

# Association of Pacific Coast Geographers

## Annual Meeting

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### Abstracts for Oral Presentations, Posters, and Panels

#### Oral Presentation Abstracts

Adams, Joy K., [joy@humboldt.edu](mailto:joy@humboldt.edu), *Humboldt State University*. **“Factoring in” Ethnicity: A New Approach to Identifying American Ethnic Regions.** Texas and California are two of only a handful of “majority-minority” states in the U.S. Both have large and diverse human populations, and both function as important gateways for new immigrants, particularly those arriving from Latin America and Asia. As such, these two states are ideal laboratories for exploring new methods and approaches to ethnic geography research. Building upon my previous work on emerging ethnic regions in Texas, I continue to evaluate the utility of factor analysis as a tool for analyzing the spatial distributions of ethnic groups. In this paper, I identify settlement patterns within California based on a factor analysis of data from the 2000 Census. After comparing these results with the findings from my previous study, I suggest that current migration trends – notably the wave of immigration from Mexico and continued suburbanization – have similar effects on both states’ human geographies. I also contend that factor analysis can help to identify patterns and processes that previous approaches to mapping ethnic concentrations have overlooked, despite its limitations.

Allen, Casey D., [case@asu.edu](mailto:case@asu.edu), *Arizona State University*. **Integrating Environmental Geography and STEM Education.** This study analyzes concept maps created by introductory physical geography students to assess learning of biophysical environmental processes associated with student rock weathering field studies. The study involved over 600 students; just over 86% had never taken another college-level geography course; roughly 46% had never taken a “lab science” course; nearly 22% were from minority (non-white) populations. Students participated in a pre-assessment three-minute concept map, followed by a hands-on *in situ* field experience involving the analysis of rock weathering associated with petroglyphs, and then a post-*in situ* assessment by another three-minute concept map. Of those 600+, 249 students served as the control group, learning rock weathering through traditional lab-lecture methods. Student understanding of biophysical processes deepened in the field study participants, indicated by an average concept map score increase of almost 14%. Among minority students, the average score increase approached 23%. The control student scores, those taught by normal lab-lecture rather than field experience, increased by just over 2%. These statistically significant results, revealing the power of field work to deepen cognitive processes and knowledge, form the core of an NSF Course, Curriculum, and Laboratory Improvement proposal. Future collaborative colleges are welcome to participate in this project as it grows.

Allen, James P., [james.allen@csun.edu](mailto:james.allen@csun.edu) and Turner, Eugene, [eugene.turner@csun.edu](mailto:eugene.turner@csun.edu), *California State University, Northridge*. **Mexican Status Variations across U.S. Counties.** Although on average Mexicans in the United States have low socioeconomic status compared to most other ethnic groups, it's possible that Mexicans in some localities are doing much better. We ask to what extent does the socioeconomic position of Mexicans, including both immigrants and the U.S.-born, vary by county across the United States and how do such variations relate to other characteristics of the counties? Using the SF4 file of Census 2000 data for the 911 U.S. counties with at least 1000 Mexicans, we measured and mapped Mexican percentage homeowner and three income variables as well as the ratio of Mexican to Non-Hispanic White incomes. Results indicated much county variation in Mexican status, with median income

of Mexicans occasionally higher than that of Whites. Mexican men's and women's incomes were strongly and positively correlated with the percentage of Mexicans proficient in English, high school graduates, U.S.-born, and in professional or managerial occupations. In comparison to Whites, Mexican incomes were relatively higher in counties where Mexican and total populations were smaller and where lower percentages of Whites were college graduates and professionals or managers.

**Antcliffe, Samantha**, [santcliffe@aol.com](mailto:santcliffe@aol.com), *California State University, Long Beach*, **Native Plant Restoration Following the Eradication of Invasive Tamarisk in the Tijuana Estuary** The objective of this project was to study the vegetation of the upland transition habitat within Tijuana River National Estuarine Research Reserve (TRNERR) to determine whether native vegetation that was reintroduced survived after the eradication of invasive *Tamarix ramosissima* (Tamarisk). Within the upland transition habitat there are isolated patches of invasive tamarisk in a matrix of natives. Invasive plants alter the habitat, topography and reduce the overall diversity of the estuary. Seven sites were selected for restoration. Species selection was established after surveying nearby areas with existing habitat to determine which species were present, obtainable and would be viable candidates for restoration. The five native plants selected for restoration were: *Distichlis spicata* (Saltgrass), *Frankenia salina* (Alkali heath), *Lycium californicum* (Boxthorn), *Salicornia subterminalis* (Glasswort) and *Salicornia virginica* (Pickleweed). Plants were hand watered on a bi-weekly schedule and survival rate data was documented weekly. The overall survival rate percentages for the restoration sites ranged from zero (0) to forty-one (41) percent. While definitive answers to the underlying mechanisms that determined survival rate differences between sites was not possible, the study does suggest future directions for restoration projects and research. Keywords: Invasive plants, tamarisk, restoration.

**Ashraf, Cameran H.**, [chashraf@csupomona.edu](mailto:chashraf@csupomona.edu), *California State University, Fullerton*. **The Impact of Policy on Light Pollution.** Humankind has illuminated the night since the discovery of fire as a way to both increase nocturnal visibility and decrease fear. However, this impulse has been taken to new extremes with the advent of the electric light and cheap electricity. Light pollution costs taxpayers millions of dollars, increases carbon emissions, decreases the visibility of the night sky, creates transnational legal issues, and disturbs sensitive ecosystems. This presentation is a research proposal determined to analyze the effectiveness of policy on decreasing light pollution using Flagstaff's existing light pollution ordinances as a baseline.

**Bauch, Nicholas**, [nbbauch@ucla.edu](mailto:nbbauch@ucla.edu), *University of California, Los Angeles*. **A Natural History of Digestion.** This paper uses the perspectives of Environmental History and Geography to address the intersection of health, food, and agriculture as played out at the end of the nineteenth century in and around John Harvey Kellogg's health sanitarium in Battle Creek, Michigan. I ask the question of how the agro-economy of that time and place – one focused on wheat and maize – is tied to the construction of healthy food, particularly through Kellogg's ideas about the digestive system. For the devout vegetarian and Seventh-day Adventist Kellogg, it was indeed these crops and their associated products that were to be the cornerstone of healthy living. The larger claim of the paper is that in the United States the relationship between diet, nutrition, and health is and has been extremely contingent on the political economy of agriculture and the contemporaneous biological knowledge about the process of digestion. Battle Creek in the 1890s offers a clear case of how producing healthy bodies intersects with changes in the physical landscape of food production.

**Bauer, Jon**, [jondebauer@hotmail.com](mailto:jondebauer@hotmail.com), *San Francisco State University*. **Potemkin Creek: I Can't Believe It's Not Nature.** Restoration of culverted urban creeks, often known as 'daylighting,' is one way of re-establishing ecological integrity in cities and of reconnecting with nature for urban residents. However, in some places many obstacles prevent daylighting, such as flood-control concerns, private property, and financial resources. One such situation is on Temescal Creek, which drains a portion of the Oakland Hills to the San Francisco Bay. Anglo-Americans arrived by the 1850s, and by the end of the 1970s the creek was almost entirely contained within an underground flood-control culvert. An emerging response by 'green' loft developers, creek activists, local governments, and residents is to create ersatz creeks, like Potemkin Villages, that mimic the aesthetic of the historic creek channel, while the actual creek water still flows in the flood control culvert directly below. This faux- or ersatz-restoration brings to the fore questions about how ecologically-minded urban residents participate in the ongoing hybridization of

nature and culture, and exposes the values and assumptions embedded in the social construction of nature. This new Temescal Creek, designed to appear natural, is revealed to be an artifact of culture produced by economic activities, rather than a natural one produced by physical processes.

**Blackburn, Jason K.**, [jblackburn@fullerton.edu](mailto:jblackburn@fullerton.edu), **Rakhimova, Shahlo, Ten, Ruslan, Nematov, Aminjan**, [nematov\\_a@mail.ru](mailto:nematov_a@mail.ru), *California State University, Fullerton*. **Predicting the Potential Distribution of Plague, *Yersinia pestis*, in the Republic of Uzbekistan Using Field Sampling, GIS, Biodiversity Clearinghouses, and Predictive Ecological Niche Modeling.** Plague remains a zoonotic disease of concern in many countries throughout the world, including the Republic of Uzbekistan. As part of disease control efforts in-country, GIS is being integrated into surveillance projects and to provide spatial analysis for archival reports. Most commonly, the disease is detected in host populations of rodents and small mammals or associated flea species in the Kyzyl-Kum Desert of central Uzbekistan. To determine the potential distribution of the disease outside of surveillance areas, we performed species-specific ecological niche modeling [ENM] using both disease-positive samples from field efforts and species' localities from biodiversity clearinghouses. These models provide estimates of the geographic potential for each species tested positive for plague over the last decade and for individual species across their entire ranges. ENM experiments were performed using multiple modeling systems and evaluated using model averaging and model comparison methodologies. These efforts provide estimates of the potential distribution of plague in Uzbekistan and surrounding countries that can be used to drive future disease surveillance and public health efforts. Likewise, these results can be useful for conservation planning for rodent and mammal species with jeopardized conservation status, especially those that might be detrimentally affected by plague outbreaks.

**Bonds, Anne**, *University of Washington*. **A Prison for Their Greed: Prison Development and the Restructuring of Rural Economies and Governance.** The unparalleled expansion of the US prison population is transforming the geographies of both urban and rural landscapes. As the trend in mass incarceration endures, depressed rural spaces are increasingly associated with rising prison development. Drawing on in-depth archival and interview research in three communities in the American Northwest, this paper explores how prison development intersects with the restructuring of rural economies and governance. Here I examine rural prison expansion in conjunction with the prioritization of competitive economic development strategies, shifting access to resources, and the deepening of social exclusion for certain groups. I focus on how local leaders represent the reframing of public policy towards competitive, market-based models and how these discourses are constructed in the context of job loss and declining tax revenues, increasing competition for investment, as well as local histories and social relations. I argue that these narratives reinforce rural prison expansion as rural communities increasingly adopt economic strategies that re-entrench racialized and classed inequality and the marginalization of already disadvantaged communities.

**Brown, Elizabeth**, *San Francisco State University*. **'The Community gets the delinquents it deserves': Governance, exclusion and the juvenile justice system in Seattle, Washington.** Throughout U.S. metropolitan areas, city, county, and state governments turned to exclusion and imprisonment as an answer to the problems of crime over the past forty years. Even in the relatively progressive city of Seattle, policing and imprisonment play a central role in the provision of government services. In this talk, I examine how and why Seattle led Washington State in tripling its incarcerated population by examining the discursive construction of the Central Area in three different neighborhood based approaches to crime control in the juvenile justice system. Through these three projects, I argue that the Central Area acts as a discursive foil to the normative citizen who responsibly cares for their self, children, and community. In each case, the Central Area is upheld by juvenile court authorities as the source of the crime problem and this practice relieves government officials of responsibility for the problems of racial discrimination and poverty. Through the inscription of normative boundaries, early city authorities set the stage for the transformation and continuation of racial exclusion even within progressive, post-civil rights era Seattle.

**Brown, Jeffrey N.**, [mesoman@earthlink.net](mailto:mesoman@earthlink.net), *California State University, Los Angeles*. **Synoptic, Coastal and Topographic Influences on Waterspouts along the Southern California Coast.** Waterspouts in southern California for the period 1959-2000 are documented. A total of sixty five events have been

tabulated from the NOAA publication Storm Data, the main database for these events. These tornadoes at sea are known to form under similar synoptic conditions as the tornado in southern California in which some waterspouts become as they come ashore. The common upper level synoptic pattern includes: a closed, cold upper level low off the central and southern California coast and a strong upper level jet stream over the northern Baja Peninsula. A common surface feature includes a cold and unstable air mass following the passage of cold fronts which are usually located to the east in the high deserts. These offshore twisters are mainly a cold season occurrence and can develop during the morning and afternoon hours along the southern California coast between Santa Barbara and San Diego Counties during the winter and spring season. It has been hypothesized that the curvature of the southern California coast and channeling of low level winds by the inland terrain in many cases contributes to waterspout development as convergence of low level southerly flow along the coast can enhance rotation in thunderstorms offshore.

**Brown, Mary**, [thegeographyofmarybrown@yahoo.com](mailto:thegeographyofmarybrown@yahoo.com), *San Francisco State University*. **Automobility and the Spatial Reconfiguration of an early Streetcar Suburb.** My research positions streets as evolving and contested spaces. It examines the shift from public to private transport and the spatial implications of this shift to automobility on a neighborhood developed prior to the automobile. My research focuses on the spatial reconfiguration of the Mission District in San Francisco to accommodate and facilitate the movement and storage of automobiles. This includes the appropriation of pedestrian space to provide extra travel lanes or parking spaces for automobiles. My field survey of residential buildings also reveals significant impact to structures and sidewalks from the incorporation of private residential garages. A significant percentage of public curbside parking was replaced with driveway cuts to accommodate storage of automobiles in private garages. Much of the original landscape (set-back residences fronted by pervious gardens) has been filled in with impervious driveways leading to garages carved out of ground floor basement spaces. While these private garages provide convenient automobile storage and added real estate value, access to and impacts of such garages is unequal. Census demographic analysis, archival research, field surveys, and GIS mapping reveal disparities in who benefits most from this privatization of space and transport.

**Brown, Michael**, [michaelb@u.washington.edu](mailto:michaelb@u.washington.edu), *University of Washington*, **“Everybody gets VD!”: Governmentality & the Sexual State in Pre-AIDS Seattle** This paper reports on some preliminary archival research exploring how the local state dealt with sexually-transmitted infections, “VD” in the post-War/Pre AIDS era (1945-1981). While scholars have explored the social dimensions of STIs in earlier historical eras, and certainly post-AIDS, little work has been done on mid 20th Century gay America, despite the fact that scholars have explored other dimensions of the state apparatus around queer life. Intellectually, I appraise the extent to which the concepts of biopower and governmentality can help us understand the ways that STIs were addressed by the local state in this time and place. **Keywords:** STIs, Governmentality, Biopower

**Burnett, Rebecca**, [rburnett@u.washington.edu](mailto:rburnett@u.washington.edu), *University of Washington*. **Relocating the Welfare Mother: Neoliberal Discourses of Women and the Culture of Poverty.** This paper seeks to connect changes in economic restructuring with changes in welfare policy and discourses about welfare mothers. Through a brief overview beginning with Johnson’s War on Poverty, I ask how the discursive scale and location of poverty has changed alongside neoliberal economic restructuring. Through an analysis of *Newsweek* articles from the build up of Welfare Reform in 1995 to the ten year anniversary in 2006, this paper analyzes how and if mainstream discourse around welfare policy reflects a scalar and spatial shift in responsibility for poverty. Using a feminist analysis of scale, this paper questions the effects of locating poverty and welfare receipt at the feminized scales of the local, the home, and the body.

**Cady, Sarah**, [sarahecady@gmail.com](mailto:sarahecady@gmail.com), *California State University, Long Beach*, **Discourse Analysis and Web-Based Data: Examining the Analytic Possibilities of Internet Resources**, Beginning with a brief introduction to the methodological aspect of my research, I will concisely discuss the use of Discourse Analysis as a qualitative methodology, and then follow up by the method of using the Web, namely websites, as data sources. Through this introduction, I will also be explaining the essence of my research question(s). Next, I will outline the benefits and possibilities in devising and using such a methodological framework for geography research. Then, I will discuss the challenges that I have and will

encounter within this methodological framework. First, I will talk of the conceptual and functional challenges associated with Discourse Analysis; i.e. level of in-depth analysis, subjectivity and interpretation, etc. Second, I will speak of the logistical and organizational difficulties that come along with using the Web as a source for data; including, volume of information, pace of change, recording and reviewing past data, etc. In my concluding remarks I will offer some of the suggestions offered by other scholars and I will finish with questions and comments offered by the audience.

**Carolan, Christine**, [christine.carolan@kp.org](mailto:christine.carolan@kp.org), *San Francisco State University*. **Rebuilding the City by Building Regimes**. This study highlights the importance of key individuals as agents in urban processes. Between 1990 and 2001, the industrialized inner-city neighborhoods of San Francisco were transformed by the construction of thousands of live / work units, more commonly known as lofts. The study describes the key role played by a private sector actor in the construction of these units. Utilizing the framework of urban regime theory developed by Clarence Stone (1993) the study examines the public/private partnerships formed by this individual in an effort to influence development. The findings support Stone's argument that private sector involvement in urban development can be achieved through the formation of public/private partnerships, but also revealed that this private sector actor employed multiple strategies to achieve influence on San Francisco land use processes, suggesting alternatives to public/private partnerships for the individual actor in affecting urban processes.

**Carroll, John C.**, [jcarroll@fullerton.edu](mailto:jcarroll@fullerton.edu), *California State University, Fullerton*. **No Bikes in my House**. Southern California has what is arguably the best year-round climate for bicycle commuting in the United States. Much of the topography of the built-up area is relatively flat and amenable to bicycles, as well. However, the number of bicycle commuters in the region is quite low. Numerous factors have been blamed for the dearth of bicycle commuters in Southern California and the nation overall. This research explores the socio-political barriers to bicycle commuting that exist at the household level. Members of representative households were interviewed in order to reconstruct the trajectory of bicycle usage in their lives. The results reveal the role of socio-political structures in determining attitudes about bicycles as a viable and acceptable means of transportation. **Keywords:** bicycle commuting, families, barriers

**Carter, Norman D.**, [ncarter@csulb.edu](mailto:ncarter@csulb.edu), *California State University, Long Beach*. **The (Dis)functionality of Public Transit in Downtown Los Angeles**. This study examines the functionality of public transit in downtown Los Angeles for residents, visitors and workers employed in the Los Angeles Central City core area. Issues of accessibility, connectivity, transit mode, frequency and cost of service are analyzed from the perspective of each of the stakeholders. The responsible agency, the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority, has been dogged with complaints and lawsuits for years from various advocacy groups about inequities in provided services. Questions of who the system is designed to serve, who it actually serves and the gaps between are evaluated from political and economic viewpoints. There has been a rapid expansion of residential living space in the downtown area in the past few years and, as a consequence, additional traffic has been added to existing congestion clogging the streets. Due to the residential densification I have a particular interest in issues of exclusion from service and rejection of service by residents, both permanent and transient, in the immediate downtown area.

**Chang, Heejun**, [changh@pdx.edu](mailto:changh@pdx.edu), *Portland State University*; **Poracsky, Joseph**, [poracskyj@pdx.edu](mailto:poracskyj@pdx.edu), *Portland State University*. **A graphical approach to spatial quantitative methods**. A graphical approach to statistics and quantitative methods is becoming popular. We demonstrate some examples of our curriculum in quantitative methods focused on the use of graphical visualization. We compare the effectiveness of a graphical approach with traditional approaches and discuss the potential advantages and drawbacks of a graphical-oriented approach to spatial quantitative methods.

**Cohen, Nir**, *University of Arizona*. **Taming the Mobile: Nation-Building and the Politics of Emigration in Israel, 1948-1958**. The current paper analyzes the discourse about and politics of emigration during Israel's first decade of independence (1948-1958). Highlighting the discursive construction of emigrants as social deviants who lack the historic ties to the Jewish homeland, it argues that spatial mobility was conceived as a major threat to Zionism's *Reason D'etra*, namely the re-territorialization of the global Jewish Diasporas. The paper analyzes political practices deployed by the

administration of the young state and illustrates their instrumentality in policing and taming the so-called 'excessive' mobility (in and) out of the country and demarcating the social boundaries of the nascent Israeli nation. Methodologically, the paper draws on data obtained from daily newspapers and official proceedings of *Knesset* (Israeli Parliament) sessions.

**Cohn, Teresa**, [teresam@montana.edu](mailto:teresam@montana.edu) and **Wyckoff, William**, [bwyckoff@montana.edu](mailto:bwyckoff@montana.edu) *Montana State University*. **One Ecosystem, Many Cultures: Making Sense of the GYE in the Changing American West.** This paper explores the varied and dynamic cultural geographies found within the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem (GYE) and argues that complex local historical narratives and deep-rooted cultural values shape how the region's diverse communities perceive themselves. It further suggests that these variables need to be more effectively integrated into ecological and economic conceptions of the area. The American geographic imagination has long depicted Yellowstone National Park, and more recently the GYE, as an ecological region where natural landscapes, roaming wildlife and unpopulated lands take center stage. Since 1990, both ecological and economic assessments of the GYE have shifted to the park's periphery, where land ownership changes, growing populations, and new land uses are noted threats to ecological integrity and drivers of an amenity-based economic transformation. This paper uses two case studies (Bozeman, Montana and Arapahoe, Wyoming) to illustrate how the region's increasingly diverse cultural geographies need to be incorporated into both ecological and economic narratives of regional identity and change.

**Corva, Dominic**, [corvad@washingttonu.edu](mailto:corvad@washingttonu.edu), *University of Washington*. **Global Ghettos: Spaces and Subjects of the U.S. War on Drugs.** Recent scholarship within and across virtually every social science discipline has drawn attention to the "collateral damage" created by the U.S. war on drugs, highlighting issues of race, gender and class inequality in a national and transnational "social justice" context. This paper explores some of the geographical and ideological diversity of contemporary decriminalization movements in the Americas. I review feminist, critical race, political economy, post-structural, libertarian, and liberal critiques of the drug war, while situating its history and geography in the context of U.S. hegemony and globalization. I argue that the ubiquity of drug war militarization in the context of transnational "free market" neo-liberalization provides a unique opportunity to explore historical and geographical continuities between formally racist and liberal dynamics of sociopolitical exclusion.

**Costley, Ruth A.**, [ruth\\_costley@redlands.edu](mailto:ruth_costley@redlands.edu), *MS GIS Program, University of Redlands* and **Flewelling, Douglas M.**, *MS GIS Program, University of Redlands*. **Versioning for Groundwater Modeling.** Geographical Information Systems (GIS) have been found to be an excellent modeling application for groundwater systems. One such modeling application, ArcAEM, has been used in a variety of instances and is capable of modeling head, flow, and particle tracks using the analytical element method of groundwater flow modeling. Unfortunately, the computation time of different hydrological scenarios using this suite of tools can be quite extensive. Since multiple hypotheses are often conjectured for a particular modeled region, hydrologists often need to move between model versions to determine which one best represents the field measurements. For this reason, the ArcAEM tools were modified to incorporate model versioning for groundwater features, storing different parameters for features depending on the model in which they are. This system extends the out-of-the-box functionality of ArcSDE to track and manage model versions. Keywords: Spatial Database Versioning, GIS, Groundwater

**Cox, Helen M.**, [helen.m.cox@csun.edu](mailto:helen.m.cox@csun.edu), *California State University, Northridge*. **Global Warming – Implications for the Future.** Global warming has recently become one of the hottest topics on the political agenda. In this paper I will discuss the underlying issues and whether the recent attention is warranted. Vast resources have been devoted to understanding and tackling global warming, including most of the available budget for atmospheric research, huge investments in the development of technology for alternative energy, considerable time spent in policy discussion, and increasing demands placed on regulatory agencies. In this presentation I will separate facts from uncertainty, and discuss which issues are still contentious and why. I will present and discuss the results of the recent (2007) IPCC report and possible global impacts of climate change, focusing on those pertinent to California in particular. We will examine the mitigating measures that have been taken, and discuss current legislation and its implications for the future.

**Craine, Jim**, [jwc53531@csun.edu](mailto:jwc53531@csun.edu), *California State University Northridge*. **Curti, Giorgio**, [curti@rohan.sdsu.edu](mailto:curti@rohan.sdsu.edu), *San Diego State University*. **Lark's Tongue and Aspect: Progressing the Scapes.** Progressive music, particularly that from 1960s and 1970s England and Italy, is a musical conceptualization that, through its forceful constructions of complex soundscapes, pushes human imagination towards an affective redefining of the exotic, the unknown and the unrealized. Navigating between fresh and experimental, eccentric and inspired, self-indulgent and pompous, uncompromising and sheer virtuosity, progressive music and its attendant highly visualized components present multiscalar soundscapes that enable consumers to recreate their physical and mental geographies. We argue that by affectively taking part in these expressive presentations of imaginative soundscapes the consumer is able to move beyond conventional notions of the body and its dependence on concrete locations in space and time. We use the album covers, lyrics and performative and spectacularized activities of numerous prog bands to illustrate how these progressive notions of space elaborate landscapes that move beyond conventional experience.

**Dark, Shawna**, [shawna.dark@csun.edu](mailto:shawna.dark@csun.edu), **E. Stein, M. Sutula, T. Longcore, R. Grossinger, M. Beland, and N. Hall.** *California State University, Northridge*. **Historical Ecology of the San Gabriel River Floodplain: An Application of GIS.** Historical data represents a largely untapped resource for habitat restoration and management. Likewise, *GIS* (Geographic Information System) is seldom used in historical geography research. For this presentation, we will provide an example of how *GIS* was used to map historical wetlands of the San Gabriel River. The objectives of this project were 1) to identify the historical distribution of wetland and riparian habitat in the San Gabriel River Watershed, 2) to determine the extent of change in the wetland and riparian habitat of the San Gabriel River when comparing historical versus contemporary wetland distribution, and 3) to identify potential sites for restoration. This project emphasizes not only the importance of using *GIS* for the historical perspective, but also the increasing importance of geography in historical and applied research of our natural environment.

**Davis, Lisa Kim**, [davis@geog.ucla.edu](mailto:davis@geog.ucla.edu), *University of California, Los Angeles*. **From the Ground Up: 3 Generations of Housing Histories.** In the urban setting during periods of rapid economic change and concomitant social, political and cultural flux, built environment landscapes appear and disappear overnight, framed by cranes and bulldozers. Seoul, South Korea, has been one of those urban settings in the last few decades where one doesn't know what to expect of a familiar neighborhood when one has been away. Bourne once proposed an agenda for housing geography that would include the study of mechanisms of neighborhood change. Simply put, it would take up the question of "who gets what kind of housing, where, and at what price" (1981, p. 8). Building upon previous work on tenant movements in Seoul, three generations of family housing histories are contrasted, revealing not only physical details of vernacular architecture, but also changing social relations over the decades. Of interest are gender division of household labor, relationship to the production of housing, internal migration within the Korean peninsula and from rural to urban, class difference reflected in residential form, and human-earth connections.

**Del Casino, Vincent, J. Jr.**, [vdelcasi@csulb.edu](mailto:vdelcasi@csulb.edu), *California State University, Long Beach*, **The 'YouTube Nation' and the Body Politics of Sexuopharmaceuticals.** In the mid-1990s, the development of a heart medication, later known as Viagra, swept in dramatic changes in the practices and politics of sex and sexuality. Not only has the birth of Viagra and other sexuopharmaceuticals led to the outing of 'erectile dysfunction,' it has also dramatically altered the landscapes of who has sex, when they have sex, and how they have sex. More than this, though, a broad range of sexuopharmaceuticals now occupies the imagination of millions through the various advertisements that dot our airwaves. Additionally, these drugs are engaged – and thus destabilized as cultural images – through both comedic and sometimes serious alternative representations of their use. This paper traces some of the body politics that appear in a sampling of the thousands of Viagra and Cialis references on YouTube. Although sexuopharmaceuticals are still marketed to a predominantly heterosexual market, the use and representation of these drugs has far exceeded the heteronormative expectations imposed in the original marketing campaigns. Examining some of the normative and counter-normative representations of these drugs through YouTube, this paper argues that the sexed and sexual body is being reconfigured through a new set of human-nonhuman relations that challenges the stability of a presumptive 'natural' heterosexuality. **Keywords:** sexuopharmaceuticals, heteronormativity, YouTube

**Donovan, Courtney**, [cjdonova@u.washington.edu](mailto:cjdonova@u.washington.edu), *University of Washington*, **Managing Pregnant Women in the Paris Banlieue: The Differential Approaches of Health and Immigration Policy.** Essential to the regulation of pregnant and non-pregnant immigrants in France are what French philosopher Michel Foucault (1991) identified as specific ‘tactics of government.’ In this sense, government in France employs different institutions, agencies, and discourses to manage the behavior of its migrant populations. Governmental interest in managing pregnant immigrants in France is evident in the diverse public health and medical measures employed to monitor the pregnancies and health status of pregnant immigrant women. Similarly, the French state also views pregnant immigrant women through the lens of French immigration policy and prevailing social perceptions of immigrants. I employ Foucault’s governmentality framework to interrogate these different mechanics of health and immigration policy, with respect to pregnant immigrant women in the Paris banlieue. The changing categorization of pregnant immigrant women – as either pregnant or immigrant – helps to illustrate emergent tensions and contradictions from the different ways that the French state manages pregnant immigrant women living in the Paris banlieue. By employing governmentality, I aim to show how different parts of the French state therefore work in occasionally antagonistic ways to create different immigrant and health subjects.

**Donovan, Courtney**, *San Francisco State University*. **Experiencing Perception in the Paris Banlieue.** In this paper, I consider the political and historical context of the Paris banlieue in order to highlight the experiences of its immigrant population. In particular, I examine perceptions in French society of the banlieue as spatial threats to the French state because of their large immigrant communities. More recently, such attitudes towards the banlieue have helped to legitimate an increase in repressive urban and social policies. By looking at the experiences of pregnant immigrant women and their families, I aim to extend the discussion of the banlieue through exploring how popular and governmental assumptions structure everyday life for its immigrant residents.

**Duncan, Ian**, [roiadue@yahoo.com](mailto:roiadue@yahoo.com), *University of Washington*, **Geographies of alcohol and population in Russia’s National Priorities Projects.** This paper focuses on the consumption of alcohol in Russia in order to highlight post-Soviet geographies of population and health. In particular, I examine how the relationship between alcohol, population, and health is situated within the context of government efforts to reverse Russia’s longstanding demographic decline. The Public Health initiative of the ongoing National Priorities Project is intended to develop state policy in order to stimulate population growth by simultaneously raising birth rates and lowering death rates. The state has taken a prominent role in attempting to raise the birth rate through a variety of measures including the provision of cash subsidies for families with multiple children. However, there has been only an indirect and cautious path toward reducing alcohol consumption, despite evidence highlighting alcohol’s central role in persistently high mortality rates among the working age population. This situation partly reflects the historical problems Russia and the Soviet Union have faced in various attempts to regulate alcohol consumption. However, it also suggests a complex bio-political articulation of health, population, and the nation emerging to fill the ideological void left by the Soviet Union’s collapse. By looking at the bio-politics evident in the paradoxical attitude of the state toward alcohol and the reproduction of the nation, I trace emerging geographies of health and population that underlay Russia’s demographic initiatives.

**Eckardt, Scott W.**, [sweckardt@yahoo.com](mailto:sweckardt@yahoo.com), *California State University, Long Beach*, **Assessment of Wildfire Frequency and Coastal Sage Scrub Vegetation Dynamics in the Santa Monica Mountains of Southern California.** Loss of coastal sage scrub (CSS) vegetation communities in Southern California results from various site disturbance factors and has implications for wildlife habitat values and ecosystem diversity. This paper assesses the influences of wildfire frequency on changes observed in the distribution of CSS communities in the Cheseboro and Palo Comado Canyons of the Santa Monica Mountains in Southern California. Using multiple historical aerial photograph sets, shifts in CSS stand boundaries were documented and analyzed over two distinct time periods. Further, spatially explicit fire perimeter data and field sampling data were incorporated to evaluate the effect of local disturbance regimes on vegetative cover change over time. Fire perimeter data and burn frequencies were correlated with CSS coverage change calculations at a coarser scale, and field sampling data was analyzed to determine the influences of fire frequency on CSS stand dynamics at a finer scale. While dramatic CSS coverage loss was observed in portions of the study area with documented high fire frequencies,



correlations between CSS/grassland ecotone fluctuations and fire frequency were inconclusive. However, observations indicate that other wildfire characteristics, such as fire return interval, may have a stronger influence on such fluctuations.

**Engstrom, Vanessa J,** [vengstrom@fullerton.edu](mailto:vengstrom@fullerton.edu) and **Salim, Zia,** [ziasalim@hotmail.com](mailto:ziasalim@hotmail.com), *California State University, Fullerton*. **Teaching Upper Elementary Students to Think Spatially.** This paper examines the process of designing a two-day event aimed at teaching upper elementary students various geographic concepts such as latitude/longitude, cartographic symbolization and map reading skills. Students collected latitude/longitude information for various geographic layers (e.g., buildings and playgrounds) around their campus using global positioning system receivers. The collected data was imported into a geographic information system and symbolized based on student input. This student-designed map was used as the base layer for an orienteering activity, created from student-submitted questions and latitude/longitude points. On the second day of the event students utilized map reading skills by participating in the orienteering exercise that they had helped design. Teaching geographic concepts can be successfully accomplished by involving students at multiple stages of the activity.

**Farley, Kathleen A.,** [kfarley@mail.sdsu.edu](mailto:kfarley@mail.sdsu.edu), *San Diego State University*. **Plantation Forestry and Pathways to Forest Transition.** Forest transition theory addresses shifts from periods of forest loss to periods of net gain in forest cover, and includes the reversion of previously forested lands to secondary forests as well as the establishment of plantations on non-forested land. It has been hypothesized that these transitions occur either as abandoned agricultural land reverts to forest or in response to a shortage of forest products, with increasing timber prices prompting landowners to plant trees. Using a combination of archival work and interviews with actors in the forestry sector, I evaluated the degree to which the establishment of plantations in high altitude grasslands in Ecuador conformed to one of these forest transition pathways. The results indicate that projected forest scarcity has played an important role in forest transition in highland Ecuador. However, rather than occurring as a result of economic development, afforestation in Ecuador has been seen as a potential tool to achieve development.

**Farmer, Monica,** [mtf2003@yahoo.com](mailto:mtf2003@yahoo.com), *Northern Arizona University*. **Portrayal of Ethnic Groups in Children's Literature of the Southwest, 1880-1999.** Children's literature is a powerful tool with the ability to not only socialize children, but to reflect values of a society. With these insightful qualities, the genre can facilitate a study of the changing perceptions of ethnic groups by investigating how these groups are portrayed by authors and received by young readers. In this paper, I use the Steinheimer Collection, consisting of children's books on the American Southwest, to investigate the portrayal of Anglos, Hispanics, and Native Americans in literature. I investigate how authors describe different peoples, the interaction between different ethnic groups, and the actions and language of the characters, based on books published from 1880-1999. The study suggests that portrayals and perceptions of these ethnic groups have changed over time. The diminishing use of stereotypes reflects different author demographics, and how authors have responded to changes in society and events in the Southwest.

**Finn, John,** [finnj@asu.edu](mailto:finnj@asu.edu) and **Lukinbeal, Chris,** *Arizona State University*. **Musical Cartographies: Ritmos de los Barrios de la Habana.** Rather than discarding traditional approaches to music geography, the purpose of this paper is to reinvigorate it by exploring music's metaphoric relation to maps and tours. Borrowing from de Certeau, the map and the tour represent two ways that narratives are spatialized. Where the map offers a mode of representation that is more conducive to descriptive fieldwork, the tour allows for the inclusion of the performative and experiential aspects of music in analysis. To illustrate this concept of the tour, I will use photos, music, video, and live narrative to present the musicscapes of four neighborhoods in Havana, Cuba.

**Flaherty, Kevin,** [knf1@humboldt.edu](mailto:knf1@humboldt.edu), *California State University, Long Beach*. **Searching for Speculation within the Residential Housing Market.** Real Estate is often the most lucrative investment a person can make with their money and as a result is treated as a financial instrument rather than a residence. This often leads to a rise in rents and house prices which can adversely affect a community's residents. For instance, communities subject to residential housing speculation will likely experience unprecedented rent increases, causing the tenant to move out. Long term vacancies could result if the asking price is too high for renters or buyers. Since the Census Bureau provides information on both prices for rental and real

estate locating areas where speculation has taken place can be easily approximated using Geolytic Census Block information.

**Fletcher, Ann, M.**, [ann.fletcher@asu.edu](mailto:ann.fletcher@asu.edu), *Arizona State University*. **The Spectacle of the Festival.** "The Arizona Renaissance Festival is a medieval amusement park, a 12-stage theater, a 30-acre circus, an arts and crafts fair, a jousting tournament and a feast – all rolled into one non-stop, day-long family adventure!" as described on its website. The Festival is a multifaceted place, and I interpret it from two directions. First, from a historical perspective, its roots are found in the carnivals, fairs, and marketplaces of pre-modern Europe. These sites of transgression temporarily inverted the social order and were also spatially contained. The Renaissance Festival, although sanitized to appeal to today's fairgoers, is a contemporary manifestation of this trend. Secondly, as it romanticizes and commodifies history, the Festival is also a postmodern simulacrum. I use landscape as a tool with which to approach these interpretations of the Festival. Its landscape acts as a stage for performance, a cultural product to be consumed, and as a system of social reproduction which perpetuates the Festival experience. In bringing together its commodified and somewhat subversive qualities, the Arizona Renaissance Festival is best described as a spectacle.

**Fockler, Matthew**, [mattfockler@sbcglobal.net](mailto:mattfockler@sbcglobal.net), University of Nevada, Reno. **Moving Water, Changing Landscape, Creating Community: Diversion and the Creation of Community Along the Truckee River, Nevada.** Whether it is its presence or its absence, water defines the American West. Water is the lifeblood of community in the American West. The daunting physical geography of the region forced early settlers to modify the landscape in order to survive. Along waterways, agriculturists, miners, and millers took out diversions to supply the water necessary to ply their crafts. As these diversion systems grew, the unique necessities of irrigating an arid land forced settlers to create new systems for the management and commoditization of diverted water. Along the Truckee River in western Nevada, diversion created and nearly destroyed communities. Policy was created to manage, move, and distribute water to and from the communities along the Truckee. This paper looks at the role of policy and diversion in the manipulation of the landscape as well as the growth of communities along the Truckee.

**Frazier, Tom**, [tfrazier@csulb.edu](mailto:tfrazier@csulb.edu), *Humboldt University Berlin, California State University, Long Beach*. **Bastion on the Border: The Political Geographies of Defending and Securitizing a Gated Community within a Gated Community.** Bixby Hill Gardens, a residential enclave in Southern California's coastal port city of Long Beach, USA, is a private gated community located within a private gated community. This uniquely situated residential townhouse development is nestled at the foot of the walled and guard-gated prestige community of Bixby Hill, which itself surrounds the historically preserved residential core of the now publicly-owned former Rancho Los Alamitos. This paper empirically presents the political/legal structures and strategies of defense the sub-community of Bixby Hill Gardens utilizes, both physically and behaviorally, to maintain its physical territorial exclusiveness, high property market values, and functional sovereignty. The enclave of Bixby Hill Gardens, though organized and recognized as being independent of the master gated community, is subject to multiple layers of both private and public forms of urban governance, legal regulation, and property management. These layers range from the dual homeowner's associations, governing boards, security and management services, to the non-profit Rancho Los Alamitos Foundation, City of Long Beach, and various entities at the county, state, and federal levels. The Security Habitation Hierarchy (SHH) residential security classification method is used in this study as a guiding framework for the identification, organization, and categorization of the multitudinous tools, devices, and strategies utilized by Bixby Hill Gardens and its inhabitants to defend their territory. The SHH is comprised of three levels: Individual security level; the housing unit or building security level; and the residential development and neighborhood security level. Each of the three levels of residential security are then divided into two types of securitization techniques: Behavioral/ functional securitization, such as living secure, occupancy rights, and legal governance; or physical securitization, such as private space, access control, and street design. Bixby Hill Gardens is a case study example of how a gated community and its inhabitants endeavor to govern, administer, defend, and securitize residential space.

**Fuentenebro, Pablo**, [pfuentenebro@ucla.edu](mailto:pfuentenebro@ucla.edu), *University of California, Los Angeles*. **Destructive Architecture. Spectacle, Place and Violence in the French Banlieue.** Inspired by Jon Goss

influential paper on *The Built Environment*, geographers have been paying increasing attention to architecture. Even if it remains uncertain how a critical geography of architecture should look like, the question of what gives meaning to buildings has emerged as an important one. This paper discusses this issue in relation with the 2005 riots in France. For decades, the modernist social housing projects of the *banlieue* had been regarded as empty spaces where, as Guy Debord argued, “nothing would ever happen”. Although it may be easy to suggest that violence gave meaning to these places I believe the story to be more complex and subtle. In this sense, the driving force behind this paper lies in the tension between architecture as spectacle and architecture as place. In the former, it was not until events like the ones in Paris happened that the *grands ensembles* became meaningful. However, I would like to argue, violence needs to be understood as performed in the fluid boundaries of not empty spaces but places that had long-time existed; violence emerged as a reaffirmation of an identity and a sense of place, *not* as a result of placelessness or anomie.

**Golledge, Reginald**, *Dept. of Geography and Research Unit on Spatial Cognition and Choice, UCSB*. **Complementarity of Wayfinding Research for both Blind and Sighted Travel**. In this paper I review some of the parallel trends in research on both blind and sighted wayfinding. I emphasize the difference between perceptual processing for most sighted travel as opposed to cognition processing by travel by the blind or visually impaired. Topics reviewed include locating oneself, defining orientation and heading, spatial updating, route planning, and on-route guidance. Comments are made about the impact of ADA (1990) on bridging the "accessibility" gap for blind travelers.

**Golub, Aaron**, [golub.aaron@gmail.com](mailto:golub.aaron@gmail.com), *Arizona State University*. **Understanding Automobile Dependence in the United States: Urban Development under Monopoly Capitalism**. Automobile dependence in the United States results from one hundred years of industrial and urban development and public policy priorities. Several theories have been developed to understand this process. This paper revisits the theory emphasizing industrial organization and competition, stressing the significant changes happening in inter-firm and inter-sector organizations during the period between 1920 and 1970. The automobile industry's placement within the faster growing sectors of the economy early in the last century explains much of the favor and emphasis in planning and policy-making the automobile would enjoy. The various financial and industrial groups connected to and dependent upon the automobile are explored and the significance of these connections for influencing policy and urban development is postulated. This case exemplifies the strong interaction between national scale structures of monopoly capitalism and the urban development process.

**Gosnell, Hannah**, [gosnellh@geo.oregonstate.edu](mailto:gosnellh@geo.oregonstate.edu), *Oregon State University*. **Uneasy Neighbors or Partners in Multifunctionality? Ownership Heterogeneity, Identity, and Transitional Spaces and Moments on the “Gentrifying Range” in the American West**. Rural geographers have long been interested in identifying linkages between social and spatial processes in the countryside and in differentiating between various “ruralities” resulting from the interaction of those processes. Recent debates about agricultural landscape change in particular center in part on terminology and conceptual frameworks (e.g., “post productivism” vs. “multifunctionality”), drivers of change, and spatial outcomes. This paper contributes to that project by analyzing the significance and spatial implications of agricultural land ownership change generally and the agri-environmental dimensions of community relations specifically, focusing on neighbor relations in high amenity ranch landscapes in the American West undergoing a major transition towards increasing heterogeneity and multifunctionality. We explore the seemingly inevitable, but nonetheless significant conflicts erupting in these transitional spaces but also draw special attention to exceptions to the rule, to the occasional (explosive) synergies we have witnessed between longtime owners and newcomers who discover a set of mutual interests, often around a shared but heterogeneous sense of place. The spatial implications of these new alliances and subjectivities are important to consider since they have the potential to ward off looming “tipping points” and create alternative geographies and lasting change in the 21<sup>st</sup> century countryside in a number of ways.

**Gregorio, Aline**, [hipaline@sbcglobal.net](mailto:hipaline@sbcglobal.net), *California State University, Fullerton*. **Serra do Mar – A Historical Synopsis of Devastation and Conservation of a Fragment of the Atlantic Forest**. Serra do Mar, translated as “Sea Range,” is a persistent physical barrier between the eastern coastal plains and the western interior plateaus of Brazil. Its mountainous territory shelters the largest unfragmented

portion of the Atlantic Forest as a relevant representative of the current situation of the remaining forest. The Brazilian Atlantic Forest has been a topic of environmental concern for decades: its high levels of species diversity and its continued challenges for survival in the midst of one of the most populated areas in the world has made of the Atlantic Forest a biodiversity hotspot in a continuous struggle to overcome degradation. It seems ironic that one of the richest places on earth, in terms of ecological complexity and species diversity, is also one of the most threatened by a complex combination of past and present pressures that maintain this biome in critical struggle to remain existent.

**Hansen, Cassandra J., [cassie.hansen@gmail.com](mailto:cassie.hansen@gmail.com), Adaniya, Chris; Adkisson, Spencer. R and Thompson, Jeff, *University of Nevada, Reno. A New Method for Reviewing Research Literature: An Example Using Atmospheric Processes in North American Complex Terrain.* The North American continent contains some of the world's most significant complex terrain systems comprised of mountains and mountain-valleys. The purpose of this project is to review and classify research that focuses on atmospheric processes in regions of complex terrain, and provide a vehicle for advancing that body of knowledge with an updateable database available on-line. The study describes the geographic distribution of this type of research across North America, and will classify research by: data type and methods employed, scale of the analysis, and climatological elements addressed. As a living, evolving, on-line review, this effort will take the next step in scientific research publication. This project will use technology to advance and expand this project into the future, and undoubtedly inspire similar leaps throughout the academic research communities. This collaborative review of complex terrain climatology articles will not only provide a visual representation of where complex terrain climatology research has taken place, it will also serve as a gathering point for complex terrain climatology researchers. This project will also show trends in type of research, methods, locations, and illustrate areas where research is deficient.**

**Helzer, Jennifer J., [jhelzer@csustan.edu](mailto:jhelzer@csustan.edu), *California State University, Stanislaus. Italian Landscapes Down Under: Migration, Settlement and Place Identity in Australia.* The focus of this paper is to discuss the origins, spatial migration patterns, and cultural landscape evolution associated with Italian immigration in Australia during the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The talk will briefly outline the major migration factors associated with Italian migration to Australia, and report on recent fieldwork in South Australia, Victoria, and New South Wales. The paper will summarize landscape change associated with agriculture, tourism and heritage marketing, and the transformation of urban and suburban districts that utilize Italian themes.**

**Henderson, Jason, *San Francisco State University. The Politics of Mobility: Parking and Space in San Francisco, California.* In this paper I explore the local politics of mobility – the struggle over what type of transportation mode – be it automobiles, transit, or walking – is developed, and how space is configured to make various modes functional. Mobility is one of the most contentious aspects of local urban growth debates. As a case study, I examine debates about parking policy in San Francisco, California, a city that is in many ways a bellwether for the politics of mobility in the United States. Without parking, automobiles would be useless, but in cities, parking consumes vast spaces that pre-empt other uses and make other mobilities difficult to implement. Parking is a particularly contentious debate in San Francisco, where new policies aimed at reducing parking, and by default, automobile usage, have come up against a backlash political movement to require more parking in the city. Competing local initiatives on the November 2007 ballot exemplify this. San Francisco's politics of parking is also a critical geographical case study of debates about how urban space should be configured and organized, and for whom. The paper is part of a broader, ongoing analysis of competing visions of mobility in San Francisco. Keywords: Transportation, Urban Geography, Urban Politics**

**Henderson, Michael, E., [mh99afc@aol.com](mailto:mh99afc@aol.com), *California State University, Fullerton. The Ebb and Flow of Quebec Nationalism: The Results of a Study in Electoral Geography.* This analysis of nationalist voting patterns in Quebec is dependent upon a study of elections, ethnic nationalism, and historic background. Quebec nationalism accelerated since the Quiet Revolution, a period of massive reform, social development, and modernization. Out of this process emerged a French New Middle Class, mainly within the public sector which was supportive of nationalism. Elections were analyzed through spatial regression analysis and spatial auto-correlation. A high level of regional voting patterns persisted among the Quebec elections and referendums that were tested from 1980 to 1998. Strong regionalism existed**

even among core Francophone ridings. Socio-economic variables that showed significant results were unemployment rates and the level of education. Sovereignty was never achieved in Quebec mainly due to a divergence in the vote among the Francophone population. Nationalism in Quebec varied from support for sovereignty to civic nationalist goals for linguistic reform, recognition from Canada, and economic growth for the French people of Quebec. Support for sovereignty was more successful in isolated and economically challenged regions. Areas of less popular support for the Parti Québécois and sovereignty came from the agricultural and manufacturing region of the Eastern Townships and nearby Chaudière-Appalaches.

**Hoover, Joseph H.**, *University of Arizona*. **Begay, Christell N.**, *Red Valley Chapter*. **Godwin, Hilary A<sup>3</sup>.**, *University of California, Los Angeles*. **Geiger, Franz M.**, *Northwestern University*. **Environmental Quality Analysis of the Red Valley Chapter Drinking Water on the Navajo Indian Reservation.** Water resources on the Navajo Indian Reservation have been impacted by mining. Some of the most prolific contaminants in the water supply are uranium and arsenic. A weeklong field campaign was completed to collect artesian well drinking water samples from the Navajo Indian Reservation. With the assistance of the Red Valley Chapter, field-testing of seven distinct artesian water wells was conducted in the Red Valley Chapter near Shiprock, New Mexico. At each well site multiple water samples were collected and filtered with two different types of commercially available pitcher water filters to determine if they remove uranium, arsenic and other toxins from the water. Results from the laboratory analysis showed that commercial filters remove 95 percent of uranium from well water. However, the filters did not remove arsenic suggesting that the filters are of the cationic exchange variety rather than anionic. Preliminary GIS data indicate that the drinking water wells sampled in the study were located predominately in the eastern and southern part of the chapter in Arizona and New Mexico. GIS was also used to illustrate those wells located at or near high use places such as the chapter house and elementary school. In addition, preliminary risk assessment indicates an elevated cancer risk associated with elevated arsenic levels in drinking water at one site. Further research is necessary to conduct a broader field study to more extensively characterize water quality and risk in the Red Valley Chapter and beyond, as well as develop a comprehensive GIS database to assist in spatial analysis of the environmental water quality data.

**Jocoy, Christine L.**, [cjocoy@csulb.edu](mailto:cjocoy@csulb.edu) and **Del Casino, Vincent J.**, [vdelcasi@csulb.edu](mailto:vdelcasi@csulb.edu), *California State University, Long Beach*. **The Politics of Homeless Mobility in Long Beach, CA.** This paper examines the politics of mobility surrounding community conflict over the citing of homeless assistance services in Long Beach, CA. Struggles over the establishing of conditions in building permits issued by the city illustrate how NIMBYism is not only about the regulation of land use for persons deemed “out of place,” but also the regulation of their mobility. It is increasingly common for such permits to require that service providers arrange for the homeless to be transported by private bus or van to and from the location of services. Using a case study of a recently opened homeless shelter for adult men and women, this research traces the debates and events that shaped the conditional use requirements for the shelter. It shows how the politics of exclusion is not just about the regulation of the spaces and places where the homeless can be, but also the spaces through which they can travel and the places to which they can go.

**John, Gareth E.**, [gejohn@stcloudstate.edu](mailto:gejohn@stcloudstate.edu), *St. Cloud State University*. **Metzo, Christine R.**, [metzo@mnstate.edu](mailto:metzo@mnstate.edu), *Minnesota State University Moorhead*. **‘Man Vs. Wild’: Truman Everts’ 37-day encounter with the Upper Yellowstone, 1870.** In September, 1870 explorer Truman C. Everts, a member of the Washburn-Doane expedition to the then little-known region of the Upper Valley of the Yellowstone River, became separated from the main party and found himself without his horse and supplies alone in the 'wilderness'. For thirty-seven days he struggled to overcome his potentially fatal predicament. Everts' experience and the way his ordeal was represented by newspapers and through his own published account offers insight into Gilded-Age America's culture of Western exploration and its role in the constitution of place/landscape: in this case the region that would shortly become Yellowstone National Park. This paper recounts Everts' "perilous" experience and recasts historical accounts, including his own sensational telling, within a theoretical framework that understands his ordeal as a distinctly, at times overwhelmingly, embodied experience. In so doing it posits that it was in part in the affective bodily experience of exploration, re-performed through a set of representational practices,

that Yellowstone, as an observable, aesthetically pleasing and 'domesticated' place/landscape, was actualized.

**Kamel, Nabil**, [nkamel@asu.edu](mailto:nkamel@asu.edu), *Arizona State University*. **The Social Construction of Disasters: Urban Planning and the Neoliberal State.** Historically, the city has been promoted and imagined as a safe haven from nature's intemperance, scarcity, and warfare. Nevertheless, people living in cities remain subject to violence, discrimination, warfare, and natural disasters. The paper examines the position of planning theories and practices as they relate to the definition of societal risks, the discourse on risk, and state planning interventions. The paper argues that the uneven exposure to risk and disasters is intrinsic, if not necessary, to the reproduction of global-urban social relations in contemporary societies. Comparing two cases of disasters in the United States, the 1994 Northridge earthquake and the 2005 Hurricane Katrina, the paper argues that, the differentiation of post-disaster outcomes is sustained through the mostly consensual – but often coercive – reinforcement of two interdependent myths that permeate public discourse and to a large extent shape mainstream and public planning practices under neoliberalism. These two myths are: a) the myth of market forces as the primary drivers of post-disaster recovery in the context of a politically neutral state; and b) the political myth of a democratic society with participatory decision-making.

**Kariyeva, Jahan**, [jahank@email.arizona.edu](mailto:jahank@email.arizona.edu), **McCormack, Jen**, [jenmack@email.arizona.edu](mailto:jenmack@email.arizona.edu), *University of Arizona*. **Kim Kime Bagly (Who is bound to whom?): People and protected areas in post-Soviet Turkmenistan.** The relationship of nature, protection, between state-based agencies, NGOs and surrounding communities has generated a corpus of literature on regions with western European colonial histories. Less has been analyzed from the post-Soviet bloc, particularly in Central Asia. In Turkmenistan, nature reserves were established and classified as IUCN category, no human activity and continue to operate under a policy of minimal human-land interaction. However, local people maintain a priori claim, extrapolate resources and are criminalized as poachers. Since the 1990s, western-based NGOs have entered Turkmenistan trying to apply management techniques that omit local practices. In official frameworks, basic human needs do not correlate with land administration. While anti/post-colonial theory is useful for deconstructing external management, such analyses fail to rectify the dynamics between the lingering socialist ethos and current Turkmen-land relations. In this paper, the Soviet legacy of protected areas is considered against the social networks operating in independent Turkmenistan.

**Khé, Sriram**, [khes@wou.edu](mailto:khes@wou.edu), *Western Oregon University*. **Mock to Teach.** While videos and documentaries have been integral to the geography curriculum, mockumentaries are not much used in teaching and learning. Mockumentaries are becoming increasingly sophisticated with the phenomenal growth of the internet, and web2.0 in particular, and are blurring the difference between reality and invented reality. Interestingly, it appears that mockumentaries capture the attention of undergraduates (and faculty alike) more than documentaries do, and some are wildly popular indeed. My suggestion is that we ought to capitalize on these as learning tools that are attention-getters and inexpensive. In this presentation, I will provide examples of mockumentaries and how they can be incorporated into discussions of important geographic concepts.

**Kingsbury, Aaron**, [aaronjk@hawaii.edu](mailto:aaronjk@hawaii.edu), *University of Hawai'i, Manoa*. **Music in the Fields: Constructing a Narrative of the Late 19<sup>th</sup> Century Hawaiian Plantation Cultural Landscape.** Musical lyrics can infuse semantic breath and cultural meaning to particular localities, helping to transform abstract environments into specific and definable *places*. Despite this, the literature of geography has been slow to conceptualize and systematically study musical expression with any rigueur. To this end, this paper explores the literature on *place*, *environment* and *landscape* with a particular focus on the 'contested' nature intrinsic to more contemporary discourses of cultural landscapes. The paper then shifts to overview the sparse literature of music geography to extrapolate the more salient and relevant theories currently available. Finally, the paper employs discourse analysis to explore as case study the entire but extremely limited set of published lyrics of *hole hole bushi*, the music of Japanese plantation workers in late 19<sup>th</sup> century Hawaii. The imagined and constructed cultural landscapes of this immigrant group are extrapolated from their own lyrical narratives to show, in example, conceptual shifts in their constructions of 'landscapes of desire' and 'landscapes of despair'. Overall, this paper contributes to the existing frameworks of cultural and musical geography by applying musical lyrics as source material for

teasing out narratives centered in the perception, construction and interaction with a cultural landscape of a particular *place*.

**Kingsbury, Paul**, [kingsbury@sfu.ca](mailto:kingsbury@sfu.ca), *Simon Fraser University*. **Jones, John Paul, III**, [jpjones@email.arizona.edu](mailto:jpjones@email.arizona.edu), *University of Arizona*. **Beyond Apollo and Adorno: Dionysus and Walter Benjamin on Google Earth**. Most critical evaluations of Google Earth have tended to privilege the product's Apollonian determinations at the expense of its Dionysian capacities. In such work, Google Earth is routinely understood as a virtual globe composed of surveyed panoramas, sober rationalization, dystopic control, and transparent order rather than an uncertain orb spangled with vertiginous paranoia, frenzied navigation, jubilatory dissolution, and intoxicating giddiness. We argue that these interpretations not only risk foreclosing our theorizations about how Google Earth is actually used in various ways and different contexts, they also reproduce a one-dimensional and conservative reading of technology that can be traced back (at least) to the writings of Theodor Adorno. By drawing on the work of Walter Benjamin (Adorno's critic and pen pal for more than a decade) we aim to 'go beyond Apollo and Adorno' by illustrating the extent to which Dionysian love makes Google Earth go round. We assert that the allure of Google Earth, much like Nietzsche's reading of Greek tragedy, involves a topological rather than oppositional enlacement of the God tricks that are Apollo and Dionysus.

**Kirby, Matthew E.**, [mkirby@fullerton.edu](mailto:mkirby@fullerton.edu), *California State University, Fullerton*. **Lund, Steve P.**, [slund@usc.edu](mailto:slund@usc.edu), *University of Southern California*. **Patterson, William P.**, [Bill.Patterson@usask.ca](mailto:Bill.Patterson@usask.ca), *University of Saskatchewan*. **Anderson, Michael A.**, [michael.anderson@ucr.edu](mailto:michael.anderson@ucr.edu), *University of California, Riverside*. **Bird, Broxton W.**, [bwb8+@pitt.edu](mailto:bwb8+@pitt.edu), *University of Pittsburgh*. **A Lake Sediment Record of Holocene Climate Change in Southern California: New Geochemical Results**. Lake Elsinore is the largest, non-playa lake in Southern California. Continuous and rapid sedimentation over the Holocene provide an excellent archive for reconstructing past climate on a variety of timescales. The lake is also adjacent to high-resolution, Holocene records from marine sites, thus providing an opportunity to compare marine and terrestrial climate archives. This abstract focuses on two adjacent, depocenter cores, which have been correlated to develop a single composite core. 22 AMS  $^{14}\text{C}$  dates on bulk organic matter and one cross-correlated exotic pollen age constitute the composite core's age control. Several different sedimentological analyses are used to infer climate for the past 9,500 calendar years. Together, these data indicate a wet early Holocene followed by a long-term drying trend with a possible increase in late-Holocene climate variability. Recently acquired chemical data ( $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{(\text{calcite})}$ ) on fine-grain bulk sediment carbonates reveal: 1) a shift in the mean  $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{(\text{calcite})}$  value ca. 5,500-6,000 cy BP; 2) intervals of low amplitude and high amplitude isotopic variability; and, 3) a distinct mid-Holocene climate event(?) ca. 5,000 cy BP. Comparison to regional records – both marine and terrestrial – show some similar features indicating a probable regional response to climate forcings at sub-millennial timescales.

**Koelsch, William A.**, *Clark University*, [wkoelsch@cox.net](mailto:wkoelsch@cox.net). **Geography as a Humanistic Enterprise: Thomas Jefferson and the Place of Geography in the Early University of Virginia**. Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826), third President of the United States and principal founder of the University of Virginia, was interested in the geographical sciences for much of his life. Both geographers and historians of science have examined and praised his efforts in our field, including his *Notes on the State of Virginia* (1785) and his intellectual direction of the Lewis and Clark and other exploratory expeditions. But Jefferson was also a strong advocate for geography at all educational levels. First briefly examining his plans for pre-college geography, this paper primarily considers Jefferson's evolving conception that geography in higher education should be closely linked with the humanities, and the impact of that placement on Virginia's early curriculum, faculty, and students.

**Koletty, Stephen**, [koletty@usc.edu](mailto:koletty@usc.edu), *University of Southern California*. **Empowering Undergraduate Research in Geography and Environmental Studies**. There is something disingenuous in the manner in which we encourage undergraduate research. We train students in research methods, and require them to write term papers. But, if we intend for undergraduates to engage in substantive research, we hand pick select students to assist faculty in their research. There have been various models advanced for encouraging more substantive research of undergraduates, but most are of this sort. In this presentation I share an alternative strategy for encouraging undergrad research which challenges the student to consider the validity of their own research. For capstone courses in both Geography and Environmental Studies I

include as a course requirement that students present their research at a regional scholarly meeting. Students are instructed to select a research product from any previous class and modify it for this presentation. My role has been to facilitate the submission of an abstract, guide the students in refining their research product for a scholarly audience, and prepare them for their presentation. This approach encourages student research interest by emphasizing the validity of their ideas, and demonstrating for them how to organize their research for a professional audience. I have guided more than 80 undergrads in formerly presenting their research. Several have won scholarships for the quality of their presentations, and about one in six went on to present additional papers on their own initiative.

**Lee, Der-Shiuan, [Der-Shiuan.Lee@asu.edu](mailto:Der-Shiuan.Lee@asu.edu), Arizona State University, Tempe. Effects of interpersonal exchange networks on knowledge transfer: within or beyond the university?** Knowledge spillovers have been studied to explain the geography of invention and innovation on the basis of aggregate data in the last two decades. This study provides an empirical analysis at the micro-level conditions to examine the interpersonal exchange networks of university researchers and understand how the researchers' interpersonal networks enact knowledge transfer. This study focuses on the efficiency of knowledge transfer by surveying 30 ASU Chinese researchers across several engineering departments. A total of 110 complete interpersonal exchange pairs were included in the analysis. The results suggest that strength of ties, social cohesion, common knowledge, and network diversity positively contribute to the efficiency of knowledge transfer. The findings also show that only exchange relationships with those "outside ASU but within the Phoenix metropolitan area" uphold the hypothesis which is that there is significantly less efficiency of knowledge transfer than those with others from "within the same department." The evidence lends support to the theory of invisible colleges as I conclude that the interpersonal exchange relationships among university researchers are not tightly bounded by their institutions. Instead, their interpersonal exchange networks could be quite broad, involving a wide variety of others from a range of research institutes and locations.

**Legere, Josh D., [josh.legere@csu.fullerton.edu](mailto:josh.legere@csu.fullerton.edu), California State University, Fullerton. Environmental Justice and the San Pedro Bay Ports.** This paper examines the challenges that local environmental groups face when coping with ills that are the result of neoliberal globalization. As a case study, the research focuses on how environmental justice groups in Southern California deal with air pollution resulting from increased freight movement through the San Pedro Bay ports. Since the late 1990's the Ports of Long Beach and Los Angeles have seen a massive increase in freight, now totaling 40% of all imports into the United States. The mostly minority lower-income communities adjacent to the port and major transportation corridors have not significantly benefited economically from this increase in trade yet have endured mounting environmental and public health ills due to increases in air pollution. This environmental injustice has become the central focus of local activists and national environmental groups in recent years. In 2006 The Ports announced the ambitious Clean Air Action Plan, seemingly providing activists with a much needed victory. The depth of this victory is unclear due to the likelihood that the projected growth of imports into the port in coming decades, and the resulting pollution could very well undermine the goals of both activists and policy makers. This paradox points to the challenges that local environmental groups will increasingly face in a liberalized global economy.

**Lopez, Natalie R., [Natalie.Lopez@asu.edu](mailto:Natalie.Lopez@asu.edu) and Lukinbeal, Christopher, Arizona State University. Exploring Perceptions of Crime in Garfield Using Mental Maps and Qualitative GIS.** Neighborhood residents and police both have strong views of crime and safety in their community, but comparing these perceptions can be difficult. This study uses mental maps to elicit the perceptions of crime and safety from residents and police in the Garfield neighborhood of Phoenix, and qualitative geographic information systems (GIS) techniques are used to aggregate and analyze the data. These group representations of safe/low crime and unsafe/high crime areas of Garfield reveal that police and resident perceptions vary greatly. When compared to crime statistics for the area, police perceptions appear to be heavily influenced by reported crimes, while resident perceptions show no relation to crime data. By utilizing maps of resident perceptions of crime, police may have a new tool with which to pinpoint unreported activity or new crime activity in an area.

**Lukinbeal, Christopher, [lukinbeal@asu.edu](mailto:lukinbeal@asu.edu) and Balling, Bob, [robert.balling@asu.edu](mailto:robert.balling@asu.edu), Arizona State University. The Professional Master's of Advanced Study in Geographic Information Systems**



**(MAS-GIS) at Arizona State University.** In the fall of 2004 the Department of Geography at ASU began a new professional degree program in GIS. Since then 56 students have graduated and another 17 are enrolled for the current school year. With this paper, the director (Bob Balling) and associate director (Chris Lukinbeal) will present an overview of the program. The MAS-GIS program is designed to meet the needs of students from a variety of academic and professional backgrounds (e.g., urban studies, environmental management, computer science, anthropology) with either extensive or limited experience in GIS. The objective of the program is to provide a comprehensive professional degree that balances work in the theoretical aspects of GIS, the technical side of the discipline, and the applications domain. Students complete three sequential semesters totaling 30 credit hours of coursework. The success of our program can be gauged by two matrixes: first, our graduates are finding gainful employment in the rapidly growing geospatial technology industry in Arizona and elsewhere; two, regional employers from both the private and public sphere speak very highly about the quality of our graduates. For further information, please visit our website: <http://geography.asu.edu/education/degrees/masgis/>.

**Lulka, David,** [dlulka@csusm.edu](mailto:dlulka@csusm.edu), *California State University, San Marcos.* **Consuming Timothy Treadwell: Redefining Nonhuman Agency in Light of Herzog's *Grizzly Man*.** *Grizzly Man* recounts the demise of Timothy Treadwell through his own videos and the narrative of director Werner Herzog. These two figures function as counterpoints within a tragic tale that features Alaskan grizzly bears at its center. Treadwell and Herzog possess starkly different conceptions of grizzly agency. This essay examines each man's conception of nonhuman agency and illustrates why each depiction renders an unsatisfactory portrayal of nonhumans. Consistent with geographical conceptions, distance and space play a central role in articulating the failure of each individual to grasp the character of nonhuman agency and their inability to revisualize human-nonhuman relations. Treadwell's premodern perspective mistakenly eliminated all distance between himself and grizzlies, while Herzog's modern viewpoint accentuated that distance to the point of incommensurability. To challenge these perspectives, I utilize Deleuze's post-structural conception of an assemblage. Deleuze's heterogeneous assemblages allow for a reconsideration of nonhuman agency and its relation to society. Within such assemblages, humans and nonhumans are simultaneously distant and proximate to nonhumans. I show that grizzly agency was not exhibited by their consumption of Treadwell, but rather by their opportunistic utilization of Treadwell once he entered their assemblage. Omnivory, not carnivory, within an assemblage is the manifestation of their agency.

**MacDonald, Glen M.,** [macdonal@geog.ucla.edu](mailto:macdonal@geog.ucla.edu), *University of California, Los Angeles.* **Southern California, Climate Warming and the Perfect Drought.** A 'perfect drought' for the Los Angeles region can be defined as a drought that simultaneously impacts southern California, northern California and Sacramento River Basin, and the Colorado River basin. To be a true perfect drought, the dry conditions need to persist for a period greater than five to ten years. Over the historic period such droughts have occurred, but typically persisted for less than five years. This perfect drought pattern appears to be associated with a persistent high pressure anomaly over the northeastern Pacific and depressed sea surface temperatures in the eastern Pacific. Tree-ring records and other sources of prehistoric hydrological information show that perfect droughts lasting far more than five years have occurred over the past 1000 years. The most striking is a ~60 year period of widespread aridity that occurred in the 12<sup>th</sup> century. The perfect drought at that time took place within a generally arid period that impacted much of western North America and persisted from about 900 to 1350 CE. A troubling conclusion is that this prolonged period of aridity was associated with natural climate warming. We may now be putting all the pieces in place for the next perfect drought.

**Massaro, Vanessa A.,** [yamassaro@gmail.com](mailto:yamassaro@gmail.com), *University of Arizona.* **An Alternative Approach to Poverty Alleviation: Race, Class, and Fire Service Distribution in the City of Philadelphia.** This paper seeks to apply the knowledge of social theory and GIS skills to examine the quality of fire fighting services in Philadelphia. As in other metropolitan areas of the United States, Philadelphia has looked to economic development—creation of jobs and distribution of income—to provide answers to poverty and injustice. There are many scholars who have become increasingly skeptical of this approach, arguing that solutions can be found outside the realm of economics. As demonstrated by the Philadelphia Field Project (PFP), solutions are many, varied, and diffused throughout the larger society. Thus, using GIS to compare the spatial pattern of need for fire services throughout the city to the pattern of access to

services, one begins to alleviate poverty through non-economic means. Why? Because an improvement in the access to fire fighting services is a way of improving the quality of life in poor neighborhoods even though this work will not contribute directly to the creation of jobs or the raising of incomes. This paper suggests ways that the distribution of fire services in Philadelphia can be reevaluated according to need.

**Mayden, Shoshana**, [smayden@email.arizona.edu](mailto:smayden@email.arizona.edu), *University of Arizona*. **Doing Good Deeds While Getting a Tan? A Postcolonial Look at Volunteer Tourism and Sea Turtle Conservation in Costa Rica.** In Latin America, as well as many parts of the developing world, the interests of environmental conservation and development are increasingly merging together. A recent trend has been the recruitment of volunteers who pay money to aid in conservation. This paper draws on postcolonial theory and uses a case study of a sea turtle nesting project in Costa Rica to examine the labor and capital provided by volunteer tourists and their influence on conservation. I use interview and participant observation data to analyze the ways in which project participants position local knowledge—arguing that volunteer tourists not only bring an extra pair of hands to the beach, but that they reinforce a set of colonial narratives that both romanticizes and marginalizes local expertise. I also examine the power these discourses have for disciplining knowledge, concluding that they can obscure the complexities of local voices and hinder efforts for participatory conservation.

**Miller, James A.**, [jamesmiller@fullerton.edu](mailto:jamesmiller@fullerton.edu), *California State University, Fullerton*. **Effect of Long-Term Synoptic Variability on Summer Temperatures in the Mojave Desert.** Using temperature data for 17 meteorological stations, this paper investigates the daytime summer climate of the Mojave Desert for the period 1949 to 2005. The data show that summer maximum temperatures in the region increased by approximately 1°C beginning with the summer of 1994. A 500 hPa daily circulation daily calendar was created to assess the effect of synoptic variability on the observed temperature trend. A significant increase in the frequency of hot 500 hPa circulation patterns combined with a decrease in the number of cold atmospheric circulation types was observed. Overall, this long-term trend in mid-tropospheric circulation accounted for 57 to 85 percent of the temperature increase region-wide. In addition, surface temperatures in association with the cold and hot circulation patterns increased by 0.9°C and 0.4°C, respectively, which explains the additional warming observed in this hot desert region.

**Mireles, Carlos**, [cmireles3@gmail.com](mailto:cmireles3@gmail.com), **Nakamura, R. and Wendt, D.E.** *California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo*, **An Assessment Of Site Fidelity, Home Range, And Homing Behavior Of A Commercially Important Fish Species Off The South Central Coast Of California Utilizing ArcGis.** We utilized ArcGis computer applications to evaluate the site fidelity, home range, and homing behavior of cabezon (*Scorpaenichthys marmoratus*), which is the primary species targeted by the live-fish fishery based in Morro Bay, California. Recently this fishery has experienced increasing restrictions due to the uncertainty of population levels and migration patterns. A multiple mark and recapture investigation was utilized to address these concerns, with a total of 1239 individuals being tagged over ten days. To date, 339 recaptures have been reported. Site fidelity a measurement of an individual's attachment to a particular location, was investigated by plotting the initial capture locations of fish and their subsequent recapture locations. Line shapefiles were created connecting these points with x-tools calculating the distance. Home range estimates were determined for fish with multiple recapture events by using the minimum convex polygon method. This was accomplished by creating polygon shapefiles connecting all of an individuals capture locations, with x-tools providing the area. Homing behavior was investigated by determining the proximity distance between the recapture locations and initial capture locations of individuals that were translocated to new areas. Our findings provide a novel usage of ArcGis in investigating critical fisheries related issues.

**Nicholls, Walter**, [wnicholl@csulb.edu](mailto:wnicholl@csulb.edu), *California State University, Long Beach*. **The Urban Question Revisited: The Importance of Cities for Social Movements.** What roles do cities play in fostering general social movements? This paper maintains that cities facilitate particular types of relations that are good at making high quality resources available to mobilizations operating at a variety of spatial scales. However, while large and complex urban systems may be well suited for these types of relations, whether they actually develop depends on the nature of local power relations between political authorities and civic organizations. In certain cities local configurations of political power may favor the growth of these relations, with these cities becoming important nodal points in geographically extended social movement

networks. In other cities by contrast, local configurations of political power may hamper the formation of these relations. This is a theoretical paper that draws on network theory to inform the conceptual framework and a variety of empirical cases for illustrative purposes.

**Paris, Bryan C.**, [bparis@asu.edu](mailto:bparis@asu.edu), *Arizona State University*. **Temporal and Spatial Patterns in the Relationship between Atmospheric Moisture and Precipitation in Arizona.** The most recent report from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC 2007) continues to provide evidence for a changing global climate. While tropospheric air temperatures have increased across most of the globe, precipitation trends have been characterized by more subtle changes in atmospheric phenomena that vary by region. Changes in atmospheric circulation, storm tracks, available moisture, as well as air temperatures may have different effects on precipitation patterns from region to region. Precipitation patterns throughout the southwestern United States and northwestern Mexico have been the lone exception to an otherwise general increasing trend in precipitation throughout North America. In this presentation, the historical relationship between atmospheric water vapor content and its derivative, precipitation, is discussed for a sub-region of the southwestern United States. Atmospheric reanalysis data are combined with station precipitation data to investigate the historical water vapor-precipitation relationship and its association with decreased precipitation throughout the state of Arizona in recent decades.

**Pau, Stephanie**, [pau@ucla.edu](mailto:pau@ucla.edu); **Javdan, Nazafarin and MacDonald, Glen M.**, *University of California, Los Angeles*. **Environmental Change since Human Arrival on Maui, Hawaiian Islands.** The arrival of the Polynesians about 1200 years ago marks a turning point in the environmental history of the Hawaiian Islands. The most severe change occurred in the lowlands because these areas were favorable for human habitation and land-use such as agriculture. For these purposes, lowland forests were cleared with fire followed by slash-and-burn agriculture. A charcoal record from a lowland leeward site on Maui shows an altered fire regime after Polynesian arrival. Prior to human arrival, background levels of charcoal were generally low, increasing during the Polynesian period, followed by a decline until the subsequent European colonization. In addition, pollen evidence shows vegetation change after human arrival including Polynesian introductions and possibly vegetation disturbance. Today, the lowland environment of the Hawaiian Islands is the result of human alterations and significant ecological changes.

**Paulet, Mary E.**, [paulet\\_mary@yahoo.com](mailto:paulet_mary@yahoo.com), *California State University, Los Angeles*. **The Decline of the State in International Discourse.** The purpose of this paper is to discuss the declining importance and power of the state in International Affairs. First, a brief introduction to the concept of state and its primacy in the post-treaty of Versailles international environment will be given. Next, the continuing evolution of Inter-State relationships in the twentieth century will be embarked upon. In the third segment of this presentation, the advent of the twenty-first century and the corresponding challenges it poses towards the centrality of the state in the international arena will be focused upon. Some of the challenges that will be discussed are: the burgeoning influence of multinational corporations and other non-governmental actors such as the United Nations, OPEC as well as the more nefarious examples of the global clout Al-Qaeda and the international Islamic Jihadist movement, the introduction of new technologies such as the Internet, the increasing risk of pandemics, and the advent of states embroiled in civil conflict that threatens the very survival of that state such as Sudan and Iraq - all of which contribute to the growing impotence of states to control the events within their borders, govern their people, and even be the sole agents of waging war; thus in effect effectively nullifying a large measure of the central premise of the concept of a state-its sovereignty.

**Pesses, Michael W.**, [mwp30229@csun.edu](mailto:mwp30229@csun.edu), *California State University, Northridge*. **The City She Loves Me: The Los Angeles of the Red Hot Chili Peppers.** Popular American music is still a relatively untapped source for cultural geographers. Place and space play an important role in the creation of music, and in turn, music produces images of the same places and spaces. As this paper shows, the Red Hot Chili Peppers, a band blending funk, rock, punk, jazz, rap, and pop is directly linked to the city of Los Angeles. Both are inherently postmodern; the band with its pastiche of high art and the vernacular, the city with its defiance towards modern city form. It is through postmodernity that the two produce a

dialectic of place production. One cannot exist without the other. This paper is also a call to geographers for more work on the role place and landscape play in the production of popular music.

**Pham, Kim,** [kpham26@gmail.com](mailto:kpham26@gmail.com), *California State University, Fullerton*. **Urban Ethnobotany: Kitchen Gardens in the Vietnamese American Community.** Significant literature in ethnobotany focuses on the relationship between longstanding diasporas and plants. To date, few ethnobotanical studies have been conducted on recent diasporas, although research in this area may be useful in elucidating the process by which diasporic communities develop their plant repertoire in new social and physical environments. This study examines the relationship of socioeconomic and cultural factors on the composition of kitchen gardens cultivated by Vietnamese immigrants in Southern California. In a preliminary survey, six households were interviewed for the names and uses of cultivated plants. Survey results indicate experimentation with plants reported as native to Vietnam is still occurring. Evidence that Western landscape values play a role in kitchen garden composition was also found. Further research is needed to more accurately assess the diversity of plants cultivated by the Vietnamese immigrants and how Western landscape values interact with socioeconomic and cultural factors to influence this diversity.

**Plane, David A.** [plane@email.arizona.edu](mailto:plane@email.arizona.edu), *University of Arizona, Tucson*. **Top-Down: The Dominant Role of Mega Metropolitan Areas in U.S. Demography and Population Redistribution** Mega metropolitan areas -- the ten U.S. population agglomerations of four million or more inhabitants -- are playing pivotal roles as the loci of much of the nation's current population growth and as the origins for much net internal population redistribution. Both natural increase and immigration focus heavily on the mega metros. Unlike historically, when rural birth rates were highest, fertility is now highest in the largest metropolitan areas. By contrast, mega-metro mortality rates are low due to the net downward redistribution of population that begins in the middle adult years and peaks during the 'empty nester' stage. The overall net direction of internal migration in the USA is strongly down the urban hierarchy, in some cases all the way down from mega metropolitan areas to rural or micropolitan counties. Both natives and the foreign-born are moving out of the mega metros. These patterns are explored using 2000 to 2006 population estimates and special county-to-county migration tabulations of Census 2000 disaggregated by age. Keywords: Demography, population, metropolitan areas, life course, United States

**Puleo, Thomas, J.,** [tpuleo@ucla.edu](mailto:tpuleo@ucla.edu), *University of California, Los Angeles*. **Geography 0: Integrated geography.** The organization of geography according to different systems holds each process largely apart from the others. This fragmentation leads students to consider each function as conceptually and materially separate rather than interdependent. By organizing an introductory geography course around actual places and events the various systematic approaches are necessarily taught together. Differences in subfield approaches are overcome by using a framework that allows for the linking of multiple processes which are engaged in their particular detail rather than as general concepts. By finding paths from the specialized perspectives of systematic geographies to the united view of integrated geography (IG) the uniquely comprehensive scope and integrative capacity of geography is more fully realized and more easily understood. Students who want to maintain an integrated perspective can do so by enriching this framework while those with a desire to pursue more specialized systematic work will have gotten a comprehensive overview of the discipline.

**Rodrigue, Christine M.,** [rodrigue@csulb.edu](mailto:rodrigue@csulb.edu), *California State University, Long Beach*. **Mars in the Geography Classroom.** Due to previous work on risk controversies in the space program, JPL asked me to follow emerging controversies around the Mars Sample Return Lander mission in 2001. MSRL was at that time scheduled to launch in the middle of the next decade. I followed research on Mars in order to follow the debates and gradually found that Mars was becoming a familiar "place" to me. During President Bush's speech on his vision for space exploration in January 2004, however, he ordered NASA to emphasize piloted missions to the Moon and Mars, which effectively re-ordered funding for NASA's existing earth system science and solar system science program plans. MSRL has been removed from the list of NASA's Future Missions. Rather than gradually lose my familiarity with Martian landscapes for want of a research project, I decided to share it with students in a Spring 2007 special topics course, "Mars: A Regional Areography." The purpose of this presentation is to share the curriculum development

process and materials, discuss Mars as a geographical subject, and identify a few topics and approaches for bringing Mars into the geography classroom short of a dedicated course.

**Romero, Leandro L.**, [haifahome3@yahoo.com](mailto:haifahome3@yahoo.com), *University of Nevada, Reno*. **Addressing Challenges of Historical Geographic Research in Nineteenth Century Hawaii.** This project examined around sixty cases filed before the Commission of Private Ways and Water Rights in a single district of Oahu between 1857 and 1906, and combined sparse case information on water conflicts with available maps of the period coming from the Hawaiian Territorial/Government Survey, in an attempt to gain a better understanding of the roots of these conflicts. Historical geographic research into these particular water conflicts gives rise to unique challenges, which include grasping the complexity of land and water rights regimes in rapid transition, understanding poorly-documented local conventions of cartography (perhaps transplanted from distant locations), geolocation of places that no longer exist, and pursuing the elusive traces of a decimated and marginalized race: the native Hawaiians. Political, economic, and other historical factors surrounding the Great Mahele (or division) are examined to understand how they gave rise to these challenges confronting today's researchers, and specific examples are more closely analyzed. Available resources and approaches to resolving some of these issues are contrasted and compared, and recommendations made for other researchers in this field. An assessment is also made of how current GIS technologies may or may not be appropriate to this type of research.

**Ruiz, Stevie R.**, [srruiz@ucsd.edu](mailto:srruiz@ucsd.edu), *University of California, San Diego*. **Re-Visiting Geographies of the Hate Crime: Anti-Mexican Violence in U.S. Imperialist Borderlands.** Inspired by yet another wave of racially violent attacks against Mexican immigrants in Southern California and my involvement in anti-racist activism, I analyze the politics of how hate crimes are represented in media at local and national scales. Specifically, I analyze how racially motivated crimes against immigrant camps, migrant day laborers, and border crossers have become increasingly normalized. I attempt to connect the struggles anti-racist activists have engaged in Southern California to other popular struggles Gay activists and Black activists have used to bring greater attention to homophobic and racist struggles throughout the 20th century. In this paper, I argue that anti-Mexican hate crimes committed by fringe racist organizations represent popular mainstream ideas American people have about how to deal with third world peoples along the US frontier in a post-September 11th America.

**Ruiz, Tricia**, [truiz@u.washington.edu](mailto:truiz@u.washington.edu), *University of Washington*. **Exploring the Links between School Segregation and Residential Segregation: A Geographical Analysis of Schools and Neighborhoods in the United States, 2000.** More than fifty years after the landmark ruling of *Brown vs. the Board of Education*, school segregation remains a critical issue for families, educators, policymakers and researchers. This paper explores the connection between segregation in schools and residential segregation in the U.S., which operationally requires analysis of the associations between the composition of school populations and that of neighborhood populations. Towards that end, I merge school-district student demographic data for the school year 1999-2000, with Census 2000 data also tabulated at the district-level, to perform regression analyses of student racial composition and resident racial composition, and to employ a typology measure of segregation, which was recently developed by Poulsen, Johnston and Forrest (2001). The main unit of analysis studied here is the school district. The preliminary data reveal that levels of school segregation across the nation are higher than levels of residential segregation for Blacks and Hispanics, respectively, compared to other groups. With the use of maps, descriptive statistics and regression analysis, this work contributes a unique geographic perspective to the broader framework of policy and social science research on the theoretical and empirical links between school segregation and residential segregation.

**Sato, Noriyuki**, [nsato2@csuchico.edu](mailto:nsato2@csuchico.edu), *California State University, Chico*. **Perspectives on Climate Change from Changing Mean and Variance.** While mean air temperature usually is employed to represent the magnitude of climatic change, it is not the only important statistic, especially when societal impacts are concerned. Mean temperature is just one statistic that represents the overall air-temperature distribution. This paper looks into a changing climate from two perspectives: (1) trends in the number of days that fall within a particular range of air temperature; and (2) impacts that changing mean and variance would affect on the above-mentioned trends. The intricate relationship between mean and variance of air temperature alters the number of days that fall within a certain range of air temperature,

which may have a direct influence on areas of applied climatology, such as winter-road maintenance, agriculture, and water resources. For this paper, a threshold value for winter-road maintenance is used. By analyzing the recent 57 winter seasons of air-temperature data for the U.S. and Canada, this paper illustrates the spatial distribution and trends in variables relevant to winter-road maintenance. The paper concludes by discussing a number of possible impacts of climate change on winter-road maintenance in the future.

**Schmandt, Michael J.**, [schmandt@csus.edu](mailto:schmandt@csus.edu), *California State University, Sacramento*. **Sacramento's Urban Design Database: First Steps.** Urban design enhances the public's quality of life by building connections between people, the built environment, and the natural landscape. Good design encourages the public's participation, interest, diversity, and creativity, and it builds upon local history and natural heritage to shape our cities into attractive, livable, and sustainable communities. To do this, urban designers need to research and analyze the built environment to understand who uses these places and how they are used. Data collection and mapping are important parts of this investigation. This project focuses on gathering contemporary characteristics relating to downtown Sacramento's built environment and develops an urban design GIS database containing these characteristics. This project has four stages: 1) collect and evaluate ground floor building façade characteristics, 2) monitor and map human activity, 3) collect and evaluate city block characteristics, and 4) enter data into a GIS to overlay and analyze patterns. This presentation briefly describes these four stages and presents results from a pilot project that trained students to measure and record building characteristics and enter them into the GIS database.

**Selby, William. A.**, [wselby@smc.edu](mailto:wselby@smc.edu), *Santa Monica College*. **Recent Growth, Economics, and Landscape and Cultural Evolution in California.** In this presentation, we will examine the population growth that continues to impact California's natural and human landscapes, cultures and economies. Recent studies predict continuing growth of about one million people every two years into the middle of this century. How will California accommodate such growth? What are the patterns of migrations into and within the state and how will we build the infrastructures and provide the services these people will require? Changes in our urban landscapes, urban sprawl, open space, natural resources and even the impacts of recent foreclosures on real estate values and affordable housing should be considered. As we try to answer such questions, we will share facts, opinions, and ideas about how geographers might play positive roles in planning for these changes.

**Sidorov, Dmitrii**, [dsidorov@csulb.edu](mailto:dsidorov@csulb.edu), *California State University, Long Beach*. **The West in Russian Orthodoxy-inspired geopolitics.** Russian Orthodoxy-related geopolitics is an important although understudied competitor to the well-known Russian ideologies of Westernism (rapprochement with the west) and Eurasianism (Russia's uniqueness in Eurasia). Its foundational concept is Moscow-centered Third Romism, a belief in the Russian/Soviet Empire as successor to the Christian empires of the past. This presentation attempts to summarize post-Soviet Orthodoxy-inspired geopolitical visions of the western frontier of Russia as Third Rome. Focusing on writing of several contemporary authors (e.g., Nazarov, Tsymburskii, Karpets, Kholmogorov) this paper discusses their conflicting visions of the western edge of Russian Orthodox world. Overall, this paper is to contribute to better understanding of civilizational geopolitics and contact zones between civilizations.

**Sparks, Tony**, *University of Washington*. **Governing the Homeless in the Age of 'Compassion': Homelessness, Citizenship and Seattle's Tent City.** In 2001 President Bush announced his intention to "end chronic homeless by the year 2012" as part of a broad "Compassion Agenda". In the years following this announcement departmental consolidation, changes in funding allocation, and continued decentralization of services have drastically reshaped the landscape of homeless service provision in the US. This paper examines some of the local effects of these changes through the lens of King County Washington's "Ten Year Plan to end Homelessness". This paper begins with an examination of the various ways in which the discourses mobilized by the 'ten year plan' construct both the homeless body and the spaces of homelessness as 'Other' to the norms of liberal citizenship. I then draw upon field research conducted in Seattle's Tent City 3 to explore the ways in which homeless individuals negotiate and resist these constructions through the formation of alternative institutions and practices of

governance and citizenship. I conclude by highlighting the ways in which these practices are simultaneously limited and enabled by local and national efforts to “contain” the homeless body.

**Speck, Jason G.**, [jgspeck@gmail.com](mailto:jgspeck@gmail.com), *University of Nevada*. **The Mormon Brand.** This paper analyzes the cultural logic informing the for-profit production of commodities and services that are intended to benefit consumers in relation to some Latter-day Saint ideal: the Mormon Brand. After providing a thick description of Orem, Utah’s retail landscape, the paper considers economic and cultural factors underlying that landscape’s development by systematically analyzing advertisements found in Mormon periodicals for the years 1945 through 2006. The content analysis establishes Mormons’ cultural association with Fordism after World War II and traces the post-Fordist commodification of the religion. The paper concludes by considering possible affects the Mormon Brand has on contemporary Latter-day Saint religiosity.

**Starkweather, Sarah I.**, *University of Washington*, [starks@u.washington.edu](mailto:starks@u.washington.edu). **Census, representation, and the limits of governance: on (not) counting Americans living abroad.** As a technique of governmentality, the population census not only describes the nation but also calls it into being. Exclusion from the Census has symbolic and material effects, a fact recognized by advocates for Americans living abroad who have lobbied for the U.S. Census Bureau to enumerate citizens living outside the borders of the United States. In this paper I draw upon Congressional hearings, position papers, and interviews to show that advocacy organizations for Americans living abroad have framed their calls for inclusion through appeals to citizenship, equality, and rights to political representation. However, concerns of accuracy and efficiency have prevented enumeration outside the United States. I argue that this particular case exposes a conflict between contradictory governmental rationalities of the Census, and an instability or limit in its role as a technique of governance.

**Stevens, Lora R.**, [lsteven2@csulb.edu](mailto:lsteven2@csulb.edu), *California State University, Long Beach*. **The Flip-side of Drought: Wet intervals in Yellowstone National Park over the last 1400 years.** Despite the fact that precipitation in the mountains of the western United States forms the foundation of irrigation reservoirs and metropolitan water supplies, a detailed picture of long-term changes in moisture availability, particularly with respect to spatial coherency, is only now starting to emerge. Because of increased demands for water, drought events have been the focus of many high-resolution paleoclimate studies. Yet ‘wet’ events also produce risks, such as flooding, and are similarly critical to the management of water resources. I present stable-isotope data from endogenic carbonates from Crevice Lake, Yellowstone National Park, Montana, which show pronounced multi-decadal intervals of above-average precipitation over the last 1400 years. The most recent of these events are correlated to high flow of the Yellowstone River, flooding along the Lamar River, and peaks in precipitation based on tree-rings. The most pronounced and spatially coherent event occurred over several decades around AD 1300. Several other events can be correlated with tree-ring and lake records in Canada, the Great Basin and even the Midwest US. The spatial distribution of these intervals suggests the role of strengthened westerly air-flow and possible enhancement of the negative phase of the Pacific Decadal Oscillation. **Keywords:** oxygen-isotopes, flood, Yellowstone

**Sturm, Tristan**, [tristan.sturm@gmail.com](mailto:tristan.sturm@gmail.com), *University of California, Los Angeles*. **Secular and Evangelical Environmentalism.** This paper will explore the complex interaction between Evangelicals, environmental issues, and America as a geography of knowledge production. Using primary interview data and secondary texts and utterances, I will compare and contrast what might be called “secular apocalyptic” views of the environment with apocalyptic Christian views of the environment. Using theories of the social production of nature and environmental security, similarities and differences are drawn through concepts of agency, ontology and effects on identity. I conclude that there is no one dogmatic belief on either side of the religious/secular spectrum, but there are common threads and even majority associations that provide grounds for common thought and (in)action.

**Sullivan, Rob**, [sullivanrob@msn.com](mailto:sullivanrob@msn.com), *University of California, Los Angeles*. **Walt Whitman’s Consecration of America: How Poetry Sealed The Deal For Manifest Destiny.** In his evocation of the American landscape as the divinely ordained place for the United States, Walt Whitman put a poetic stamp of approval on Manifest Destiny. A specifically religious (but non-denominational) tone was

imprinted by Whitman on this concept, as if the nation's fate had been decreed by a god of historical inevitability with the poet himself as this deity's Gabriel, the spread of the white man across the continent 'sung' by Whitman as an ongoing revelation of God's majestic benefice. In the rolling cadences of his epic poems, Whitman cast himself as the young country's celebrant and promoter, the settling of America depicted as an event which conjoined spiritual and national destinies. Whitman was not the first poet to perform such a service for his country. Virgil did the same for Rome, and Shakespeare celebrated and consecrated England in his comedies and histories. Though my paper briefly surveys the history of such poetic service to the state, its specific focus is Whitman's role in the elevation of Manifest Destiny into a religiously tintured, poetic process.

**Sumner, Ray**, [rsumner@lbcc.edu](mailto:rsumner@lbcc.edu), *Long Beach City College*. **Blue Nights in Corsica. Boundedness and Island Identity.** This paper is a preliminary examination of some discourses on Corsica, as an island of conceptualizations and transformations, and as a physical location. Islands represent places of imagined escape, adventure and individualism, but in our global century a peripheral location, remote from centers of bureaucratic power, may be an impediment leading to dependency. Island sustainability in a bounded place needs to be considered from both an environmental and an economic perspective. Flows between the island and other continents assume social importance, altering traditional community structure and lifestyle. The long legacy of conquest and colonialism in Corsica provides an interesting case study of power relationships, contrasting with the current renewed emphasis on national identity.

**Sutton, Lindsey M.**, [lindsey.sutton@asu.edu](mailto:lindsey.sutton@asu.edu), *Arizona State University*. **Shuttle Services from Phoenix to Mexico: Maintaining Ties across the U.S.-Mexico Border.** Fieldwork, literature research, and interviews revealed that Mexican and Mexican American owned shuttle/bus services cater to the Mexican community in the Phoenix metropolitan area and provide the physical infrastructure through which Mexican and Mexican American individuals can travel to Mexico, enabling them to maintain transnational cultural-symbolic ties with family and friends. Using a time-space compression and organizational structure, the crucial two dimensional components of the ethnic entrepreneurial activities and transnational ties are examined according to extensity, intensity, infrastructure, regulations, and institutionalization. In addition, the research examines the nature of the cultural-symbolic transnational ties through the individual survey responses.

**Tararache, Zoe**, [zoe.tararache@csun.edu](mailto:zoe.tararache@csun.edu), *California State University, Northridge*. **The Impact of Air Conditioning on the Identity of Places and People.** The purpose of this paper is to analyze the causal relationship between places and people and how air conditioning affects the identities of both. The use of air conditioning quickly spread and became embedded in a consumer society that strongly believed in the power of technology to provide comfort, improve health, increase efficiency, and raise the overall standard of living. Air conditioning has changed our relationship with nature by creating indoor artificial climates and making America's geographical differences environmentally insignificant. I approach air conditioning from a social geographic perspective and I consider the use of air conditioning as being inevitable. Despite its wide spread using very few studies have addressed the air conditioning's effects on the geographical processes on identity formation especially on the 'essence' of human experiences and on the structure of built environment. This paper analyzes case studies on regionalism, class, race, and gender and also current concerns in critical human geography regarding the impact of a simple technological device, as the air conditioning is, on geographical space and identity.

**Taylor, Jonathan S.**, [jstaylor@fullerton.edu](mailto:jstaylor@fullerton.edu), *California State University, Fullerton*. **The Geography of Medical Cannabis in Southern California.** Cannabis sativa and cannabis indica, commonly known as marijuana, are increasingly thought to be effective for relieving the symptoms of numerous diseases and have been legally approved for medicinal use in a number of states, including California. California's medical marijuana law has resulted in the creation of privately owned and run co-ops and dispensaries in which authorized patients can legally shop for marijuana and marijuana products. In the last few years the number of these dispensaries has skyrocketed, and political responses have included a moratorium on new dispensaries in Los Angeles County as well as a series of DEA raids. This paper discusses the growth of the medicinal marijuana economy in Southern California with an emphasis on state vs. federal law and law enforcement issues; innovations in the genetic breeding of marijuana; new strategies in marijuana packaging and marketing; and effects on popular culture.



**Thomas, Anne,** [aesthomas281@yahoo.com](mailto:aesthomas281@yahoo.com), *University of Nevada*. **From Vernacular to Spectacular: San Francisco South of Market Places and Stories.** San Francisco's Market Street has been a dividing line between two areas with differing land uses and social classes since the Gold Rush days. Over the past half-century, the line has become less distinct, with the development of a convention and hotel district in the South of Market (SoMa) Yerba Buena area in the 1980s. The industrial SoMa landscape is now changing towards neighborhood mixed-use with the addition of several thousand residential units, plus warehouse conversions to live-work space and loft apartments. Over the years, the area's low-income and elderly residents have faced the prospect of being displaced by urban renewal and gentrification, galvanizing the community. This paper looks at the roots of the divisions and the current transformation of SoMa toward a future as a mixed-use landscape that is economically and socially diverse. The unusual format, which is a multi-modal tour, is interwoven with place histories and current events and conditions which establish a context for the present landscape as it is seen.

**Timms, Benjamin F.,** [btimms@calpoly.edu](mailto:btimms@calpoly.edu), *California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo*. **Community Based Tourism in Treasure Beach, Jamaica: Agriculture-Tourism Linkages and Beyond.** Tourism's relatively non-extractive character and possibilities for stimulating other industries has made it a popular alternative to more resource-intensive activities in the Caribbean. Yet the possibilities for extra-sectoral stimulation have yet to be fully realized due to the high use of imported goods and external control of the tourism industry, a legacy of the plantation economy. One strategy that can have a positive impact on reducing this dependency is the use of locally grown agricultural products by the hotel sector. Comparing past research in St Lucia and Jamaica with current projects in Treasure Beach, Jamaica, suggests that promoting linkages between hotels and organized groups of farmers such as cooperatives has the greatest potential for achieving this goal. This paper concludes by investigating other positive impacts tourism can have on local communities based on the experiences of Treasure Beach, Jamaica.

**Tobler, Waldo,** [Tobler@geog.ucsb.edu](mailto:Tobler@geog.ucsb.edu), *University of California, Santa Barbara*. **Visualization of some Geographic Concepts.** Simple and effective power point demonstrations of graphic illustrations of quantitative processes and computational procedures are presented. These include spatial and temporal lag effects, an explanation of multidimensional scaling iterations, a method of map comparison, and the consequences of a biproportional adjustment of a movement table.

**Toji, Dean S.,** [dtoji@csulb.edu](mailto:dtoji@csulb.edu), *California State University, Long Beach*. **Geographic Scale and Racial Formation: The U.S. Census in California and the Creation of the "Asian American" Racial Category.** Racial formation is an intrinsically geographic process, in that it is the outcome of the interactions of institutions and mechanisms constituted at multiple geographical scales. This paper elucidates that process by examining the anomalous manner in which the first five "Asian American" racial categories were developed on the decennial federal census, a key component of racial formation at the nation-state scale. Manuscript questionnaires used in the field by census takers in California from 1850 to 1930 reveal that the initiatives they took, often in contravention of the official procedures, created the "Chinese," "Japanese," "Korean," "Hindoo" (sic – "Asian Indian"), and "Filipino" race categories. The enumerators, hired through political patronage appointments in the localities that were the sites of racialized struggles over gold mining and agricultural land, utilized concepts from (global scale) scientific racism (e.g., "Mongolians"), in a coordinated effort throughout the state that was long the base area for the anti-Asian movement. These race categories, later adopted later by the Census Bureau and ultimately the federal government in general, were applied to immigration and naturalization policies (mediated by international, state-to-state relations) which played a decisive role in the eventual consolidation of "Asian American" race category at the nation-state scale.

**Tosta, Elmer,** [tosta@sfsu.edu](mailto:tosta@sfsu.edu), *San Francisco State University*. **Parking and Gentrification in San Francisco's Market Octavia Neighborhood.** The relationship between residential parking availability and gentrification is largely unexplored. The Market Octavia neighborhood in San Francisco provides a case study of this relationship for three reasons. First, the neighborhood's central location makes it a nexus of multi-modal transportation networks. Walking, biking, transit, and driving are viable transport options. Second, the changing business climate in San Francisco resulted in a socio-economic shift to more residents who live in the city for its urban amenities and commute to the suburbs for work. Finally,

the real estate market in San Francisco resists national downward trends and remains strong. The correlation among these gentrification factors can be linked to the off-street residential parking availability that encourages the most costly transportation choice, driving. Off-street parking affects housing stock by consuming space that could be residential which displaces residents from the neighborhood and keeps housing costs high. These factors restrict neighborhood access to those with higher incomes. Comparing Census demographic data, tracing property sales and rentals, investigating commute directions and times from the neighborhood to work, and changes in residential parking availability will help determine the strength of the correlation between parking availability and gentrification in the neighborhood.

**Vaughn, Nicholas R.**, [nrvaughn@gmail.com](mailto:nrvaughn@gmail.com), *California State University, Fullerton*. **Vietnam and Its Impacts on the Global Coffee Commodity Chain.** It takes the work of more than 20 million people around the globe to keep the world's supply of coffee flowing. Coffee is the world's second-largest legally traded commodity behind oil. Of all the countries producing coffee, none have impacted the market so much as Vietnam. Entering the coffee market in the 1970s, Vietnam has risen to become the largest supplier of coffee beans on Earth, second only to Brazil. This nation's influence on the coffee industry has had serious repercussions, both good and bad, on coffee growers the world over. This paper seeks to explain the factors which led to Vietnam's entry into the coffee market and its emergence as a leading coffee producer, and also to assess the social and environmental impacts this has had for the Vietnamese.

**Vu, Vienne**, [vienne79@gmail.com](mailto:vienne79@gmail.com), *California State University, Fullerton*. **Vietnamese Americanization: A Study of Food Consumption and Cultural Change.** Immigrants to the United States lose the culture of their homeland as they assimilate to the culture of their new country of residence. As new generations are born in the U.S., the culture of the homeland fades away as a result of the Americanization of the immigrant family. The generational spread of Vietnamese refugees and immigrants makes the ethnicity ideal for this study. There is a strong presence of first generation migrants who preserve the culture of the mother country to the best of their ability. Meanwhile, second and third generation Vietnamese Americans have maintained the culture to varying degrees. Language, food, dress, and religion are among the cultural traits that are lost as families assimilate. This study examines food as an indicator of cultural change. As years pass by, Vietnamese-Americans are changing their consumption patterns as they assimilate. There are generational differences in consumption patterns as well as differences based upon the number of years since individuals have left Vietnam.

**Walker, Margath**, [mwalk2@uky.edu](mailto:mwalk2@uky.edu), *University of Kentucky*. **Knowledge Production and National Identity on the Border.** Drawing upon field research conducted in Tijuana, Mexico this paper elaborates on the transformative power of the cultural sector in border regions. Tijuana's cultural institutions, responsible for propagating an array of representations are analyzed as sites through which Mexican national identity is changing in the face of political and economic change. In asking how key texts, artifacts and landscapes represent, reclaim and reconfigure key aspects of national identity, I ground theory in an analysis of a knowledge-producing think-tank. Specifically, and in an effort to understand the complex relational geographies embedded in the production of nation, the paper engages three discursive themes.

**Wilford, Justin**, [jwilford@ucla.edu](mailto:jwilford@ucla.edu), *University of California, Los Angeles*. **The Challenge of Place: Trinity Christian City International and the Project of Modern Evangelizing.** The geographical study of religion has not yet incorporated many of the insights from debates between proponents and critics of the secularization paradigm, a set of theories and empirical studies that link modernization and the erosion of the social significance of religion. One key lacuna for geographers of religion is secularization's affect on place. This paper conceptualizes the various problems that secularization presents for place-based religious organizations and analyses how one such organization, Trinity Broadcasting Network (TBN), has successfully developed and employed counter-secularization strategies through de-placement and re-placement. By removing the traditional Christian religious experience from a place-based, communal church, and re-placing it in the private realm of the individual's "heart" and the private place of the individual's home, TBN avoids many of the adverse effects of secularization for religious communities.

**Wise, Erika K.**, [ekwise@email.arizona.edu](mailto:ekwise@email.arizona.edu), *University of Arizona*. **Winter Precipitation Signal from Tree Rings: Incorporating Climatological Techniques to Improve Site Selection.** Winter precipitation in the north-central Rocky Mountains is an important source of water for much of the western United States, feeding river systems dependent upon mountain snowmelt. Extended drought conditions and declining snowpacks have increased concern over the stability of this water source. Tree rings can be used as an important source of information on longer-term hydroclimatic variability. Trees in close proximity can vary widely in the climate signal they reflect, particularly in a region with complex topography and high hydroclimatic variability. The purpose of this study is to investigate whether the ability to capture the signal of interest (in this case, cool-season precipitation) can be improved by incorporating climatological and geospatial analysis techniques into the site-selection process. Precipitation and teleconnection indices were modeled using regionalization and synoptic climatology methods to examine spatial patterns of variability, and results were combined with previously collected tree-ring chronologies to better-understand factors influencing the climate signal reflected by individual sites. Results indicate that this approach may be more effective than site selection based on general boundaries such as state climate divisions.

**Wright, Simon**, [simon\\_wright76@hotmail.com](mailto:simon_wright76@hotmail.com), *California State University, Long Beach*. **Visualizing the Japanese American Internment Experience.** In 1942, President Roosevelt issued executive order 9066 legalizing the internment of over 112,000 Japanese Americans. Soon after, the US government began the systematic process of forcing Japanese Americans to hastily erected camps in the US interior. The material and emotional consequences shouldered by the Japanese Americans as a result of this internment were profound, and it is the aim of this paper to explore ways in which to represent these consequences through GIS. More specifically, this paper will explore ways in which a cartographic account of the period can be weaved together with some of the emotions of the internees involved, facilitating a thorough depiction of the Japanese American internment experience. In doing so, this paper argues that documenting the emotions of individuals in a GIS is as important and informative as visualizing general or collective patterns, in this case meaning the impact of the internment on the Japanese American community as a whole. Ultimately, it is hoped that the finished product of this project, an interactive electronic atlas, will provide a blueprint for new and alternative uses of GIS in the future.

**Wrye, Jenny**, [jjwrye@gmail.com](mailto:jjwrye@gmail.com), *Humboldt State University*. **When The Big One Hits, Will Humboldt County Be Ready?** Humboldt County, California is located along a tectonic subduction zone, making it especially vulnerable to large earthquakes and tsunamis. This rural, coastal county is distant from regional urban centers, a situation that underscores the importance of both organizational and personal preparedness for an aftermath of extended isolation in the wake of disaster. Several local organizations are working to plan for these potential disasters and mitigate their aftermaths. Numerous interviews and participant observation at several disaster preparedness events indicate that a large number of organizational planning and preparedness activities are currently underway in the region. Data collected through questionnaires indicates that individuals aware of these efforts are likely to also take personal preparedness measures. I contend that while Humboldt County is a model of organizational tsunami preparedness for similar communities in California, further education outreach campaigns are essential to heighten awareness of community preparedness efforts and subsequently, proliferate personal preparedness actions.

**Yamane, Akiko** [ayamane@csufresno.edu](mailto:ayamane@csufresno.edu), *California State University, Fresno*. **Alternative Approach to Climate Change Vulnerability.** In recent years, climate change vulnerability has been broadly studied in two ways. The first approach adopts a traditional human ecology perspective by focusing on the biophysical factors that affect particular ecosystem (e.g. Titus 1987; Mitchell 1989; McLean 1992). The vulnerability of an ecosystem is determined by the type and characteristics of the physical hazards affecting it, the likelihood or frequency of occurrence of the hazards, the extent to which it is exposed to these hazards, and the system's sensitivity to the impacts of the hazards (Brooks 2003:4). The second approach stems from a more radical perspective of hazards research that attempts to locate hazards events in the larger context of human-environment interactions, and focuses on the political-economic factors that contribute to differentiated 'social vulnerability' (Mustafa 2005). While both studies have been vital in assessing and understanding climate change vulnerability, this paper will propose an

alternative approach that will shed light upon the area that has been overlooked. By drawing in theories of actor-network and social constructionism, climate change vulnerability will be understood as the outcome of material, historical and socio-cultural translation processes.

**Ye, Hengchun, [hyc2@calstatela.edu](mailto:hyc2@calstatela.edu), California State University, Los Angeles. Changes in Frequency of Precipitation Types Associated with Air Temperature over the Northern Eurasia.** It seems to be a common sense that if air temperature increases, more snowfall changes into rainfall and thus decreases snowfall but increases rainfall days. However, the earth's climate is a complex system especially over the high latitudes where air temperature stays well-below freezing during the cold season and increased air temperature may have a different impact on the precipitation characteristics than other parts of the world. This study examines the relationships between the frequency of snowfall, rainfall, mixed-phase precipitation and wet days (including all forms of precipitation) and the air temperature at 80 stations over northern Eurasia during 1936-89. The results will shed light on potential changes in precipitation frequency and type under a warming climate over high-latitude land areas. This study also suggests that studying the relationship with air temperature instead of trend analysis whose outcomes are specific to the time period chosen, is a practical way to understand the potential impacts of warming on our environment. This is especially important for this study region because a large reduction of weather stations causing a discontinuity in data occurred when the former U.S.S.R. disintegrated in the early 1990s.

**Young, Terence, [tyoung@csupomona.edu](mailto:tyoung@csupomona.edu), California State Polytechnic University. Seeing God in the Original: W.H.H. Murray and the Origins of American Camping.** On July 5, 1870, the New York Daily Tribune reported that hordes of campers and nature tourists were descending on the upstate's Adirondack Mountains. "Last summer, Mr. Murray's book . . . drew a throng of pleasure-seekers into the lake region. It was amusing to see the omnipresence of this book. It seemed to be everywhere. Hawked through the cars; placarded in the steamers; for sale in the most unlooked-for places; by every carpet-bag and bundle lay a tourist's edition of Murray." This summer, continued the Tribune, was turning out the same, with "Murray's Rush," as it would come to be known, again in full swing. Today we recognize this surge of enthusiasts as America's first embrace of a new environmental vision and the beginnings of recreational camping. My presentation will explore why the Reverend William H.H. Murray's *Adventures in the Wilderness; Or, Camp-life in the Adirondacks* moved these early campers, consequently transforming a previously quiet region into a bustling destination, one that would shortly emerge as the Adirondack Park. Earlier writers had stimulated few visitors to the area, but Murray altered the pattern by justifying camping as a pilgrimage into wilderness even as he provided the first practical advice on how to do so.

**Youngs, Yolonda, [yyoungs@asu.edu](mailto:yyoungs@asu.edu), Arizona State University. Pulp Canyon: An Exploration of Visual Representations, Popular Culture, and Nature at Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona 1925 – 2007.** Visual representations of nature abound in popular media. Often, these representations are a primary source that informs visitor expectations of nature prior to their trip. Outfitted with this visual literacy of nature, many visitors to national parks arrive with specific ideas and meanings already attached to the scenery they encounter. This paper explores this meeting ground of visual representations of nature and popular media to better understand how iconic places are constructed and negotiated over time through visual representations. I argue that popular visual representations of national parks are filtered through visual and environmental discourses about nature that produce and commodify naturalized, nationalized, and static views of national parks. The focus of this paper presentation is a case study of a large western national park-Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona-and the visual representations of this park found in *Arizona Highways* magazine. Since 1925, *Arizona Highways* magazine has portrayed scenic areas around the state of Arizona in photographs and short articles. This paper assesses popular images of the Grand Canyon in *Arizona Highways* magazine and proposes ways that these images shape popular perceptions of nature in the park from 1925 to 2007.

**Zuhlsdorf, Christine M., [czuhlsdorf@gmail.com](mailto:czuhlsdorf@gmail.com), University of California, Los Angeles. Field Research in the Uinta Mountains: Recreating Historical Environments and Determining Climate Change through Pollen Analysis.** The Uinta mountain range is a transverse range in Utah. In developing a Master's thesis, Little Lyman Lake, at an elevation above 8,000 feet located within the Uinta mountain

range will be explored. The intention is to recreate historical environments of Little Lyman and nearby lakes that have also been sampled using the pollen collected from core sampling. This information is useful in helping determine future vegetation, drought frequencies, and potential affects of climate change on the nearby Salt Lake City area. This information may further be used in determining climate change affects on similar geographical locations around the world. This session will consist of outlining a plan and reviewing preliminary data for the final project.

## **Poster Abstracts**

**Bohr, Gregory S.**, [gbohr@calpoly.edu](mailto:gbohr@calpoly.edu), *California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo*. **Maximum Daily Temperature Anomalies in California.** Daily maximum surface temperatures are obtained from NWS Cooperative weather stations across California for the period 1950-2005. Long-term trends in monthly-mean maximum temperature are identified using linear and non-linear regression. For each station, 'extreme' values are identified as exceedances of percentile-based thresholds (i.e., the 99th, 95th, and 90th percentiles of the daily temperature distribution). Trends in the monthly frequency of extreme event occurrences by site are discussed. Finally, the identified trends in mean temperature and extreme event frequencies are discussed in terms of landscape (elevation, continentality, urbanization) as well as large-scale circulation indices (ENSO, PNA, PDO). Keywords: climate variability, temperature trends, California

**Ciccone, Rebecca, A.**, [cicconer@unr.nevada.edu](mailto:cicconer@unr.nevada.edu), *University of Nevada, Reno*. **Rural to Suburban Transitions: A Case Study of Damonte Ranch.** Increases in suburban and urban development are putting pressure on agricultural producing lands in the Truckee Meadows of Reno, Nevada. This area was used to produce alfalfa during the 1800s and for grazing, which continued into the 1990s. In an effort to demonstrate the process of change, Damonte Ranch, one of the latest ranches to succumb to development pressures is used to represent the amount of agricultural acres lost to suburban development. A 10-year time period, 1993 to 2003, is selected to display the rapid pace of change as the former ranch is developed into a planned community. Houses now predominate the landscape and cattle round ups have given way to round-a-bouts for SUVs. Utilizing GIS, land use records, planning documents, and photos of existing conditions, this poster tells the story of a hanging landscape in northern Nevada. Keywords: Land use conversion, GIS, Agriculture

**Cleary, P. Shane**, [pscleary@gmail.com](mailto:pscleary@gmail.com), *University of Nevada, Reno*. **Sweet Tea, Elixir of the South.** This poster attempts to delineate the South by utilizing a commonly available beverage known as Sweet Tea. Definitions of the South change based on location, perception, and time. Creation of a boundary based on a product, sweet tea, rather than a perception, will clarify the location of the region known as the South. For an area to be considered part of the South, sweet tea should be available or easily obtainable at any restaurant. To establish this boundary, restaurants throughout the country were surveyed to determine if they served sweet tea. Responses were analyzed and mapped using a GIS interface to create a map of the "true" South. This poster aims to educate people where the true South is located based on culture products and ties. Keywords: South, culture, GIS

**Evans, Dominique**, [styxdrv@ca.rr.com](mailto:styxdrv@ca.rr.com), *California State University, Northridge*. **Jianu, Johnathan, Nazari, Dalar, Shahbazian, Panos**, *Clark Magnet High School*. **Analysis of Los Angeles Harbor Marine Sediments for Heavy Metal Contamination.** The purpose of analyzing the marine sediments in the Los Angeles Harbor was to investigate and document CAM-17 heavy metal contamination. The hypothesis- if marine sediments in the Los Angeles Harbor are tested for CAM-17 metals, then contamination above acceptable levels will be found, was determined to be correct. Public safety divers routinely subject themselves to prolonged exposure to the water and sediments in the LA harbor. Two of the CAM-17 metals found to be at dangerous levels, lead and mercury, are able to be absorbed through the skin and are known to cause severe health issues. ArcGIS was used to construct a map of the study area. The spatial analysis extension was used for interpolation of the results with an ordinary kriging spherical prediction map to show probable values of contamination levels in areas not sampled. The contaminant levels were manually classified to the four NOAA SQUIRT table threshold limits for marine

sediments. Lead and mercury levels were found to be above the Threshold Effects Level throughout the LA Harbor. Keywords: Los Angeles Harbor, Heavy Metal Contamination, GIS Spatial Analysis

**Goworowska, Justyna**, [jgoworow@uoregon.edu](mailto:jgoworow@uoregon.edu), *University of Oregon*. **Gentrification and Displacement in Greenpoint, Brooklyn**. Over the last thirty years a Brooklyn neighborhood has been transformed. Williamsburg shifted from a manufacturing area with heavy industry into an artsy and increasingly wealthy community. In the last couple of years Williamsburg's gentrification began to spill over into its northern neighbor, Greenpoint. Greenpoint, a longstanding Polish ethnic neighborhood, is facing increasing pressures to gentrify. Its proximity to Manhattan and major highways, as well as access to the East River waterfront are all contributing factors to urban redevelopment. Rising rents, increasing number of condominiums and zoning changes (manufacturing to residential) create the potential for displacement. The current working class Polish population may soon find itself priced out of its ethnic enclave. That's why the focus of this research is on the potential for population displacement and the possibility of fragmentation or obliteration of the Polish ethnic neighborhood. Keywords: gentrification, displacement, Brooklyn

**Grimmer, Abbey K.**, [grimmera@unr.nevada.edu](mailto:grimmera@unr.nevada.edu), *University of Nevada, Reno*. **Preserving Kennicott, Alaska's History through 3D Cartography**. Kennicott, Alaska is a National Historic Landmark that is currently being restored by the National Park Service. Kennicott was the most prosperous copper mining town in the United States during the time it was in operation from 1906 to 1938. Source data include historic documents such as fire insurance maps and photographs of the town. The goal of the project was to assist the NPS by providing baseline information about the town during its peak operation. The project used three dimensional cartography and three-dimensional building models were hand-drawn over the maps to provide a framework for historic photographs. A georeferenced fire insurance map from 1935 was used as a base map and Google's Sketch was used to make the buildings. Once the buildings are created, historic and current photographs are draped over the buildings. The finished project was then posted into Google Earth for the National Park Service to use in the restoration process. Keyword: 3d Cartography, 3d Buildings, Kennicott, Alaska

**Hill, Gretchen**, [hillg3@unr.nevada.edu](mailto:hillg3@unr.nevada.edu), *University of Nevada, Reno*. **Major Expressions of Basque Identities in the Great Basin Region**. In the late 19th century, Basque populations migrated over from the Old World to the New in search of opportunities in the sheep herding industry. The Basque country population is made up of several provinces in northwestern Spain and parts of southwestern France. While the majority of the migrated Basque population began in the U.S. as shepherders, some extended their stay, and people of Basque extraction became part of communities in the Great Basin. This study will explore identities that the Basque population brought to the Great Basin and that are still represented in the eastern Sierra Nevada and the intermountain west. Keywords: Basque Populations, Identities, Great Basin

**Hurst, Tracy**, [tracy74656@gmail.com](mailto:tracy74656@gmail.com), *California State University, Northridge/Los Angeles City College*. **Useful Teaching Techniques for Physical Geography: Designing a Space Mission to Examine Effects of Global Warming**. Of the many approaches that can be effective in teaching various aspects of Physical Geography, one that has been proven to captivate students is the opportunity to design a space mission. The mission examines surface and spatial characteristics of the Earth while addressing a timely issue in the Earth Sciences: global warming. In addition to providing students with a hands-on experience as to how scientists gather and interpret data, they are introduced to Space Science, which has received positive feedback. Students get first-hand experience with the scientific method, and benefit from learning to work as many scientists and engineers designing missions do: as a team. Students may never have an opportunity elsewhere for exposure to knowledge of the various instruments, platforms, and data processing techniques and applications involved in such a mission. The mission design is followed by a discussion on the implications and possible causes of global warming, an issue that any physical science class cannot ignore. Keywords: space mission; global warming; scientific method

**Lam, Sonia**, [sonialam@usc.edu](mailto:sonialam@usc.edu), and **Swift, Jennifer**, [jswift@college.usc.edu](mailto:jswift@college.usc.edu), *University of Southern California*. **Green Visions Digital Soil Map**. The purpose of the project is the creation of a comprehensive digital soil map and an accompanying 2.5D database for the Green Visions Plan for the

21<sup>st</sup> Century study area. The study area covers the entire Los Angeles County, and parts of Ventura and orange counties. The plan is being conducted by the USC GIS Research Laboratory and the USC Center for Sustainable Cities (<http://www.greenvisionsplan.net/html/welcome.html>). The digital map consists of a detailed soil layer depicting the spatial distribution of known soil map units. The database contains highly detailed soil horizon information as well as physical, chemical and engineering properties for each soil horizon of the map components (soil series). A SSURGO dataset compiled for this area is considered the primary data source, providing the most current soil information for Los Angeles County. Where SSURGO soil data are lacking, information from a USDA 1919 historical soil map and lastly STATSGO data were used to fill the gaps in the new soil layer. Detailed metadata has also been generated for this comprehensive soil layer. This layer and associated database are being utilized in a regional hydrologic modeling effort as part of the Green Visions project, initiated in September 2007. Keywords: Green Visions Plan, Soil, Horizon

**Langdon, Spencer**, [slangdon@csulb.edu](mailto:slangdon@csulb.edu), *California State University, Long Beach*. **Habitat Characteristics Around Barn Owl (*Tyto alba*) Capture and Recapture Sites in Southwestern California: A GIS Study.** In this study, I compared habitat conditions around banding and recapture sites of 37 Barn Owls (*Tyto alba pratincola*) to the larger landscape conditions in southwestern California, USA. From 1970 through 2005, 5804 Barn Owls were captured and banded; 5040 of these were banded as nestlings. Of these 5040 banded nestlings, 55 were later recaptured, many at nests, as presumed breeding adults; all at least 6 months of age. Of these 55 nestlings recaptured as adults, the habitat characteristics surrounding the original banding and recapture locations for 37 owls (thus, n = 74 sample points), were digitized, measured, or derived with a GIS. Sixteen habitat types were digitized for the entire study area and within 1256 ha (2-km radii) circular plots centered on Barn Owl locations; the minimum polygon size for each habitat was 0.07 ha. The habitat within these 74 plots was then compared to the habitat characteristics for the overall sample landscape. Habitat conditions around Barn Owl sites in southwestern California indicated a prevalence of 5 habitat types (scrub, grassland, agriculture, chaparral, and riparian), which made up 85% of the plots, even though these types comprised only 45% of the available habitats in the overall landscape.

**Madsen, Kenneth D.**, [kmadsen@tocc.cc.az.us](mailto:kmadsen@tocc.cc.az.us), **Benavidez, Gloria, Cruz, Trish, Cruz, Renee, Garcia, Della, Jose, Janelle, Ramon, Sandra**, *Tohono O'odham Community College*. **Tohono O'odham Application of Basic Concepts in Human Geography.** As students in and instructor for an Introduction to Cultural Geography course this past summer, we apply several of the geographic concepts learned in our class to aspects of contemporary Tohono O'odham society. By identifying local applications to traditional geographic ideas we test the validity of these ideas in a unique cultural environment, contribute to a better understanding of and by academic geography, and expand geography's value to native people. Keywords: human geography, Tohono O'odham, student work

**McGovern, Jeff**, [jmccgove@email.arizona.edu](mailto:jmccgove@email.arizona.edu), *University of Arizona*. **Destination Fourth Shore: Fascist Italy's Efforts to Build and Promote an Italian Libya.** This poster explores the role that tourism, as a part of Italy's twentieth century colonialism, had on the built environment of Italy's "Fourth Shore," Libya. Enabled by the "pacification" of Libya in early 1930s and beginning in earnest in 1934 with the efforts of the new governor-general, Italo Balbo, Libya saw a substantial increase in the development of tourism and its accompanying infrastructure with the purpose to increase the colony's revenues and prestige. Through these efforts and concomitantly tied with a renewed and escalated demographic colonization of Libya, Balbo and the Italian colonial administration intended to demonstrate, to Italians at home and to a world audience, the prowess of the new Italian empire. Exploring the historical development of tourism within the context of European colonial expansion is little examined (at least in published English language works). This gap is unfortunate because all too often tourism is seen or portrayed as a benign leisurely or recreational endeavor rather than as an explicit and/or implicit step in furthering a colonial state's goals. This poster is an attempt to link these two study areas through a critical political geographic analysis. Keywords: Libya, tourism, colonialism **Ruddell, Darren**, [darren.ruddell@asu.edu](mailto:darren.ruddell@asu.edu), *Arizona State University, Tempe*. **Public Park Ecology and Neighborhood Crime: Assessing Resident Perceptions of Crime and Park Quality.** Phoenix area residents consistently rank public safety among the top three issues that matter most for a good quality of life. Literature on crime indicates that the physical environment in publicly accessible places has strong effects

on neighborhood crime and often increases people's perceptions of danger in low-income central city neighborhoods. The "ecology of fear" hypothesis suggests that the types and maintenance of park vegetation and landscaping affect both the incidence of crime and public perceptions of it. Specifically, scholars have linked vegetation density with lower reported crime rates and increased perceptions of fear (Kuo and Sullivan 2001; Schroeder and Anderson 1984). This study uses LULC classifications and various vegetation indices to measure the biophysical environment of 18 parks within 15 neighborhoods being studied as part of the Phoenix Area Social Survey (PASS). Analysis measure the effects of park ecology on actual crime rates obtained from local police departments, as well as perceptions regarding park quality and neighborhood safety of 800 respondents to the PASS household survey. Keywords: Quality of Life, crime, vegetation, public parks

**Saito, Celika**, [darren.ruddell@asu.edu](mailto:darren.ruddell@asu.edu), *Los Angeles Valley College*. **Environmental Effects of Plastic Marine Debris**. This paper elucidates the environmental challenges of debris in our oceans. Marine debris is one of the biggest challenges facing our environment today. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) states that marine debris, often called litter, is any man-made, solid material that enters the waterways directly (e.g. by dumping) or indirectly (e.g. washed out to sea via rivers, streams, storm drains, etc.). Examples of debris include detergent bottles, hazardous medical waste, discarded fishing lines, used fireworks, children's toys and leftover food containers. Moreover, according to the Plastic Debris, Rivers to Sea Project (a joint effort of the Algalita Marine Research Foundation and California Coastal Commission), most of the marine debris in the world is comprised of plastic materials. Because of this fact, those materials do not dissolve/decompose; rather they simply break down into smaller and smaller pieces through a process termed photodegradation. Often fish, birds, and mammals mistakenly eat these pieces suffering ill-health effects. For instance, they feel satiated upon ingesting plastic particles when in fact they have not ingested any nutrients, resulting in starvation/malnutrition and the bioaccumulation of associated toxic chemicals in their systems. Keywords: plastic marine debris, photodegradation, bioaccumulation

**Seelye, Irene M.**, [mapfencing@yahoo.com](mailto:mapfencing@yahoo.com), *University of Nevada, Reno*. **The Sport of Fencing in the United States**. Fencing is one of the only sports to have been in every one of the modern Olympic Games and is currently one of the fastest growing sports in the United States. This study looks at exactly how much it has grown and how widespread it really is. By using membership data from the United States Fencing Association this study is able to accurately represent the growth and distribution of known fencers across the nation over the last twenty years. It also looks at the diversity of who is participating in fencing from young children the senior citizens to men and women. As well as, the current geographic organizational structure and the possible need for change in hat structure to accommodate the growth. Keywords: Recreation, Fencing, Distribution

**Underwood, Jeffrey**, [jeffu@unr.edu](mailto:jeffu@unr.edu), *University of Nevada*. **Convective Characteristics of Storms that Trigger Debris-Flows in the Dolomites of Northeastern Italy**. It is very common for summer season convective storms in the Mediterranean region to produce copious rainfall totals. A small population of these storms produce short lived, but very intense rainfall in the region. These intense rainfall episodes can produce devastating hydrological responses in complex terrain where slope material is unconsolidated. Debris flows and flash floods are among the hydrological hazards associated with these types of storms. This study investigates the morphology of convective storms that produce short, but intense periods of rainfall over complex terrain in northeastern Italy. The objective of this research is to develop parameters that can be used to identify storms with potential to produce short bursts of intense rainfall. This study consists of two case studies of storms that produced debris flows in the Acquabona basin in the Veneto region of northeastern Italy. A number of convective parameters were calculated for a period beginning 90-minutes prior to the intense rainfall episodes. These parameters included: Cloud-to-ground (CG) lightning flash location, 1-minute, 5-minute, and 10-minute CG flash rates, stability parameters from local soundings, and cloud-top temperature (CTT) anomalies from geostationary satellite imagery. Multiple spatial and temporal scales of analysis were employed in the analysis. Keywords: Rainfall, Debris Flows, Italy

**Wagner, Tamara**, [tinytam@mac.com](mailto:tinytam@mac.com), *California State University, Fullerton*. **Child Soldiers in Sierra Leone: Strung Out to be Puppets of a Diamond-Encrusted Civil War?** A history of instability



coupled with an abundance of diamonds has transformed Sierra Leone into a conflagration of exploitation, both of its natural and human resources. Civil war has fueled an increase in “Blood Diamonds,” diamonds that are collected and sold to aid the rebel groups. Child Soldiers have become a growing part of the conflict in Sierra Leone, coerced into serving the warring parties because of their malleability and naïveté. The attempt at re-assimilation of these child soldiers back into society creates a negative feedback loop that further exacerbates conflict in this war torn and mineral rich nation. Keywords: Sierra Leone, Blood Diamonds, Child Soldiers

**Wechsler, S.**, [wechsler@csulb.edu](mailto:wechsler@csulb.edu), Wijte, Antonia, and Schumacher, Zoe, *California State University, Long Beach*. **CRAM Assessment of Riverine Wetlands in the Santa Ana and San Jacinto River Watersheds.** California is one of the four most ecologically degraded states in the United States and contains some of the country’s most endangered ecosystems. More than 90% of California’s wetlands and riparian areas have been lost. A full 25 percent of plants and 55 percent of animals listed as threatened or endangered by the State of California depend on wetland habitats. This poster describes an assessment of the extent and condition of riverine wetlands in the Santa Ana and San Jacinto River watersheds. The analysis was conducted using a Level 1 landscape assessment based on available NWI data and a Level 2 tiered assessment using the California Rapid Assessment Method (CRAM). Keywords: CRAM, Landscape assessment.

**Xu, Lei**, [lxu@fullerton.edu](mailto:lxu@fullerton.edu), *California State University, Fullerton*. **Initial Destination Choices of Chinese Immigrants in Canada.** This research investigates the initial settlement patterns of the immigrants from Hong Kong, China, and Taiwan who landed in Canada in 1983-1999, using the micro data of Citizenship and Immigration Canada. This is a two-stage study in the sense that the patterns of the immigrants' initial destination choices are explored with GIS in the first stage, and a multivariate analysis is applied to explain the observed patterns in the second stage. The findings strongly support the human capital investment theory and the ethnic enclave theory. I also found some indications of the increasing importance of transnationalism and the attempts at using Quebec as a stepping stone to settle down in other parts of Canada as landed immigrants. I infer that the heavy concentration of these immigrants in Ontario and British Columbia will persist, and that in the rest of Canada, only Alberta has some chance of increasing significantly its share of these immigrants. Keywords: Canadian immigrants, China, Destination Choices

## **Panel Abstracts**

### **A Film Documentary About Wolves, Indians, Discourses, and Imperialism**

*Organizer(s):*

*Rudzitis, Gundards, University of Idaho*

*Chair of session:*

*Rudzitis, Gundards, University of Idaho*

*Session abstract:*

This panel shows and invites audience reaction, discussion of a rough cut of a documentary film about the reintroduction in 1995 of wolves into Idaho by the Nez Perce tribe. The wolf population has increased in Idaho from 35 wolves in 1995 to about 700 wolves in 2007. The State of Idaho is considering killing two-thirds of the wolves, which would disrupt a more balanced, recently restored ecosystem. This film is about two worldviews that sometime get closer and find common ground, but often are difficult to reconcile. The contrasting viewpoints shown in the documentary, and the discourses from which they arise are representative of ongoing conflicts over efforts in the region to protect and restore endangered species such as salmon and the wolves, and efforts of Indian tribes to re-assert their sovereignty. The issues discussed in the film are put into a larger national context by the showing of portions of interviews with John Trudell, Ogallala Sioux, spoken word poet, writer, bandleader, activist, and the former head of the American Indian Movement, as well as with Winona LaDuke, Ojibwa, author, lecturer activist, and two time Green Party Vice-Presidential candidate on the Nader/LaDuke ticket.

*Participants:*

Rudzitis, Gundards, University of Idaho; Barbier, Nicolas, University of Idaho and the University of Bourgogne, France

### **Crossing the Graduate/Undergraduate Pedagogy Divide through Collaborative Teaching and Learning**

*Organizer:*

*Marston, Sallie, University of Arizona*

*Chair:*

*Marston, Sallie, University of Arizona*

*Session Abstract:*

This panel will discuss a graduate/undergraduate collaborative teaching and learning experience occasioned by the offering of an experimental upper division course at the University of Arizona in Spring 2007. This capstone course was intended to enable seniors to draw upon their previous coursework to put their geography training to work by linking geographic theory and concepts with empirics. This model gave the students a guided opportunity to undertake deliverables-oriented research for the benefit of business owners and non-profit organizations on Fourth Avenue, a historic retail district west of the university. The undergraduates worked in small groups and were “coached” by a graduate student who met with them regularly to help them identify a research problem, prepare a proposal, undertake data collection, and produce a product and develop/offer a presentation about that product. The graduate students were given the opportunity—one that seldom occurs in traditional geography graduate training—to teach research design, implementation, production and presentation to small, directed groups of students. The course was deemed an overall success by all the participants and the panelists will describe their roles in the course, the experience of collaborative teaching and learning, the final projects and the opportunities and limits such a model presents.

*Participants:*

Garmany, Jeff, University of Arizona; Husid, Julie, University of Arizona; McGovern, Jeff, University of Arizona; Meyers, Melanie, University of Arizona.; Talley, Melissa, University of Arizona.; Stephens, Monica, University of Arizona.

## **Doing it all: Experiences of female junior faculty in physical/environmental geography**

*Organizer(s):*

Owen, Bronwyn S., Truckee Meadows Community College; Farley, Kathleen, San Diego State University

*Chair of session:*

Owen, Bronwyn S.; Truckee Meadows Community College - Dept. of Physical Sciences

*Session abstract:*

This panel is intended to promote discussion on the expectations of female faculty in physical/environmental geography programs with regard to balancing teaching, mentoring, research, service, and a personal life. The panel, comprised of female junior faculty from a diversity of institutions and program types, will share their experiences and suggestions in transitioning from graduate student to assistant professor. A main goal of the session is to provide a supportive forum for communication among early career female professors and advanced graduate students. In addition, the issue of when (or not) and how gender has become an influential part their overall academic life will be explored. Although the particular focus of this panel is on junior faculty in the various subdisciplines of physical geography, we look forward to participation from a broader range of experiences.

*Participants:*

Owen, Bronwyn S., Ph.D., Truckee Meadows Community College; Farley, Kathleen, San Diego State University; Camille A. Holmgren, California State University, Long Beach; Shawna Dark, California State University, Northridge; Hannah Gosnell, Oregon State University

## **Interdisciplinary Challenges for New Faculty**

*Organizer:*

Madsen, Kenneth, Tohon O'odham Community College

*Moderator,*

Arreola, Daniel D., Arizona State University

*Session Abstract:*

In today's academic environment new faculty are often expected to not only teach, do research, and get involved in service to their own department and subfield as a geographer, but develop an active interdisciplinary agenda as well. Interdisciplinary research is an expectation not just of tenured geographers, but also junior faculty, and cross-disciplinary co-teaching teams are on the rise at many institutions as well. This panel will discuss some approaches to interdisciplinary involvement for new faculty, offer advice on skills for success in such interactions, provide tips on balancing these demands with disciplinary responsibilities in geography, and address the implications these issues have for the career trajectories of today's new faculty members.

*Participants:*

Adams, Joy, Humboldt State University; Aitken, Stuart, San Diego State University; Baerwald, Thomas J., National Science Foundation and President, Association of American Geographers; Cheong, So-Min, University of Kansas; ZumBrunnen, Craig, University of Washington

## **Making the Most of Graduate School: Differing Perspectives**

*Organizer(s):*

*Jackiewicz, Edward L., California State University, Northridge*

*Chair of session:*

*Curti, Giorgio, San Diego State University and University of California, Santa Barbara*

*Session abstract:*

This panel comprised of both faculty and students explores the various ways that students can get the most of their graduate school experience. Panelists are asked to share their experiences as a graduate student. Topics range from selecting the appropriate graduate program and advisor, soliciting extramural funding and research opportunities, selecting a thesis/dissertation topic, writing/publishing, life beyond graduate school, et al. This will be an open forum where audience members are encouraged to participate.

*Participants:*

Curti, Giorgio, San Diego State University and University of California, Santa Barbara; Lisa Baughn, California State University, Northridge; Fernando Bosco, San Diego State University; Edward Jackiewicz, California State University, Northridge; Chris Suri, California State University, Long Beach

## **Careers in Community College Geography**

*Organizer(s):*

*Jacoy, Christine, California State University, Long Beach*

*Chair of session:*

*Carter, Chris, Long Beach City College; Sumner, Ray, Long Beach City College*

*Session abstract:*

Career planning is an important part of graduate education and early-career professional development. This panel explores career paths for geographers at community colleges. Panelists include current faculty members at a variety of schools in the APCG region. Brief panelist presentations will be followed by discussion with audience participation to assist students and other early-career faculty in knowing what to expect and how to prepare for a career in community college geography.

*Participants:*

Heibel, Todd, San Bernardino Valley College; Smith, Maureen, San Bernardino Valley College; Walsh, Dan, Saddleback College; Drake, Vicki, Santa Monica College; Jain, Catherine, Palomar College; Doak, Les, Cypress College

## **Teaching the Urban Region**

*Organizer(s):*

*Eysenbach, Derek, University of Arizona*

*Chair of session:*

*Eysenbach, Derek, University of Arizona*

*Session abstract:*

Not coincidentally, Geography departments at urban universities often find themselves tasked with introducing and investigating the “urban region.” After all, as John Fraser Hart famously noted, providing expert analysis on social and environmental issues across a region was “the highest form of the

geographer's art." While regional urban geography classes certainly excel in presenting a city to inquisitive and unfamiliar students, they can also be dynamic classes that operationalize urban theory and open doors to local issues worthy of the critical eye. To this end, this panel seeks contributors with insights on teaching the urban region.

*Participants:*

Eysenbach, Derek, University of Arizona; Gober, Patricia, Arizona State University; Datel, Robin, California State University, Sacramento; Burnett, Mark Troy, University of California, Los Angeles; Ford, Larry, San Diego State University

**"...things seen are temporal, things unseen are eternal"**

*Organizers:*

*Aitken, Stuart, C. San Diego State University; Craine, James W., California State University, Northridge*

*Chair:*

*Aitken, Stuart, C. San Diego State University*

*Session Abstract:*

Increased disciplinary attention to visual geographies suggests a need to understand more fully the ways we are connected to the way things are seen and unseen. Using filmmaking as a geographic practice, this panel explores critical ways to bring the unseen forward. During the Spring of 2007 several geography graduate students and a graduate student from film studies at SDSU created a 10 minute film that documents the back and front spaces of campus. The SDSU film was then sent to students in a media geographies class at CSU Northridge who reworked it through MySpace. The panel focuses on a wide range of topics including critical exploration, the creative filmic process, aesthetics, links to theory, interviewing, ethics, editing, music, Internet contortions and disseminations.

*Participants:*

Maurizio Antoninetti, San Diego State University; Christopher Moreno, San Diego State University; San Diego State University; Sean Crotty, San Diego State University; Steven Jareb, San Diego State University; Ryan Burns, San Diego State University; Mike Beland, California State University, Northridge; Jenny Duncan, California State University, Northridge; Karen Stahl, California State University, Northridge; Chris Lukinbeal (Discussant), Arizona State University

**Twenty-Five Years Later: 'On Not Excluding Half the Human in Human Geography'**

*Organizers:*

*The APCG Organizing Committee*

*Chair:*

*Marston, Sallie, University of Arizona*

*Session Abstract:*

In 1982, Jan Monk and Susan Hanson published a paper on the Professional Geographer titled "On Not Excluding Half the Human in Human Geography." Twenty-five years later, this panel will discuss not only the impact of this particular paper on the field of geography but the broader trends in feminist geographies and the geographies of gender since the paper was first published. The panel includes participants who have been differently and differentially impacted by the advances that this paper set forth. In reflecting on this paper, the wider context in which it was written and the subsequent advances in the field, the panel will continue a critical dialogue that has been an important part of geography's growth over the last three decades.

*Panelists:*

Aitken, Stuart, San Diego State University; Bonds, Anne, University of Washington, Hardwick, Susan, University of Oregon; Thien, Deborah, California State University, Long Beach; Monk, Jan, University of Arizona