXPO '74 legacy—on the riverbank in the heart of the business district is home to the Spokane Symphony Orchestra as well as traveling Broadway shows and other big-name entertainment. Other notable theaters include the Metropolitan Performing Arts Center, Spokane Civic Theater and Interplayers Ensemble. The Cheney Cowles Museum is known especially for one of the finest American Indian artifact collections in the world, in addition to an excellent regional history collection. Three universities, one college and two community colleges round out the cultural scene as well as providing educational opportunities to the entire Pacific Northwest. Gonzaga University and Whitworth College, both private church-affiliated institutions, and Spokane Community College and Spokane Falls Community College all have campuses in the city. The new Riverpoint downtown campus is shared by Eastern Washington University and Washington State University, and the adjacent Spokane Intercollegiate Research and Technology Institute (SIRTI) is shared by all six schools.

For those interested in less academic pursuits, the Spokane Indians, whose nomenclature is not entirely politically correct, do play passable minor league baseball at the Fairgrounds, and in the winter months the Spokane Chiefs (also non-PC) NHL hockey club entertains at the new Veterans Memorial Arena. Thoroughbred horse racing is offered at Playfair Racetrack during the summer and fall months, and there are 19 topographically-challenging (and reasonably inexpensive) public golf courses within a 45-minute drive. Other outdoor activities include camping, fishing, hunting, water-sports on the 76 lakes within a 50-mile radius, and — not in September, but for your next visit—seven ski areas within a two hour drive.

Plan now to attend, and bring the whole family—it's a lot cheaper than Disneyland and it's probably tax-deductible. (If you must have costumed characters on the streets, we can show you where to look...). A complete registration package will be mailed out to all current APCG members in May.

*Dan Turbeville
Eastern Washington University*

SEE CALL FOR PAPERS ON PAGE 7

APCG 1997 ANNUAL MEETING SPOKANE, WASHINGTON

Preliminary Schedule

SEPTEMBER 10 / WEDNESDAY

Registration Begins at 12:00 noon

Opening Session 7:00-9:00 PM

Welcoming Comments

Dan Turbeville, EWU

Dale Stradling, EWU

James I. Hoffman, Senior VP for Academic Affairs
and Provost, EWU

Keynote Address "Borders"

Philip L. Wagner, Professor Emeritus, Simon Fraser
University

SEPTEMBER 11 / THURSDAY

Executive Board Breakfast Meeting 7:30-9:00 AM

Field Trips: All field trips will depart from the First
Avenue entrance of the Ridpath.

A. 9:00 AM-5:00 PM: **Native American Indian
Landscapes of the Columbia Plateau** (*Dick Winchell,
EWU*). An all-day loop which will include Grand
Coulee and the Colville and Spokane Indian
Reservations.

B. 7:30 AM-12:00 noon: **Rural Wetlands of South
Spokane County** (*Bob Quinn, EWU*). Trip will explore
a variety of wetlands in Channeled Scablands.
Emphasis is on origin, ecology and management his-
tory of these unique areas.

C. 8:30 AM-11:30 AM: **Historic Spokane: A Railroad
Runs Through It** (*Dan Turbeville/Susan Bradbury,
EWU*). A combination riding/walking tour of
Spokane's historic business, industrial and inner resi-
dential core, with emphasis on architectural preserva-
tion and urban planning issues.

D. 1:00 PM-5:00 PM: **Urban Wetlands of Spokane**
(*Mike Folsom, EWU*). This field trip will explore wet-
land sites and riparian zones in the urban Spokane set-
ting, with special attention to management of these
valuable ecological resources in a landscape of increas-
ing urbanization.

E. 1:00 PM-5:00 PM: **Geomorphology of Greater Spokane**
(*Dale Stradling, EWU*). Origins and description of the

major landforms of the Spokane Valley and surrounding
area, with emphasis on resources and cultural patterns.

F. 1:00 PM-4:00 PM: **Cheney-Cowles Museum Native
American Artifact Collection**

Traditional Northwest Salmon Barbecue, Forestry Pavilion

6:00 PM-dark

Riverfront Park

SEPTEMBER 12 / FRIDAY

Women's Network Breakfast 7:00 AM-8:00 AM

Concurrent Paper Sessions 8:00 AM-9:40 AM

Break 9:40 AM-10:00 AM

Concurrent Paper Sessions 10:00 AM-11:40 AM

Lunch Break 11:40 AM-1:20 PM

Department Chairs Luncheon 12:00 noon-1:20 PM

Women's Network Luncheon 12:00 noon-1:20 PM

Concurrent Paper Sessions 1:20 PM-3:00 PM

Break 3:00 PM-3:20 PM

Concurrent Paper Sessions 3:20 PM-4:40 PM

APCG Business Meeting 4:45 PM-5:45 PM

Social Hour —Poolside Patio 6:00 PM-7:00 PM

Annual Banquet 7:00 PM-9:00 PM

Welcome

Awards Presentations

Presidential Address:

Joan Clemons, "Emerging From Sewage and
Waste: The Postmodern Landscape"

SEPTEMBER 13 / SATURDAY

Concurrent Paper Sessions 9:00 AM-10:20 AM

Break 10:20 AM-10:40 AM

President's Plenary Session 10:40 AM-12:00 noon

"GIS and Geography"

Michael Goodchild, UCSB

Nick Entrikin, UCLA

Stacy Warren, EWU

(Meeting Concludes)

12:00 noon

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

(Continued from page 2)

the Alliances. For example, in Oregon Teresa Bulman directs summer institutes and field programs for the Oregon Alliance. Throughout the APCG region, colleagues are giving lectures during summer institutes and participating in Geofests or Olympiads in their local area. Along with college and university faculty, K-12 teachers and administrators, state education officers and district mentors are involved with the Alliances.

The questions that arise are: Is all this activity building geography majors at colleges and universities? Is this activity increasing geographic education in the K-12 curriculum? Are the Geography Standards being implemented in classrooms? Has everyone read *Geography for Life*? As Roger Downs said in an article in the *Journal of Geography* in 1994, "It would be nice to have some data."

We know that there is activity—the National Geographic Society's Educational Foundation collects numbers of institutes, numbers of participants, lists of special activities, workshops and use of electronic bulletin boards. However, what we need is baseline understanding of the status of geography in the nation's schools, colleges and universities.

There is hope. An Advanced Placement (AP) Examination in Geography will be ready by Fall 1998. An AAG survey of geography in the community colleges will be completed by the end of this year. The California Alliance will begin a survey of the status of geography in the state's high schools.

The APCG should be concerned about the impact of the Alliances on our colleges and universities. Our colleagues are participating in the Alliances, we have geographers in the Schools of Education who can assess the growth of geography requirements in credential programs, and we are all concerned about the need to increase enrollments in undergraduate and graduate programs. Perhaps it is time to look around our departments to find the person doing Alliance activities and volunteer to participate in field programs, do a lecture for Geography Awareness Week, or offer to lead a field trip. If we had baseline data we might find that the Alliances are in fact building majors and contributing to the growth of geography programs. One thing is certain! If we always do what we always did, we will always get what we always got!

NEWS FROM APPLIED GEOGRAPHERS

Geographers at Work in a State Transportation Agency
Steve Kale, Oregon Department of Transportation

The Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) employs about 4,100 persons, of whom no fewer than 25 have or are working toward degrees in geography. About half of those with degrees in geography work in field offices of the five ODOT regions; another 30 percent work for ODOT's Transportation Development Branch in Salem. Most of the remainder work in the Technical Services Branch in Salem, primarily in the Project Support Services Section. Twelve employees have the words "planner" or "planning" in their job titles, nine employees are managers or supervisors, and five work in environmental or project management/coordination.

The majority of ODOT's geographers were educated in Oregon's colleges and universities. Schools most represented are Oregon State University (7 employees) and the University of Oregon (6 employees). The remainder have degrees from Portland State University, Western Oregon State College, or out-of-state schools. Several geographers also have degrees in business administration, economics, geology, public policy, and urban and regional planning. Highest degrees obtained in geography are Ph.D. (2), Masters (13), and Bachelors (9).

ODOT's planners are responsible for coordinating state, regional, and local transportation planning. Project and program managers work mostly with transportation

planning or environmental analysis and documentation. Specific duties include arranging and leading public meetings; writing memos, letters, reports, and other documents; interpreting laws and regulations and assuring their compliance; writing contracts and interagency agreements; preparing requests for consultant proposals and managing consultant contracts; and working with data and other information.

Skills required include: writing concisely in non-technical terms, speaking coherently at meetings, working in a team environment, understanding maps and how they are used to show transportation and other features, working independently with few guidelines and little supervision, and completing projects on time and on budget.

Geographers at ODOT are heavily involved in corridor and modal planning. Corridor plans deal with 31 major transportation corridors in Oregon. Modal plans address movements of people and goods via autos, trucks, trains, buses, and other modes. Corridor and modal planning are multi-year efforts to improve decisions about transportation investments.

As transportation investment needs outpace funding levels, state governments are exploring a variety of

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alternatives for improving efficiency and stretching available dollars. At ODOT, this has included contracting with universities. Two work efforts illustrate arrangements with Oregon's colleges and universities.

ODOT's Inventory and Mapping Unit has worked closely with the University of Oregon's Department of Geography to prepare the biennial State Highway Map. For the most recent map the department's Cartography Laboratory did the edit checking of map features. The department also is helping ODOT update about 240 city maps on the lab's Intergraph Computer Aided Drafting system.

To identify existing and allowed land uses in the state's 36 counties and nearly 175 cities along major transportation corridors, ODOT contracted with five universities. About 40 geography students conducted windshield surveys and inventoried local comprehensive plans, zoning ordinances, and the amount of developable land. Three contracts were with geography departments at Eastern Oregon State College, Oregon State University, and Southern Oregon State College. The Planning, Public Policy, and Management School at the University of Oregon and the Center for Urban Studies at Portland State University held the other contracts.

Planning and environmental documentation and analysis will continue to have an important role at ODOT. This assertion is supported by ODOT's emphasis on planning and environmental analysis in efforts to improve the project selection and development process, state requirements for integrating transportation and land use planning, and the US Department of Transportation's emphasis on better planning through the provisions of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991.

It is unclear whether Departments of Geography at colleges and universities will continue to provide the types of education and training relevant to ODOT's mission and activities. About half of ODOT's geographers are involved in transportation planning and land use planning. Training in these two areas typically is provided through courses in economic, urban, and resource geography, subjects which seem to be receiving less emphasis in Oregon's colleges and universities.

While planning-related fields are receiving less emphasis in geography departments, they are receiving more emphasis at two of Oregon's universities with programs in planning and public policy. These programs may play an increasingly important role in the training of students in subjects relevant to ODOT's future needs.

On the positive side, Geographic Information Systems technology is becoming more important at ODOT. Thus far, however, only three geographers at ODOT are employed in mapping/GIS positions. This is in part because mapping position descriptions in the past have been written to favor existing staff following career paths in engineering specializations. In recent years GIS and mapping job announcements have been written more broadly to allow job-seekers in many fields, including geography, to qualify.

APCG 1997: CALL FOR PAPERS

Deadline for Submission: June 1, 1997

All persons presenting papers must be current APCG members!

All those wishing to present papers at the 1997 APCG Meeting in Spokane, Washington, September 10-13, 1997, must submit an abstract of 100-200 words by June 1, 1997. The header of the abstract must contain the name(s), affiliation(s), address(es), e-mail(if available) and paper title, followed by the body of the abstract. Abstract text should be a descriptive summary of the paper's content, including topic, significance, methods, findings and conclusions. Participants **MUST** submit one hard copy of the abstract: disk copies are strongly encouraged. MS Word for MAC is preferred, WORD for PC is OK, WordPerfect is stretching it—this is still a frontier region—and E-mail submission of an abstract is probably OK, but don't take chances unless you are desperate.

If a paper is authored by a student, then the notation "STUDENT PAPER" must follow the text of the abstract. Every effort will be made to schedule all student papers on Friday so that those submitted for awards may be judged before the ceremonies at the Annual Banquet.

Those members wishing to organize special sessions are encouraged to do so. Please arrange to have all abstracts for each session participant sent directly to the organizer so that the entire package reaches the Program Committee before the June 1 deadline.

If you are willing to serve as a session chair, please let us know; you might also specify a preference as to type of session you would most prefer. Forward all abstracts and related materials to:

APCG '97 Program Chair
Department of Geography-Anthropology, MS-52
Eastern Washington University
Cheney WA 99004-2431
(509)359-2270 / FAX (509) 359-4632
email: dturbeville@ewu.edu

Shifts in politics often play a role directly or indirectly in the role of geographers at state transportation agencies. Planning and environmental analysis are sometimes adversely perceived by those supporting a *laissez-faire* approach to meeting societal needs and desires. Such perceptions may lead to reductions in budgets for activities considered unnecessary or overemphasized. Over the long term, political shifts may be as important as any other factor when assessing job prospects for geographers in transportation or other governmental agencies.

KITTITAS VALLEY AGRICULTURE RETURNS TO ITS ROOTS

(Continued from page 1)

volcanic materials, loess, fluvial deposits, and glacial outwash, are generally well-drained and fertile. Runoff from surrounding mountains spills through confined canyons which open out onto the basin floor, forming braided channels that flow across broad alluvial fans; eventually these various strands collect in the main channel of the Yakima River. The valley's natural vegetation comprised a mixture of thick native bunchgrass along with grasses and herbs tolerant of periodically saturated soil conditions. Larger streams were lined with riparian aprons of willow and cottonwood with an understory shrub layer of wild roses and currants.

The Kittitas is named for a Native American band of Sahaptin speakers related by kinship and culture to the tribes assembled after the treaty of 1855 as the Yakima Nation. While these Indians had established several large winter villages here, they also traditionally utilized the Kittitas Valley for a variety of seasonally available resources, including salmon, elk and deer, and perhaps most importantly, camas fields which supplied the wild tubers so essential to their subsistence cycle. The finely grained network of watercourses on the alluvial fans creates an extensive wetland environment that was ideal for camas (*Camassia quamash*) yet also supported dense stands of wild rye (*Elymus spp.*) and other native bunchgrasses. Following their adoption of the horse sometime during the middle of the eighteenth century, the Ketitas Indians became known as horse breeders and traders, and placed large herds out to graze on the ample grass of the basin. Thus, the valley floor must have appeared rich in forage and astonishingly well-watered to the men and horses of McClellan's party, who arrived here fatigued from the continual uphill-downhill travel across the parched highland steppe.

A modern pilgrim to the Kittitas Valley, conveyed by automobile north along Interstate 82, would engage the same intervening series of roller-coaster ridges separating the upper and lower Yakima watershed, and upon reaching the final summit would no doubt be tempted by the "Scenic Overlook" sign to pull off the highway and gaze awhile at the same panorama that struck McClellan as so picturesque: the wide valley floor full of green meadows, and an alpine backdrop with towering Mount Stuart still guarding the ramparts of the western horizon. There have been changes, of course, some as palpable as bold text when reading this particular landscape. The wild grass is gone, and in its stead grows the cultivated grasses of pastures and hayfields. Drainage has been markedly altered by the intricate designs of irrigation works. Fields are arranged in the familiar grid of township, range and section, and along a network of roadways the metallic roofs of huge barns reflect the sun. How did the valley come to look this way? What were the perceptions, choices and experiments undertaken by those first settlers and others who have participated in the distinctive cultural ecology of the Kittitas Valley?



First cutting of timothy usually takes place around the 4th of July. Photo by Robert Kuhlken.

Grazing of livestock became the first economic use of the Kittitas Valley in terms of the developing dominant culture. But even the presence of livestock preceded white pioneer settlement, when, in addition to the already acculturated horses, a herd of Hudson Bay Company cattle was purchased and brought home by Ketitas Chief Owhi in 1841. Following the Yakima conflict of 1855-56, during which Indian cattle were systematically slaughtered by troops and militia, free range cattlemen based in The Dalles and Goldendale began to utilize the Yakima Basin. By the late 1860s, grazing pressure and the degradation of lower basin range-lands caused these ranchers to invade and make use of the Kittitas as a summer range. Permanent settlement was the next logical step in this sequent occupancy.

Pioneer colonization of the Kittitas Valley frontier began in 1867, and a land survey conducted the next year promulgated homesteading. Through this process the valley was transformed from a seasonal pasture to a place of permanent livestock ranching. The cattle grew fat on the rich grass, and by 1890 there were over 10,000 head. Because they could be driven to buyers, beef cattle soon were being sold to the mining communities of nearby Liberty and as far away as British Columbia. Later marketing efforts focused on the growing populations of the Puget Sound region. Herds at first were driven across Snoqualmie Pass; after 1888 they could be shipped by rail.

Early experiments with growing crops were often less successful. A notable disappointing attempt at farming occurred in 1869, when Tillman Houser only harvested 7 bushels of wheat from the 8 that he sowed. Hardier grains such as oats and barley thrived. But because of geographic isolation and lack of marketing options, the era of homesteading in Kittitas County could only support a local barter economy. Livestock, bushels of grain, and even vegetables were used as currency. Trade was carried out through a mercantile establishment known as "Robber's Roost", located at a site on Wilson's Creek that would soon enough

(Continued on page 10)

APCG '97 LUNCHEON

Everyone is invited to attend a no-host luncheon at the Annual meeting in Spokane, sponsored by the APCG Women's Network, on Friday, September 12th, 1997. Consult the final schedule for more details. The luncheon provides an opportunity for participants, especially students, to share and discuss their academic or career interests and how the APCG and the Women's Network may help them in fulfilling their goals. Also, the meeting provides the opportunity to discuss future events sponsored by the Women's Network. Again, all meeting participants are welcome and encouraged to come to the luncheon.

TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION OF PACIFIC COAST GEOGRAPHERS

Do you know a female student, undergraduate or graduate, who would be interested in attending the Annual Meeting of the Association of Pacific Coast Geographers in Spokane, Washington, September 10-13, 1997? You are invited to nominate such a student who would benefit from learning more about the APCG and to encourage her growth towards a career as a professional geographer. This is a great opportunity for students who would like to attend a major regional meeting of geographers.

The Network will pay the registration and partial travel costs for the student. This opportunity is funded through contributions to the Women's Network of the APCG. Four students will be selected based on a lottery. The four winning students will be required to attend the APCG '97 Luncheon sponsored by the Women's Network. They will be asked to speak about their academic and career interests and how the APCG and the Women's Network may assist them in obtaining their goals.

The deadline for the nominations is June 6th. Please ask your student nominee to submit a written statement to the Women's Network on why they want to attend the meeting and what they see as the role of students in the APCG. We will notify you and your student in July. Because funding is through a University Foundation, we can only reimburse students once we have receipts. The process is very quick but cannot take place until after the meetings. Nominated students should be aware of this condition and of the need to keep all receipts.

Please send inquiries and nominations to:
Megan Ashbaugh
Women's Network Coordinator, APCG
P. O. Box 151423
San Diego, CA. 92175-1423
e-mail: ashbaugh@rohan.sdsu.edu

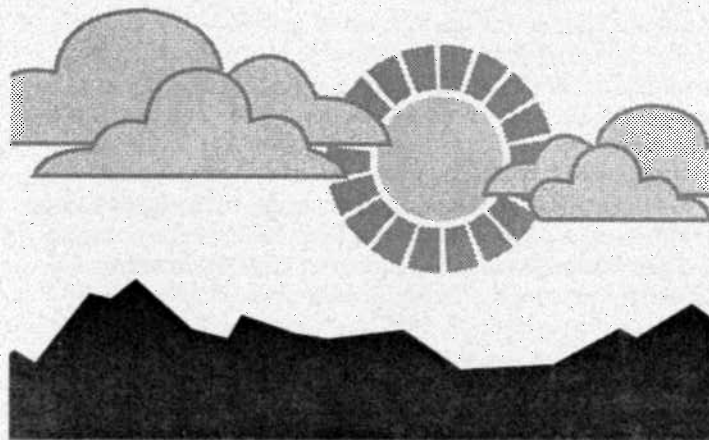
VAN TRIPS

What memories endure decades after the college experience? Van trips. There is something memorable about spending several days in a van moving through the landscape. There is nothing else to do but observe and comment upon what is outside the windows or talk about life. Long conversations turn into life histories. Bonding occurs. Your seat-mates in the van become your friends for life.

Since APCG meets in Spokane September 10-13, 1997, and most APCG members reside in California, the opportunity for van trips is high. With sufficient pre-planning marvelous geographic experiences are possible. If academic schedules and policies permit, field trips across the Great American West can be planned, anchored in the middle by APCG in Spokane. It would be great to see vans converging on Spokane from every state in the region full of tired, dirty, but inspired geographers.

A few years ago I organized a van trip from Eugene to AAG in Phoenix. The first night was Winnemucca and a Basque restaurant; the next night Circus Circus (cheaper than Motel 6 in Vegas); then two nights (and one day at the Grand Canyon) in Flagstaff. Coming back from Phoenix we watched trains in the Tehachapi loop, had pizza in Bakersfield, and slept (belatedly) in Sacramento. Memorable!

Now is the time to get on your planning hats and brainstorm about a van trip to Spokane. The participants will remember it forever! (submitted by Bill Loy)



KITTITAS VALLEY AGRICULTURE RETURNS TO ITS ROOTS

(Continued from page 8)

become the town of Ellensburg. Despite the short growing season, farmers learned to cultivate wheat, especially along creeks where water could be diverted to the fields. No fewer than six gristmills produced flour and feed. An established infrastructure for processing grain notwithstanding, early Kittitas agriculturists found forage cultivation to be a more precise adaptation to the valley's economy and ecology.

The importance of cattle as the area's first major export coupled with a spell of unusually severe winters gave rise to an early crop specialization – winter feed for livestock. Blizzards in 1880-81, and again in 1889, inflicted heavy losses among the growing herds of the Kittitas Valley, and ranchers here learned a hard lesson well. An editorial in the local newspaper admonished that "reduced herds and feeding through winter will have to be the rule." That decade witnessed the end of open range operations, and the development of fenced pastures and cultivation of forage crops for winter storage. Timothy, well-suited to the valley's high-elevation, cool weather conditions, quickly became the hay of choice. Originating in Europe, Timothy (*Phleum pratense*) is a bunchgrass with leafy stems and long cylindrical spikes that grows to a height of over three feet. Also known as herdgrass, it is named for Timothy Hansen, a colonial American farmer who advocated its cultivation throughout the mid-Atlantic states during the 1720s. Suitable for either permanent pasture or hay, timothy is not tolerant of drought or high temperatures, but overall yields respond favorably to irrigation. Thus it was a most appropriate selection for the Kittitas, where the dry and often breezy summer weather in the valley likewise provided optimum curing conditions for this crop.

In the Kittitas, a surplus harvest of timothy took advantage of the transport opportunity afforded by the newly completed Northern Pacific Railroad, allowing for the export marketing of this commodity early in the agricultural history of the valley. Ellensburg was linked by rail to points south on April 1, 1886. Connections to the emerging markets of the Puget Sound region occurred upon completion of Northern Pacific's Stampede Pass route in the summer of 1888. Baling of timothy began in 1890, and during the 1890s hay was regularly being sent by rail to the Seattle area. On September 10, 1897, for instance, the local paper noted that "Wm. Killmore cut six acres of land this season and at one cutting got 37 tons of timothy hay." And on February 17, 1899, it was reported that the community of Thorp "depends chiefly on its hay fields, raising thousands of tons of the best timothy, which is marketed all over the state." But early sales of timothy went even further afield, which may be of some surprise given the excitement of the current export boom. A 1904 history of the county recounted that "timothy—is the principal crop for export—it is in great demand in the Alaska market, and not a little of it goes to the Philippine Islands, and to China and Japan." Over a hundred years ago Kittitas timothy

enjoyed a transpacific reputation for high quality. This was one result of the rapid development of a crop-livestock complex based on cow and calf operations and a lucrative specialization in Timothy hay both for winter feed and export.

While beef cattle were ubiquitous and numerous, other livestock were important in the evolution of Kittitas Valley's agricultural landscape. Dairying would successfully fill a niche provided by the environmental conditions of plentiful water and cool climate. There arose a classic vonThünen second-tier zone of production around the urban markets of Seattle and Tacoma. The railroad allowed the rise of a dairy industry—but a specialized one consisting of creameries that supplied Puget Sound with heavy cream, butter, and cheese rather than whole milk, which was provided by closer dairy regions in the western valleys. One famous pioneer family in the Kittitas, the Olmsteads, changed their cattle operation from beef to dairy in 1892, and by 1896 were producing over a hundred pounds of butter a day, and winning prizes for it in Seattle. Dairy farming in the Kittitas reached its peak during the late 1930s, when valley farms were milking nearly ten thousand cows. Since then dairy operations have experienced a dramatic decline.

Sheep proved adaptable to the seasonal availability of mountain pastures surrounding the valley, and transhumance has long been practiced here. Unlike some other parts of the West, valley sheepmen and cattle ranchers got along reasonably well, probably owing to the lack of direct competition for forage. Many farms ran both cattle and sheep, with the latter proving to be an export item of substantial worth; in 1898, for example, 60,000 head of sheep were shipped from the county. The addition of a second transcontinental rail line through the valley in 1908 — the Milwaukee Road — augmented marketing opportunities. Sheep raising has continued to be a noteworthy element of the landscape, especially in the fall when bands are driven down from the mountains along county roadways and herded on harvested hayfields to graze the stubble. Herders in the early days were Scotch and Irish immigrants; later, Basque shepherds were chosen for their expertise, and most recently Peruvians on three-year labor contracts are tending Kittitas Valley sheep.

Ever since the great Indian-owned herds grazed these wet meadows, horses have been part of the Kittitas landscape. Although draft horses have nearly disappeared, a few farms still specialize in raising quarter horses. A nationally acclaimed rodeo takes place every Labor Day weekend, reinforcing the romantic mythology of cowboy and mount. But the recreational horse and associated hobby farm now dominate the valley's equestrian geography. Finally, it should be noted that hogs have been surprisingly prevalent in the Kittitas, perhaps because an inordinate number

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KITTITAS VALLEY AGRICULTURE RETURNS TO ITS ROOTS

(Continued from page 10)

of settlers hailed from the Midwest or upland South. As a local adaptive strategy, hog farmers often turned their herds out in the early summer to feed on the wet camas meadows.

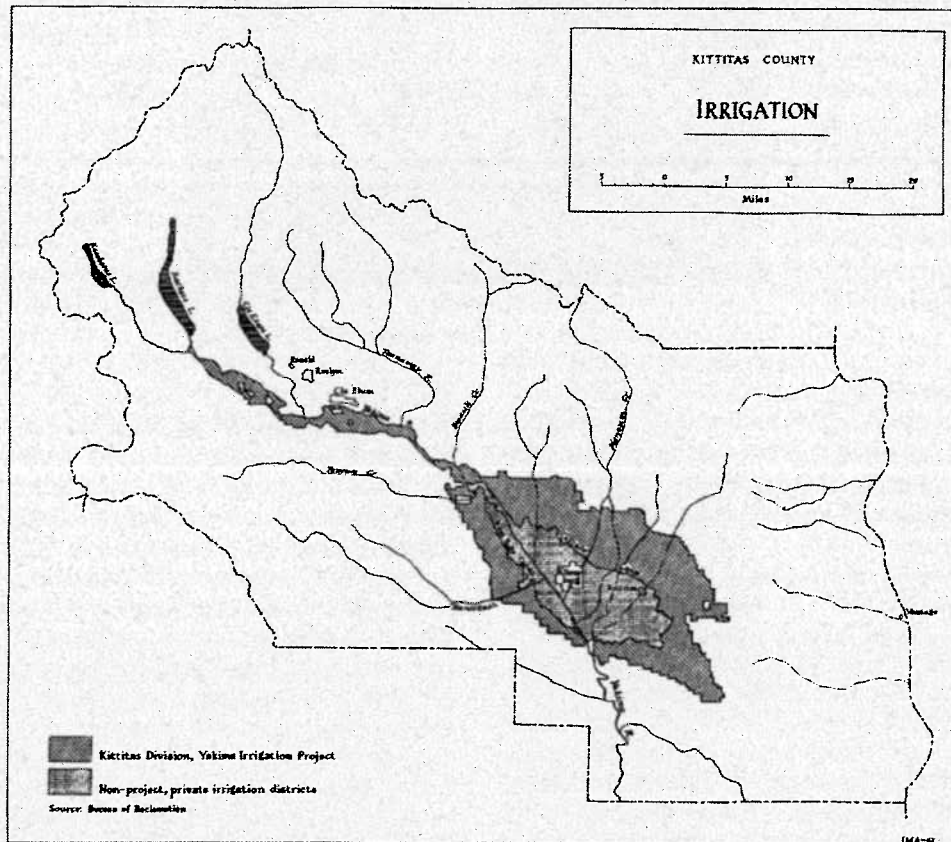
The ability to irrigate crops was recognized from the beginning as a requisite for successful agricultural colonization. As Donald Meinig has written, unlike other regions of eastern Washington (such as the Palouse), the Kittitas Valley

"was not regarded as dry land grain country, and land seekers confined themselves rather closely to the half dozen small creeks which focused into the central valley." Some of the first water diversions occurred at the valley's western extremity, where several streams tumble out of canyons onto the relatively flat alluvial terrain. As early as 1873, for example, a ditch had been constructed to serve the farms of the Thorp area. Most of these first irrigation works were privately owned and operated,

based on individual prior appropriation water rights. Larger projects were constructed several years later, and contributed to watering a total of 45,000 acres in the valley prior to the turn of the century. After passage of the 1902 Reclamation Act, expansive public works were proposed, primarily focused on engineering and construction of the High Line Canal. During 1926-30 the Kittitas Division of the federal Yakima Irrigation Project fulfilled the valley's irrigation potential. The total land area under irrigation now exceeds 80,000 acres.

The full development of irrigation agriculture initiated attempts toward diversification. Some crops such as peas, sugar beets, and potatoes were tried but more or less abandoned. Other row crops such as sweet corn, and several forages including alfalfa remain strong. Among the grains, wheat and some barley are yet grown. Potatoes

have been a crop of record ever since the new county's first Agricultural Census in 1890 registered a few hundred acres. Rail shipments of potatoes to Puget Sound commenced in 1893, and railroad dining cars on transcontinental routes proudly served Kittitas bakers. Between 1930 and 1935 potato acreage more than doubled, and in 1940 reached a zenith of over seven thousand acres. Current potato output is limited to chipping varieties produced on less than a thousand acres.



Irrigated land in the Kittitas Valley now exceeds 80,000 acres. Map by Joel Andress.

Sweet corn was first grown commercially in the valley during the Depression, and the area devoted to this crop jumped dramatically during the war years to a total of 5,000 acres. Land planted to sweet corn now averages between three and four thousand acres based on set contracts with the freezing works in Ellensburg operated by Twin City Foods, reportedly one of the largest in the country. Planting dates are stipulated by the company so that harvests

may be staggered. Much of the corn is grown in the south-central part of the valley, in the area known as Denmark after the ethnic heritage of its pioneer settlers.

Fruit production has been a highly variable component of the valley's agricultural history. First tried on south-facing slopes and in protected areas of the valley bottom, trees were often teased into blooming only to suffer late frost damage. Greater knowledge of fruit setting requirements and local environmental conditions has engendered a recent renewal in orchard establishment on north-facing slopes in the southern margins of the valley where favorable air drainage patterns moderate climatic extremes. Several varieties of apples and pears are grown here, but require shipment to the lower Yakima area for storage and marketing.

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KITTITAS VALLEY AGRICULTURE RETURNS TO ITS ROOTS

(Continued from page 11)

Much of the trend toward agricultural variety in the Kittitas Valley was brought up short by competition from new irrigated lands in the Columbia Basin and lower Yakima Valley where longer growing seasons occur and more diverse production takes place. This has resulted in the realization of what might be termed micro-regional competitive advantage, and a return to what the valley farmers can do best. In addition to economic and market considerations, there is a utilitarian awareness of working within environmental limitations. Over the past twenty to thirty years, there has been a renewed acknowledgment that hay and forage crops are the agricultural product best suited to valley conditions. Were it possible to have that long a memory, the current scene might seem a *deja vu*.

For it is once again timothy hay that most marks the Kittitas Valley as a unique agricultural region. Although alfalfa acreage often surpassed that of timothy over the past century, current market demand favors the higher value timothy. During the 1930s, several hay dealers from the valley began to market timothy to horse racing stables in California and in eastern states. Kittitas Valley timothy was soon in demand at racetracks all across the country as the preferred high quality feed. Hay from the valley now finds its way to many domestic US outlets, along with Mexico, Canada, Japan, South Korea, and other Asian locations. The current export market began somewhat fortuitously when, during the mid-1970s, coincident with the development of horse racing in Japan, some buyers from that country were visiting Kentucky thoroughbred farms and noticed the leafy bright green timothy from the Kittitas. Sales of timothy to Japan had no sooner gotten off the ground when imports were halted over fear of Hessian fly larvae being introduced. Kittitas brokers succeeded in meeting this marketing challenge by establishing a fumigation process that won the approval of Japanese agricultural technicians, and shipments of timothy to Japan resumed in 1979. Most recently, compression of timothy bales has allowed greater weight

to bulk ratios, thereby conserving space in the inter-modal cargo containers. Currently twenty percent of all hay harvested in Washington is exported, primarily to Asia. The Kittitas County Development Council notes that "approximately 70 percent of the annual production of timothy hay is exported principally to Japan — a farm gate value of \$18 million." High quality timothy fetches up to \$220 a ton, about twice the going rate for alfalfa. With the Asian market assured, the laudable reputation of Kittitas timothy will likely be maintained into the future.



Large open-sided pole buildings have replaced the more traditional barns in the Kittitas Valley timothy landscape.

Resultant changes to home turf are everywhere apparent. There has been a transformation of the cultural landscape in both rural and urban settings. Out in the irrigated farmlands more and more fields are devoted to hay cultivation, and timothy now takes up over half of the valley's

irrigated acreage. Farmsteads take on a new look as huge hay barns and open-sided pole buildings are built to store the bales and protect this valuable crop from sunlight and the infrequent rains. In town the local hay brokerage firms have expanded conspicuously, and large storage buildings with containerized trucking bays have erupted within previously empty industrial zones. The Kittitas Valley's economic success comes not only from near ideal environmental conditions for producing a high quality product, but also from a solid knowledge base provided by several generations of hay growing families along with shrewd brokers who have tirelessly tracked down the marketing opportunities. The valley now manifests a changed geography, albeit one that is somehow strangely familiar. If George McClellan could return to the Kittitas today, he might once again choose to characterize the scene this way: "Good grass."

Robert Kuhlken is Assistant Professor of Geography at Central Washington University.

NEWS FROM GEOGRAPHIC CENTERS

California State University, Northridge
Elliot McIntire

When a person is hit with a significant setback, well-meaning friends often advise them to "Think of this as an opportunity." Such advice is rarely appreciated at the time, but in retrospect it often turns out to be true. The experience of California State University, Northridge in general, and the Department of Geography specifically in the wake of the Northridge earthquake is a case in point. As I write this it is just three years since that pre-dawn morning of January 17, 1994 when the campus was devastated by the 6.7 magnitude quake centered two kilometers south of the campus.

In the days immediately following the quake it was found that only a handful of buildings on campus were usable, and serious consideration was given to closing the campus temporarily (or even permanently). Instead, some four hundred trailers and a dozen or so large dome-like tents were brought in, and classes for the spring semester started on Valentine's Day, just two weeks behind schedule. Of course, not all temporary facilities were in place, and for a while geography classes met on the lawn, while our "map library" consisted of the back of the carryall belonging to our map curator, Mike Swift. Given this state of affairs it was difficult to look at it as an "opportunity." However, within eight months the department was back in its permanent quarters (by next fall all but the Fine Arts and administration buildings will be back in service, with major repairs continuing on parts of the library and gymnasium). The repair work included hard-wiring all parts of the department into our computer system, two new computer/cartography labs, and a doubling of the space for the map library. (Not all of this was due to the earthquake. Coincidentally the School of Business moved out of our building, but the disruption following the quake allowed Geography to take advantage of this situation.) One of the computer labs has two dozen Macs with associated printers, scanners, and projectors, while the GIS lab has a dozen PCs and work stations and the department's 18 GB data/web server.

The department, largely through the efforts of Bill Bowen, has created the California Geographical Survey, which is a digital archive of geographical data and several hundred maps, many of them documenting social and economic variables for Los Angeles, Southern California, and elsewhere in the US. The Survey can be found on the Web at <http://geogdata.csun.edu/>.

The Survey provides comprehensive digital elevation model (DEM) coverage for California, along with com-

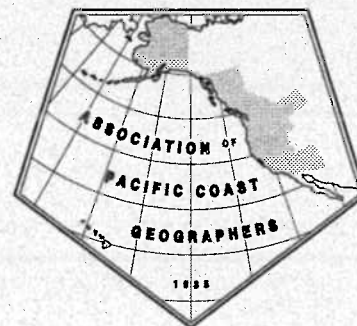
plete 1990 census tract and block group data for the state.

By the time you read this our new physical geography lab will be functional, with much new equipment, and a permanent location for a number of facilities that have been tucked in odd corners up to now. This enables us to separate "clean" lab from "dirty" lab activities, plus create a research lab for graduate students and advanced undergraduates.

The department's weather station (knocked out of commission by the quake) is back in a new location with updated equipment. The station reports daily to the National Weather Service, and current information is available to the public by phone. Call (818)677-5628 to find out what the weather in Northridge is like. In addition, the department maintains a network of portable stations to support research activities in the Deep Springs Valley, the eastern Mojave, and Santa Cruz Island.

The Map Library now occupies some 5200 square feet and contains nearly 300,000 flat maps, more than 1000 atlases, plus gazetteers, aerial photographs and other materials. It is a depository for the US Geological Survey, the Defense Mapping Agency, and the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources of Canada. One of our prize possessions is the collection of Sanborn Fire Insurance Atlases covering some 1,631 cities and towns of the western US at a scale of 1 inch to 50 feet.

While none of us is eager to repeat the events of three years ago, and there was considerable loss of personal and departmental material and equipment, the long term result has been a considerable improvement in the department's facilities. While it may not have been much fun, we were at least able to take advantage of the "opportunity" presented.



ELECTIONS

If you are a paid member for 1997 you have received a ballot insert in your newsletter. Please mark your ballot and return it to APCG c/o The Administrators (see address on ballot form). They will tally the votes and report to the secretary-treasurer.

For President: Dan Arreola (unopposed)

For Vice-President: Robin Datel and Teresa Bulman

Robin Elisabeth Datel

Independent Scholar, Davis, California (Visiting Lecturer, Department of Geography, University of California, Davis, 1987-1996) B.A., University of California, Davis M.A. and Ph.D., University of Minnesota

Service

APCG: Co-editor, *Yearbook of the Association of Pacific Coast Geographers*, 1988-1992 (making the transition from typesetting to computer production); Chair, Nominating Committee, 1994-95; Membership Committee, 1996-97; session chair and field trip leader, various years.

Professional Experience

While a graduate student at the University of Minnesota, I taught human geography and urban studies courses. I have taught part-time at the University of California, Davis, for ten years, including courses at various levels on economic geography, urban geography, quantitative methods, geographic thought, California, and Western Europe. During that time I independently pursued my research interests and service to the discipline. This has included publishing articles, organizing sessions and presenting papers at professional meetings, giving invited lectures in academic and nonacademic settings, and serving as a referee to professional journals.

Research Interests

Urban social and economic geography, urban landscapes, historic preservation, historical and contemporary geography of the Sacramento region.

Publications

Articles in *Geographical Review*, *Journal of Historical Geography*, *Journal of Geography*, *Urban Geography*, and others. One book chapter. Book reviews in *AAG Annals*, *Professional Geographer*, *Geographical Review*, *Growth and Change*, and others.

Goals

As Larry Brown pointed out in his AAG presidential column last year, the APCG (in contrast to the AAG) always has been a democratic organization, welcoming as members all who were interested. Let's make sure our meetings and publications provide excellent forums for the exchange of ideas, experiences, and views among a wide variety of individuals and institutions, from school teachers and applied geographers through students and faculty from Ph.D.-granting departments. Let's recruit more members and push for their active involvement in our annual meetings and their appearance in the pages of our fine publications, the *Yearbook* and *Pacifica*. Let's let the world know about geographical ideas and geographers' accomplishments by disseminating our work more thoroughly beyond our own organization. Let's honor the memory of James J. Parsons by excelling as he did at regional research, discussion, and publication.

Teresa L. Bulman

Associate Professor, Dept. of Geography, Portland State University; B.A. Mount Holyoke College; M.S.F.S. Georgetown School of Foreign Service; M.S. University of Massachusetts at Amherst; J.D. Georgetown University Law Center; Ph.D. University of California, Davis 1990

Service

APCG: Nominating Committee 1992-1993; *Yearbook* Editorial Board 1993-1996; Coordinator of the Women's Network 1987-1995. AAG: Water Resources Specialty Group Director, 1992-1995; Campus Chair for AAG Membership, 1993-present. Society of Women Geographers: 1993-present; Charter Member Pacific Northwest Chapter, 1996. NCGE: member, 1992-present

Professional Experience

Director, Teacher Education Programs, Oregon Geographic Alliance, 1990-present; Director, Urban Ecosystems Program of the Portland Educational Network, 1996-present; Faculty Director, US Forest Service PNW Wilderness Program 1996; Co-Director, National Geographic Society Workshop on Wilderness, 1994; Consultant, Land and Water Policy Center, University of Massachusetts 1986; Attorney-at-Law, Coudert Brothers Law Firm 1977-1985; Associate Editor, *Water Resources Bulletin of the American Water Resources Association* (1995-1996); Administrative Editor, *Law and Policy in International Business*, (1976-1977); Principal Investigator/Co-PI for grants from US Forest Service, National Science Foundation, National Geographic Society, and Fulbright/Hayes 1991-1997; Presidential Award of the APCG, 1987; National Council for Geographic Education Distinguished Teaching Award 1993.

Research Interests

Water resource management, viticulture, geographic education

Publications

Articles in *Yearbook of the APCG*, *Renewable Resources Journal*, *American Water Resources Association Proceedings*, *California Geographer*, *Fremontia*, *Malaysian Journal of Tropical Geography*, *Journal of Miami Geographical Society*, and law journals; chapters in *International Geographical Union Geographical Snapshots of North America*, *Regional Management of Floodplains*, *Pacific Northwest Geographical Perspectives*; 18 teacher education publications for National Geographic, Oregon Geographic Alliance, Oregonian and government agencies; Coordinating Editor, *Atlas of Massachusetts Project*, 1986-87.

Goals

To position APCG to supplement its regional networking by utilizing new technologies in its communications with members and in its publications; to enhance student, K-12 teacher, and professional geographer participation in APCG via annual meeting workshops on topics such as grant-writing, publishing/editing, and applied geography; continue and enhance APCG's record of openness to, and support for, a diverse regional membership.

(Continued on page 15)

For Secretary-Treasurer: Bob Richardson (unopposed)

Robert T. Richardson

Professor and past Chair, California State University, Sacramento (since 1977).

Education

BS, University of Wisconsin. MA, Louisiana State University. Ph.D., University of Oregon.

Teaching interests

cartography, climatology, physical geography, map and air photo interpretation.

APCG service

Member since 1967. Several papers given at annual meetings, two of which were later published in the *Yearbook*. Session chair (climatology) at Fresno. Resolutions committee member (Berkeley) and chair (Sonoma). Local arrangements chair for 1996 annual meetings at CSUS.

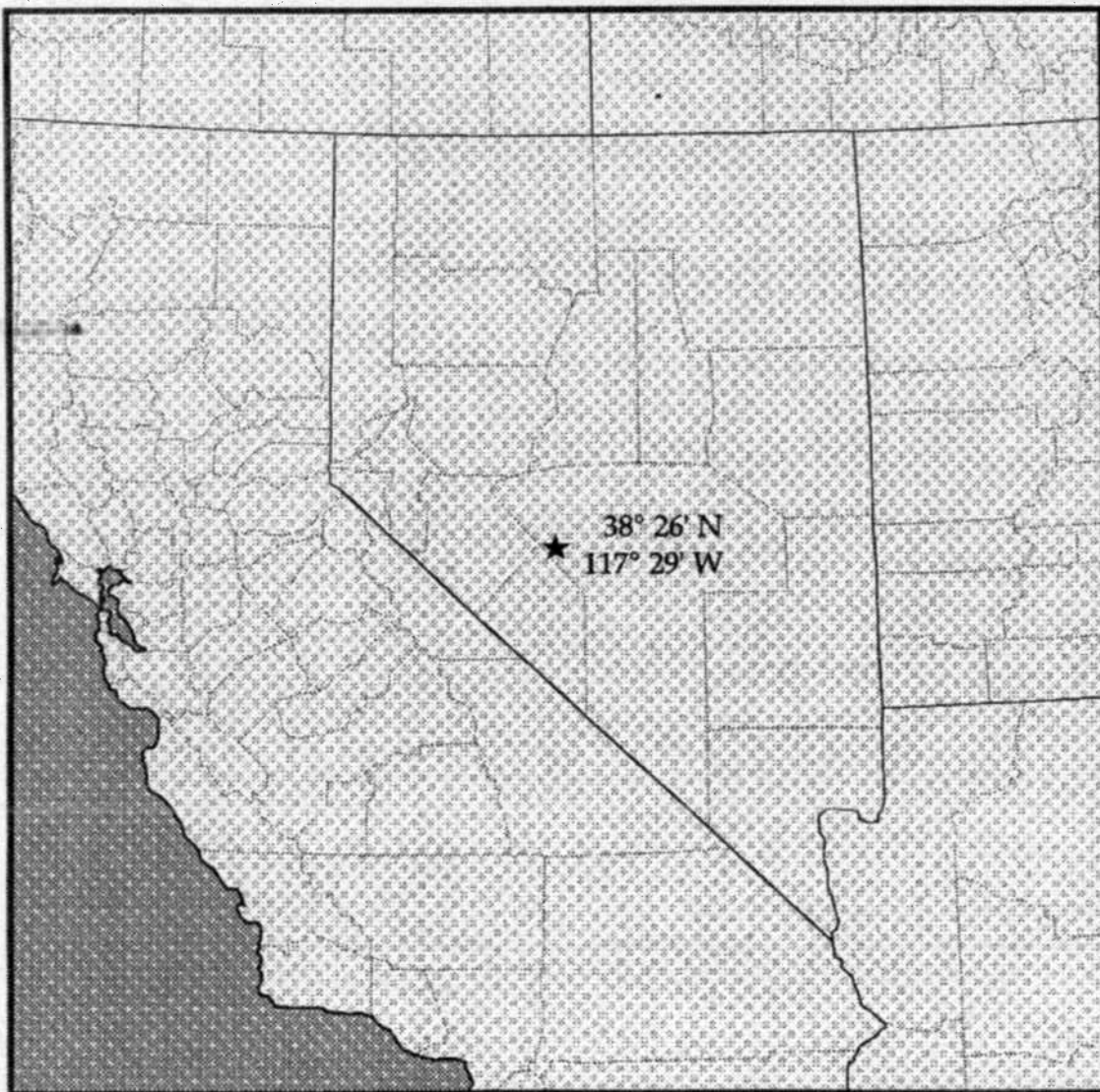
Personal Statement

As a second generation member of the APCG I have a reverential sense of the history of the Association, which was heightened by looking through all of the *Yearbooks* last year. More immediately and practically, in organizing the '96 meetings I became very involved with membership lists and was frequently in contact with Alan Lew and folks at The Administrators, and was also in almost daily e-mail contact with the APCG officers in the year prior to the meetings here in Sacramento. I obtained from the AAG a database of the more than 1600 AAG members in APCG states, provinces, and territories and sent information regarding the meetings and APCG membership to them. I see the Secretary-Treasurer's role as pivotal in keeping membership strong in the organization. I am fiscally responsible (some say "cheap") and was pleased to turn a tidy balance over to the organization from the meetings (about \$1900 including late T-shirt sales).

MAP CORNER

Submitted by Bob Richardson — CSUS

Question: 38° 26' N, 117° 29' W — What is the geographical significance (to the APCG) of this location in Nye County, Nevada, about 35 miles northwest of Tonopah? Answer in Fall issue.



APCG MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

Membership, mailings, and publication of the newsletter are now handled by The Administrators (see address below). Lori Martin and her assistant Kathy Charbeneau are in charge of membership; direct any questions you may have to them. Be sure and specify that you are with the APCG (they handle several different organizations). Their address is below under "How to Join the APCG." The phone number for The Administrators is: 602-912-5300. You may also contact them by e-mail: theadmin@indirect.com

ANNUAL DUES:


Regular \$15; Joint (husband and wife) \$10; Student and Retired \$8; Contributing \$20 or more. Joint members receive only one newsletter and one *Yearbook*.

Dues are paid on the calendar year. To receive the current *Yearbook*, dues must be paid no later than September 1. Unless you indicate otherwise, checks dated before September 1 will be credited to the current year, while those dated after September 1 will be credited to the next year. Only current year members receive the *Yearbook*. Current members will be sent a membership renewal notice from The Administrators, Inc. at the end of the calendar year.

HOW TO JOIN THE APCG:

Send your check payable to "APCG," along with your name and address to: Association of Pacific Coast Geographers, 3900 E. Camelback Road, Suite 200, Phoenix, Arizona 85018. We can only accept checks in US dollars. Please also indicate your Title and Affiliation, and if you would like to be placed on the mailing lists of APCG Women's Network and the APCG Applied Geographers Specialty Group. Students must provide some form of proof of current status, such as the signature of a faculty professor.

Association of Pacific Coast Geographers
3900 E. Camelback Road, Suite 200
Phoenix, Arizona 85018


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