Memories & Pathway to the North Coast

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

Recently, Simon Schama and Yi-fu Tuan have written more eloquently on themes of humanity, memory and landscape. My memories of the North Coast are swathed in the fog of almost forty years; yet clear was my pathway there. I entered the doctoral program at UCLA in fall 1960, upon returning from a year at LSU. The Baton Rouge exchange gave me unforgettable experiences studying with Fred B. Kniffen, Robert C. West, and Carl O. Sauer. My UCLA influences were Richard F. Logan and Joseph E. Spencer. Dick Logan for his enthusiastic teaching on California and field methods; Joe Spencer for his stimulating command of cultural geography and geographic thought. Dick took me on for the Ph.D. When Robert Pease completed his dissertation on the Modoc Plateau, I conceived of a regional study of northwestern California. A winter 1961 reconnaissance was promising, but Dick, of course, wanted to go and see. At spring break we traveled the back roads, poked around towns, and chatted up locals. Dick approved. Through fall 1962, I lived in a borrowed trailer in a Eureka trailer park. Field and archive research absorbed days, though rain and fog heightened my sense of isolation from Marg and recently born son in Los Angeles. Returning, I completed the dissertation, defended it August 1963, and moved north to teach at U.C. Berkeley.

Image of California & the North Coast

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

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

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

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

One of my students pointed out that a person doesn’t elect to be a role model but rather that others may chose a particular person as a role model. A friend pointed out that we are humans first and professionals second. I believe these are both critical points to keep in mind. We may be role models in both our professional and personal lives whether we want that responsibility or not and as such, all we can do is our very best. In our professional lives the possibility of being in that position is part of the turf. After all, good mentoring involves trying to provide the best example and the best advice we can offer. It also, according to my friend, means being a “thought model” providing an example of how to think through and solve problems. My friends/ advisors/mentors are integral to the process of becoming more effective teachers and engaging our students in the learning process.

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

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

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

HOW TO CHAIR AN ACADEMIC PAPER SESSION
Terry Simmons

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

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

I. Before the Session Begins
(1) Coach the speakers. If possible, introduce oneself to the speakers well in advance of the actual paper session. Learn about the speaker's background and topic in order to give an informed, helpful introduction. Discus the topical theme and organization of the session, if necessary. Affirm the speaker's audio-visual needs. Most importantly, explain the timekeeping process, and remind them to stay within the time limits.

(2) Inspect the meeting room. It should be clean, well lit, and a proper temperature. If the venue is not in good order, contact the hotel staff or the local arrangements committee.

(3) Ask the speakers to inspect their audio-visual equipment and PowerPoint laptop computer configurations in advance to reduce the probability of failure. During a recent APCG meeting, an otherwise able presentation on the use of slides in geographic education almost collapsed when the slide projector did not work. Valuable time was lost in the back of the room. Without proper charts, graphs, slides or outlines on the screen, some speakers are forced to revise or even completely improvise their presentations. Most importantly, when equipment fails to work properly, the audience can be left in the dark literally.

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

(2) If possible, recruit an audience volunteer to serve as the session's timekeeper. Often, the person who chairs the session is the timekeeper. A second person is much better, especially when the session chair is also a speaker.

III. Beginning the Session
(1) Sometimes, valuable time is lost between scheduled paper sessions. One must invite participants from the previous session to continue their conversations outside in the hall.

(2) Take attendance. Are all the speakers present? If there are "no shows," discuss any last minute adjustments with the speakers.

(3) Any time gained is saved usually for questions and discussion at the end of the session. Alternatively, the remaining speakers can use an extra five minutes for discussion or for questions at the end of their individual speeches. Do not call a recess in the middle of the session. Dead time is worse than a very dull speaker—even a silent one.

(4) During a ninety-minute session, all papers are normally twenty minutes each. This includes time at the end of the individual speeches for questions and discussion. The remaining ten minutes allows time for a general welcome, introduction to the session, introductions of speakers, and discussion at the session's end.

(5) Start on time!

IV. During the Paper Session
(1) Welcome everyone. Announce the session's title and introduce all the speakers briefly. This helps to set the stage and ensures that everyone is in the proper room.

(2) State the session's theme or purpose, if it has one. Sometimes, the speakers are at a distinct disadvantage and audience members may become uncomfortable, when the audience's expectations do not match the intent of the speaker(s), or when individual topics and approaches clash.

(3) Speakers should be welcomed individually immediately before their presentations. (This is where prior conversations become quite useful.) Mention the speaker's name, affiliation, the paper title, and perhaps other information about the speaker. One's primary goal here is to be a good host.

(4) If there is sufficient time after each paper, the session chair may invite a question or two from the audience. Then, move on to the next speaker.

(5) After all speakers finish, if time permits, the chair should invite the audience and the speakers to ask additional questions and perhaps to discuss the session's theme generally.

V. At the End of the Paper Session
(1) Thank the speakers and the audience for their participation.

(2) End on time!

(3) Quickly gather everything and leave the room. If

(Continued on page 13)
Members whose dues are paid will soon be sent ballots, due back in early June. Check your mailing label on this issue of the Pacifica to see the status of your dues. If you have questions contact the Secretary/Treasurer.

For President: Roger Pearson (unopposed)

For Secretary/Treasurer: Robert Richardson (unopposed)

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

Christopher H. Exline

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

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

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

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

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

Goals:
I have been associated with the APCG for over a quarter of a century, I believe that I have a feeling for the great many [Continued on page 13]
Take a peek behind the Redwood Curtain…
APCG 2000 at Humboldt State University, Arcata, CA

Wednesday, Sept. 13 - Saturday, Sept. 16

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

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

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

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

Stephen Cunha, Conference Coordinator
707-826-4975, sc10@humboldt.edu
Conference Website: www.humboldt.edu/~apcg.
Call for Papers and Posters  
Due Date: July 1, 2000

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Tentative Schedule

**Wednesday, September 13**
5 pm – 8 pm  
Registration in Karshner Lounge
6 pm – 7:30 pm  
Reception with Spirits & Snacks
7:30 pm – 8:30 pm  
Opening Session:
“From the Alps to the Sea: A North Coast Primer”, Chris Haynes
“The Emerald Triangle”, Joe Leeper

**Thursday, September 14**
8 am – 5 pm  
Field Trips
5 pm – 8 pm  
Registration in Founders Hall Lobby
6 pm – 7 pm  
Social Hour and Geography Open House

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

**Friday, September 15**
7:30 am – 5 pm  
Registration & Refreshments in Karshner Lounge
8:30 – 10 am  
Paper Session I
10:30 – noon  
Paper Session II
1:30 – 3 pm  
Presidential Plenary — Headwaters Forest: Redefining Conservation and Species Protection
5:00 pm  
Social Hour at the Plaza Bar & Grill, downtown Arcata

**Saturday, September 16**
7:30 am – 3 pm  
Registration & Refreshments in Karshner Lounge
8:30 am – 10 am  
Paper Session I
10:30 am – noon  
Paper Session II
Noon – 1 pm  
Women’s Network Luncheon
1:30 pm – 3:00 pm  
Paper Session III
4 pm – 5 pm  
Business Meeting
6 pm – 7 pm  
Social Hour
7 pm – 9 pm  
Annual Banquet: Presidential Address, Dr. Tina Kennedy
9 pm  
Adjourn to downtown Arcata

**Sunday, September 17**
8 am – 10 am  
Sunday Breakfast at the Samoa Cookhouse. All-you-can eat in the West’s oldest surviving logging cookhouse. Come in overalls and bring your appetite. Leave your table manners outside. Cost $6.95.

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Field Trips

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AIRPORT SHUTTLE – The department will offer free airport shuttle to and from downtown Arcata on the following dates:
• Wednesday, September 13 noon - midnight
• Thursday, September 14 all day
• Friday, September 15 6:00 AM – noon
• Saturday, September 16 no shuttle
• Sunday, September 17 all day

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

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

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

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

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

**Humboldt State University, Arcata, CA**  
**Meeting Registration Form**  
**Deadline: July 1, 2000**

**Name & Affiliation**  
(As you want it to appear on name tag)

**Address**

**Email**  
**Phone**

### Registration

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### Field Trips - Thursday, September 14

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

### Meals

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

**TOTAL $**

- There is a $10 service charge for refunds through September 1; no refunds after September 1
- Make checks payable to **APCG 2000**
- Send this form and payment by July 1 to: Stephen Cunha/APCG 2000, Department of Geography, Humboldt State University, Arcata, CA 95521
In the early 20th century, economic, political, and social forces reshaped California’s image. Agriculture expanded and intensified as ancillary industries grew. Mining, lumbering, and petroleum oscillated through “booms” and “busts.” Industries attracted by climate and scenery, such as motion pictures and airplane manufacturing, made California home. Hollywood gave actors “star” status initiating the cult of celebrity. However, California was more than klieg lights, palm trees, and evangelists. The service sector increased, tourism, retirement, and health gained prominence. Los Angeles and San Francisco became radiobroadcasting centers. The image of California incorporated Japanese, Filipino and Mexican minorities. As with the Chinese earlier, they were discriminated against, particularly during times of economic stress. None matched the ‘thirties Great Depression. John Steinbeck’s writings, and movies from them, added scenes of the Central Valley, Salinas and Monterey Bay. World War II California was gateway to the Pacific Theatre, cornucopia of food, aircraft and ship construction attracting workers from across country. When returning veterans stayed, the suburban “American Dream” was born: a single-family home, two-car garage, plentiful consumer goods and leisure time. California became a “culture on wheels.” Hollywood, suburbia, and freeways were symbols of the first half of the 20th century.

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

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

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

The surface is rough; rocky headlands and cliffed coasts, offshore islets and jagged rocks, pounded by murky, steely
Above the fog line over true prairie soils, the balds have been scarred slopes in central and southeastern Humboldt County. In contrast, North Coast prairies cover ridge tops and slide-ferns and rhododendrons cover the dank, decomposing earth. Rugged trunks of the giants. In the understory, shade-loving plants produce a prevailing verdure in contrast with the "green and gold" of California. In groves, the height and density of redwoods diffuse sunlight, shafts of which create a cathedral-like effect. Mosses, lichens and vines drape the thick, deeply rugaled trunks of the giants. In the understory, shade-loving ferns and rhododendrons cover the dank, decomposing earth. In contrast, North Coast prairies cover ridge tops and slide-scoured slopes in central and southeastern Humboldt County. Above the fog line over true prairie soils, the balds have been burned by natives for seed and hunting and by Anglos for pasture.

North Coast Historical Cultural Landscapes

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

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

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

The North Coast was the only sizeable stretch of coastal California settled by Anglo-Americans. Dependent on imports, the pioneers waited for everything from colonists to...
landscape modification. Many miners had been lumbermen in lumbering, and fishing were the extractive economies. In the first decade of settlement. As on other frontiers, mining, economic activities were initiated on the North Coast during Proximity to Oregon and remoteness from much of California to Eureka-Arcata and Crescent City remains limited. State highway (now U.S.101) was opened in 1920. Air service was completed in 1914, the next year autos appeared, and the maintenance was difficult. The Northwest Pacific Railroad slopes, flowing rivers and wide valleys, road construction and San Francisco Bay and the Columbia River. Impeded by steep transportation made Humboldt Bay the major harbor between is as far north and west as one can go in California. Water frontiers. The North Coast, distant from San Francisco, was and Isolation and seclusion have been other defining qualities of a frontier. The North Coast, part of the “Emerald Triangle.” Dairying and stock-raising trace back to 1851. Differentiation between the two systems occurred in the mid-1860’s, when Anglo dairymen with improved milk breeds moved into the river bottoms, and others settled the upland prairies to raise sheep, cattle, horses and hogs. Dairy farms were two-story wooden houses, barns, milking parlors and storage facilities, silos, corrals, and fences; stock ranches had most of these plus water troughs, salt licks, and barbed-wire fenced pastures sculpted with terracettes. The North Coast is the southerly extension of the Pacific Northwest agricultural region. Tourism and recreation, long regional economies, have been increasingly important. Campers visited as early as the 1880’s; since the 1920’s, tourist numbers and impact have increased. In the ’sixties, county planners looked to tourism and recreation as the economic engine of future development. Tourists come for backpacking, fishing and hunting, hiking in redwood groves or parks, camping along the scenic coast, and barbed-wire fenced pastures sculpted with terracettes. The North Coast is the southerly extension of the Pacific Northwest agricultural region. In the ’sixties, county planners looked to tourism and recreation as the economic engine of future development. Tourists come for backpacking, fishing and hunting, hiking in redwood groves or parks, camping along the scenic coast, and barbed-wire fenced pastures sculpted with terracettes. The North Coast is the southerly extension of the Pacific Northwest agricultural region. In the ’sixties, county planners looked to tourism and recreation as the economic engine of future development. Tourists come for backpacking, fishing and hunting, hiking in redwood groves or parks, camping along the scenic coast, and barbed-wire fenced pastures sculpted with terracettes. The North Coast is the southerly extension of the Pacific Northwest agricultural region. In the ’sixties, county planners looked to tourism and recreation as the economic engine of future development. Tourists come for backpacking, fishing and hunting, hiking in redwood groves or parks, camping along the scenic coast, and barbed-wire fenced pastures sculpted with terracettes. The North Coast is the southerly extension of the Pacific Northwest agricultural region.
interrupted by river valleys, fringed by beaches, bay plains, and lagoons. Dark green forests of redwood and Douglas fir cloak mountains and valleys, with prairies in the uplands and pastures on the river and bay plains. Cool, rainy, humid conditions have produced a land of many perennial streams and rivers. Regional fauna exhibit a northwesterly orientation.

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

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

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

International Conference GIS in Education

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

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

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

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

Nominations for Outstanding Service Award

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

To apply, submit the following materials:

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

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


APCG Women’s Network

Women’s Network Receives Donation

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

Women’s Network Travel Awards

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

To apply, submit the following materials:

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

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


STUDENT AWARDS (Continued from page 13)

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

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

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

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

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

James P. Allen
Brigham Arnold
Daniel D. Arreola
Louise Aschmann
Jaime M. Avila
Charles F. Bennett
James D. Blick
James E. Brooks
Elizabeth K. Burns
Chris Carterette
John A. Carthew
Lisa Chaddock
Bobbé Z. Christopherson
Robert W. Christopherson
Audrey Clarke
Joan Clemons
Dale E. Courtney
Howard J. Critchfield
William K. Crowley
Darrick Danta
Robin Date
Richard L. Day
Mary Imandt de Jesus
Les Doak
Kevin Donnelly
Gary S. Dunbar
Herbert M. Eder
Tom Edwards
Gary S. Elbow
Lloyd Flem
Larry Ford
Stephen Frenkel
John F. Gaines
Glenn E. Griffith
Jeffrey D. Hackel
Keith Hadley
Tim Hallinan
James W. Harrington
Rick Hartner
J ohn Heppen
Marcia M. Holstrom
Jane Hukins
Steven M. J ett
Tina Kennedy
Max C. Kirkeberg
James S. Kus
David W. Lantis
David Lee
Joseph S. Learner
Ronald F. Lockman
Matthew Lofton
Travis Longcore
William G. Loy
Daniel B. Luten
Donald Lynch, Ph.D.
Eliot G. McIntire
Tom McKnight
David H. Miller
Robert L. Monahan
Max Moritz
J ack Mrowka
Alexander B. Murphy
George N. Nasse
Douglas J. Nicol
Stanley F. Norsworthy
Michael J. O'Connor
Betty R. Parsons
J. L. Pasztor
Clyde Patton
Donna Prince
Philip R. Pryde
Diana Richardson
Robert T. Richardson
Christine M. Rodriguez
Jim Rogers
Les Rowntree
Donald A. Schuder
James W. Scott
Sam M. W. Scripter
Lance Sentman
William W. Speth
Dale Stradling
Harold L. Throckmorton
Michael Tripp
Donald E. Vermeer
Philip L. Wagner
Hartmut Walter
John E. Westfall
James W. Widges
John A. Wolter
Martha Works
Robert A. Young

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

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

MAP CORNER

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

Data Collection and Conversion
The map was put together by overlaying street, railroad, water body, river, and settlement layers, provided from Environmental Systems Research Institute, upon 1:250,000 Digital Elevation Models (DEM) from the USGS. Four DEMs were downloaded from http://edcwww.cr.usgs.gov/glis/hyper/guide/1_dgr_demfig/states/CA.html and converted into a single TIFF image in ArcView 3.2. The TIFF image was placed behind the various vector layers within the software.

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

Michael Schmandt, California State University, Stanislaus
APCG MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

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

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

ANNUAL DUES

The APCG has always been known for its low cost of membership: Regular $15; Joint (2 people at same address) $18; Student and Retired $8; Contributing $20 or more (any contribution over $15 is tax deductible). Joint members receive only one Pacifica and one Yearbook.

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

HOW TO JOIN THE APCG

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

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