San Bernardino Meeting May 1–3, 1998

The California Geographical Society returned to southern California when CSU-San Bernardino hosted the 52nd annual meetings organized by Jenny Zorn.

The field trips at the meetings included an excursion to Palm Springs visiting the local museums and cultural sites before ascending Mount San Jacinto via the Aerial Tram. An urban field trip of San Bernardino examined the redevelopment issues of the downtown area. Rugged adventurists explored the Mojave Desert in an all day adventure while a walking field trip in the foothills of the San Bernardino Mountains was offered for tamer types.

The opening session "A Tale of Two Cities" by CSU-San Bernardino History Professor, Ward McAfee provided a dynamic look at the historical development of Los Angeles and San Francisco. Four concurrent sessions offered more than 50 presentations of posters, papers, and panel discussions.

The highlight of the meetings was the Awards night. Jenny Zorn

Papers and Posters presented at San Bernardino – Abstracts

Rails to Trails
Lesley Albert and Erica Brim, Humboldt State University

Communities, like people have life-cycles and, as they evolve and so through the aging process, historical imprints are left on the land. One of the major imprints is transportation. In isolated Northern California, the Arcata and Mad River Railroad once was a major artery connecting the community of Blue Lake to Humboldt Bay via Arcata. Today most of its infrastructure, especially its trackage, sits in decay in need of much repair and begging for use. Both public and private financing to restore the railroad to usable standards are unavailable. Recently it has been proposed to convert the railroad right of way for use as an unmotorized pedestrian trail. The impacts of such a conversion are many including property rights, liability and costs.

Grand Staircase – Escalante National Monument and the Kaiparowits Coal Reserves
Ryan M. Beard and Hans Lechner, Humboldt State University

On September 18, 1996 Bill Clinton, by presidential proclamation, established 1.7 million acres of southern Utah as the Grand Staircase – Escalante National Monument. While backpackers and tourists enjoy the beauty of the area, energy tycoons are fueled about the potential mineral wealth available. The Kaiparowits Plateau within the monument contains one of the largest coal reserves in the western contiguous United States. In our
paper we intend to explain the stratigraphy of the deposits, the current mining policies, and discuss the effect that coal extraction would have on the aesthetic value of the Grand Staircase - Escalante National Monument.

**The Relationship Between Sea Water Temperature and Bottom Topography**

Steven I. Berger, California State University Los Angeles

This paper will explore the relationship that exists between sea water surface temperatures and bottom topography within the California Borderland. In order to show and understand this relationship, a Geographic Information System, more commonly known as a GIS, was used to manage and visualize the information collected. One of the many features of a GIS system is the ability to overlay spatial data in the form of themes. In order to use the GIS effectively, the hierarchy of data needed to be established. Certain data was selected to be used as a base theme with additional information to be overlaid to show relationships and/or patterns.

**Redwood Forest Ecology**

Noemi Carbajal, Humboldt State University

The topic of my paper presentation will be about the endangered redwood ecosystem in Northern California. The Coast Redwoods grow on a narrow range along the Pacific Ocean from central California to southern Oregon. A Coast Redwood forest is a perfect ecological recycling system. In my presentation I will include the history of the Redwoods all the way back to the last Ice Age. Paleobotanists have discovered fossil redwoods as much as 160 million years old in other parts of the world such as Europe and Asia as well. I will discuss their past and present range. Redwood forests are unique and complex ecosystems. As part of my presentation I will discuss the deal to protect Humboldt County's Headwaters Forest. Within this forest are largest groves of virgin redwoods still in private hands. There has been much activism and controversy around this issue. I will present an objective discussion presenting both sides of the argument, Pacific Lumber Company and the various environmental groups.

**Edaphic Factors of the Arcata Bottom**

Erica Chernoh, Humboldt State University

It is the intent of my research to study the diverse soil characteristics of the bottom and the requirements of the farms in relation to the available soils. The Arcata Bottom lands have been used for agricultural purposes since the second half of the nineteenth century. The area stretches from Humboldt Bay in the south, to the Mad River in the north, and west to Alliance Road. It consists mainly of three types of soils: Bayside, Ferndale, and Loleta. These soils offer different characteristics, such as permeability rates, nutrients, texture, etc….necessary for certain types of agricultural and crop selection. Today, the bottomlands are used primarily for pasture and lily bulbs, both of which take and return certain elements from the soil for maximum productivity. What is the relationship between the distribution of soils and the distribution of farms? How are the soils distributed along the bottom? Where are the farms located, and why? What characteristics do the farmers seek in the soil?
Marpha, Nepal: Reflection on Mountain Dilemmas

Connie Condron, Humboldt State University

A month long home-stay in Marpha, with a Thakali family, taught me many things about life in the Himalayan landscape. Marpha is located in the Mustang District, which lies within Nepal’s Western Mountain Region. At nearly 2,500 meters in elevation, the village is nestled in the Thak Kola (Kali Gandaki River valley) along the upper end of the Kali Gandaki River, in the rain shadow of Nilgiri Peak (6,900 meters), which is the extreme western of the Annapurna Mountains. My paper will demonstrate how the Thakali, in the isolated location of this geologically fragile Himalayan landscape, have been able to survive. Concerns revolving around the lack of roads, male out-migration, food shortages, production techniques, maintaining water and electricity, tourism, healthcare, and climate change have set the leaders of Marpha into a complex decision making process. All of this will be presented, and explored.

Mexico’s Zapatista Rebellion of 1994

Daniel J. Dempsey, Humboldt State University

Lying southeast of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, Chiapas is the southernmost state in the country of Mexico. The region has been continuously inhabited by the ancestors of today’s Tzotzil, Tzeltal, and Tojolabal Maya since 3,000 years before the arrival of Spanish conquistadors. On January 1, 1994, with the signing of the North American Trade Agreement by Canada, the United States and Mexico, a poorly armed yet well organized force of 2,000 indigenous rural peoples rose up to protest their government’s involvement. After surviving five centuries of social and economic marginalization, first under the yoke of Spanish colonialism and then at the hands of an independent Mexican government, the present native population came to believe that the agreement’s conditions would hasten their cultural demise and rule out any hope of recovery. This presentation attempts to explain the uprising by examining the related historical and contemporary geopolitics.

Preventing the Next Ice Age by Damming the Mediterranean Sea

Lucretia C. Melcher, California State University San Bernardino

At the end of the last interglacial, the growth of ice sheets in the Labrador Sea and the Baffin Bay areas was probably triggered by an increase in the sea surface temperature there and the subsequent storms which resulted from this warming. A link to this warmth may have been a growing hydrologic deficit in the Mediterranean Sea resulting in increased salinity of the Mediterranean waters. This was followed by an increased outflow of water from the Mediterranean Sea into the Atlantic which forced stronger upwelling off the coasts of Scotland and Ireland and the diversion of the North Atlantic drift into the Labrador-Baffin area. Today, the significant loss of Nile River discharge into the Mediterranean is expected to create a similar hydrological deficit. This will result in greater possibilities for increased ice sheet growth in the Labrador-Baffin area. Damming the Mediterranean Sea may delay, or even stop, the ice sheet growth.

Jolly Giant Creek Status Update

Douglas C. Morton, Humboldt State University

The Jolly Giant Creek Watershed is located in Humboldt County California and runs almost
exclusively through the city of Arcata. Human activities within the watershed include historic and contemporary logging in the headwaters, urbanization and sub urbanization of the middle and lower sections, and the reclamation of estuaries for farmlands. It is my belief that these activities have had long term impacts on the nature of the watershed. A baseline study of the Jolly Giant Creek Watershed will be conducted to determine the current condition of the watershed. This will serve as a starting point for future studies of said watershed, using a general systems theory as a guide. Systems theory is an important tool in studying natural processes due to its emphasis on the interconnectedness of component parts. This initial study will focus on identifying all component parts of the Jolly Giant Creek watershed and their current status as referenced against past studies of said watershed.

**Urban Development of Saigon South, Vietnam**

Tung T. Nguyen, Humboldt State University

This presentation provides vision for sustainable growth, planning concepts, and a developmental framework to guide the implementation of Saigon South, Vietnam. Saigon South is a new, well planned modern city south of the old Saigon or today Ho Chi Minh City (HCMC). It is planned as modern, international community that will that will provide HCMC, Vietnam's economic powerhouse, with the necessary infrastructure, amenities, and services to accommodate HCMC's projected population of 10 million people within the next decade. South Saigon itself, will be a new core community of work, residential, educational, and recreational facilities. The format of the presentation is divided into five major sections as follows:

1. Original Proposal
2. Actual Master Plan
3. Current Development
4. Foreign Investment
5. Role in Vietnam's and HCMC's Future

**An Assessment of Environmental Issues Surrounding Big Lagoon of Humboldt County**

D. Brian Powell, Humboldt State University

I am presenting an analysis of the Big Lagoon area of Humboldt County, California for several reasons. First, Big Lagoon is a coastal body of water involving many dynamic processes, including soil erosion, landslides, aggradation of sediments in Maple Creek, and the natural cycle of the sand spit breach that allows for the mixing of sea and fresh water. Secondly, the lagoon has a variety of land uses, including a Humboldt County public campground and boat ramp, a Yurok Indian Rancheria in progress of building a Bingo Casino, a private residential area located on a highly erodible sandstone bluff, and Louisiana Pacific timber harvest land. Lastly, the property owners surrounding the lagoon have different agendas creating conflicts of interest, while each contributes to speed up the degradation of the area. We will look at how humans are impacting the natural environment of Big Lagoon, as well as problems that the changing environment poses to development by humans.
**SLOVAKIA: The Birth of a Nation**
Andrew Young, Humboldt State University

The history of any one country’s rise to independence is individually unique. In this presentation, the history of the Slovak nation is outlined from medieval times to present day. In examining the state of Slovakia and how it came into existence, such as it is today, it is important to see the methods by which it eventually gained autonomy. Territorial claims and conflicts generally have their roots in Western understanding of property rights however, territory in dispute has long been the cause of most war and armed struggles in the world. In understanding this one case history of a nation’s rise to sovereign power, we can further understand other nations’ struggles for interdependence. Also important to note, is the relevance of Slovakia to California. In this matter I will show some migration trends to California and to America in general.

**Gang Graffiti on the City Landscape**
Alejandro Antonio Alonso, University of Southern California

An analysis of graffiti on the urban environment can serve as an excellent tool in understanding behavior, attitudes and social processes of society. The thematic content of graffiti can provide valuable information on subordinate groups which dwell invisibly in the urban environment. Subcultures in our society, that have gone against the normative values that the dominate culture has laid out, have been overshadowed by the practices of popular culture. Understanding graffiti can unveil hidden knowledge of these subcultures. There are several types of graffiti, each associated with a different type of culture, serving a distinct function. Gang graffiti in Los Angeles serves as an important text to understanding these groups, as the graffiti delineates space, and reemphasizes existing territory. It also serves as a tool for communication, as it constantly challenges the hegemonic discourses of the dominant, and it aids understanding the social and cultural meaning of these marginalized groups. Interpreting graffiti through the use of photos, will show how gangs from different ethnic backgrounds claim space, communicate thoughts and feelings, and express group and individual identity.

**The Impact of the Presence of Trees on the Viability of Shopping Centers and Small Downtowns in the San Jose, CA Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area**
Cheryl Anderson, San Jose State University

A group of San Jose State University urban geographers undertook, at the request of Our City Forest, to examine the relationship of the presence of trees on the viability of retail commercial areas in the San Jose area. To accomplish this, tree counts and canopy areas were collected from aerial photographs of 30 randomly selected shopping centers and 6 small downtowns for both 1971 and 1996. To account for land values, the types of businesses were classified for both 1971 and the present. A profound change was indicated with many of the shopping centers and all of the downtowns converting from local market neighborhood centers to broad area market providers of high-end goods and services. While much of this change can be attributed to increased disposable income, architectural improvements and change in lifestyle, the positive association with tree cover and other landscaping improvements is a contributing factor.
Using Discriminant Analysis to Measure Changes in Residential Segregation Patterns: The Los Angeles Patterns

Daniel E. Borough, California State University Los Angeles

When looking at segregation patterns, researchers have tended to focus on identifying the causal factors that have resulted in the various patterns being explored. This research will instead focus on identifying those socio-economic variables that are significant in explaining changes in residential segregation patterns. Once identified, those variables that have been determined to be significant, can be used to gain an understanding of the dynamics taking place in highly populated, multi-ethnic urban environments. The methodology that was utilized in this investigation is discriminant analysis. The entropy index was used as the dependent variable because of its capacity for dealing with multiple ethnic groups simultaneously and because it can be geographically disseminated at the same level at which it was calculated. So as not to include errors into the analysis, (that may have been introduced by the Census Bureau to comply with invasion of privacy laws) it was decided that the analysis would be done at the census tract level. All of the data were obtained from the 1980 and 1990 Census Bureau's Summary Tape File 3. The presentation will be comprised of a discussion of the discriminant analysis model that was derived and how the findings can be used to describe the changes in residential patterns in Los Angeles. The relevancy of each of those variables that were determined to be significant will also be discussed along with any long term implications.

Clark and Bryan's Westmoreland: A Turn-Of-The-Century Los Angeles Subdivision

Michele A. Galassi, California State University Los Angeles

Neighborhood decline is a process of great interest to urban geographers, city planners and redevelopers who hope to grapple with the complex problems of urban decay, demographic transition, gentrification and urban renewal. This paper presents a case study of just such a neighborhood. Westmoreland Place was one of several wealthy gated subdivisions platted in turn-of-the-century Los Angeles. Its promoters, Wesley Clark and Elden P. Bryan, were well-respected real estate developers who belonged to the best society clubs of Los Angeles. Westmoreland Place was regarded with such prestige, that many subdividers' advertisements often cited their proximity to the neighborhood as a sign of affluence. Yet Westmoreland Place, unlike neighborhood of similar stature, was not a success. Out of the approximately 70 lots for sale, only nine homes were ever built, with unsold lots remaining vacant until sudden redevelopment to multifamily housing in the late 1930s. Today Westmoreland Place is unrecognizable from its affluent past. Part of an area known as Koreatown, it is a low-income neighborhood and home to recent Central-American immigrants. Why did this prestigious subdivision fail? Why did the tract remain stagnant until the 1930s? And why did this once wealthy enclave undergo neighborhood succession? Using census data, city records, historic maps and photographs, the history of Westmoreland Place is reconstructed in an attempt to resolve these questions and solve the mystery of a failed subdivision in turn-of-the-century Los Angeles.

Children's Geographies and Contested Identities

Thomas Herman, San Diego State University

Empirical research undertaken in one of San Diego's most diverse urban neighborhoods reveals some of the content and significance of 10 - 12 year old children's everyday geographies. Children's photographs, narratives, and interview responses are used to il-
Iustrate and emphasize two different perspectives on their relations with the neighborhood environment. Caretakers work to produce a "kid-space" in an environment characterized by hazard and instability. Children, conversely, actively expand their horizons by seeking out novel experiences, often by transgressing established boundaries. The discussion considers both the ways in which children are socially and spatially isolated, and therefore de-skilled, and the ways in which children take control and maximize the utility of their geographies to support their need to learn about the world and locate themselves within it.

**The Spatialization of Hunger: Food Not Bombs in San Francisco, California**

Cary L. Karacas, San Francisco State University

Food Not Bombs is a volunteer, grassroots, non-violent direct action group that provides free vegetarian meals to people in need of alimentation. What distinguishes Food Not Bombs from other groups which feed the hungry is that it serves food in public spaces. In effect, the group intentionally spatializes the fact of hunger by making it visible to the public. This brings into tension with the public at large the fact of hunger in their community. In addition, this appropriation of public space creates critical locations from which marginalized groups may represent themselves before society, form community, and organize for further acts of resistance. In this paper, I examine how Food Not Bombs has used the tactic of appropriating public spaces in the city of San Francisco and municipal government responses to these actions.

**Marine Swell Forecasting**

Chinmaya L. Lewis, Humboldt State University

Prompted by a freak swell event that occurred in late July 1996, and my subsequent interest, the Meteorologist in charge at the National Weather Service Office in Eureka asked me to give a presentation to the staff on marine swell forecasting for beachgoers and mariners. In my presentation at the 1998 CGS Conference I will be discussing the methods involved in swell forecasting and how it pertains to the safety of mariners, surfers, and beachgoers. I will also be discussing swell/wave characteristics and dynamics, along with the interaction between swells and the sea floor which comes into play in the breaker zone. This discussion will lead to conclusions about possible improvement of swell forecasting so that California beachgoers and mariners can obtain the most accurate information concerning swell height, period, and direction for a specific geographic area.

**Reconstructing Fire History in the Santa Monica Mountains Using Hyperspectral Imagery**

Marcos J. Luna and Hong-lie Qiu, California State University, Los Angeles

Recent hyperspectral data made available by remote sensing systems such as Jet Propulsion Laboratory's Airborne Visible Infrared Imaging Spectrometer (AVIRIS) allow the identification of certain landscape features which has been difficult if not impossible in the past. This study explores the possibility of reconstructing fire history in the Santa Monica Mountains by correlating recorded fire regions to regions classified by spectral reflectance. The study area is noted for frequent wildfires that have resulted in considerable damage to the environment and private property. The recorded fire regions contain information regarding fire frequency, latest fire occurrence, and areal extent of individual
fire occurrences for the last seventy years in a GIS format. AVIRIS data, consisting of 224 spectral bands and covering a wider spectral range than traditional sensors, are classified based on several classification schemes. These classification schemes take into account the presence of non-vegetated areas, seasonal variation, and vegetation types. The hypothesis tested is that regions of different fire history are detectable in terms of spectral reflectance. More specifically, images acquired in the last four years from the Santa Monica Mountains are tested as to whether or not a “fire signature” exists and how far it can be traced back into the past.

Examing International Trade at the Local Level: The Export trading Patterns of California’s cities

Laura Martin Makey, San Diego State University

As the process for economic globalization continues and local, metropolitan economies become more interdependent, there is increasing interest in examining the role of internationalization on subnational economies. Traditionally, the focus of international trade theory and related research has been on nation-states. Theoretical advances, as well as recent progress in data reporting however, make accurate substate analysis of international trade flows possible for the first time. Data on manufactured exports from 22 metropolitan areas in California are used in calculating indices of trade intensity for each city. In addition, a shift-share analysis is applied to data detailing change in manufactured exports between 1993-1995. The shift-share method allows the change over time to be allocated among local, national, and international components.

The Role of Old Towne Orange on Orange County’s Postmodern Urban Landscape

Irene Naesse, San Diego State University

Postmodern urban landscapes are characterized by the lack of a dominant urban center and the contextualization of images from other places. Older urban environments, such as old downtowns and industrial area, have also received the attention of researches as private and public cooperation transforms them into profitable festival marketplaces by capitalizing on society’s nostalgia for the past. Studies of Orange County, however, are primarily focused on the new, large-scale, master-planned developments in the southern section of the county. The role of the historic district of the City of Orange as the ‘Antique Capital’ of Southern California and its relatively intact urban structure suggests that the old downtowns are important elements within the postmodern urban landscape.

Mapping the Food Shed – A Comparison of Regional Projects in Community Food Security

Stina Perry, San Francisco State University

In many American cities, access to safe, nutritional food is limited, especially for the poorest residents. Additionally, land-use patterns have destroyed hinterlands once used for truck and market gardening. Commodities must travel greater distances and consumers and increasingly dependent on corporate agriculture for their daily diet. In California several grassroots organizations are trying to decentralize and to gain democratic control over their food systems. Mapping is employed to examine issues of access and to aid with site selection for urban markets and gardens. This paper examines contemporary food
systems and profiles some recent California efforts to map the regional food shed.

**Disposal of Home Source Medical Waste**

Doris J. Powell, California State University at Los Angeles

This paper is an examination of how used needles and syringes from home source medical waste are being disposed in Southern California. Currently one billion needles per year enter the countries waste stream or are carelessly discarded on city streets and in parks. These needles have the potential to transmit life threatening disease such as HIV and hepatitis B. Those at greatest risk of contacting these diseases from needles disposed in the trash are disposal workers, landfill operator and line workers at material recovery facilities. In order to gage the extent of this threat an extensive literature search of medical and solid waste journals was conducted. The search revealed that potential for contracting communicable diseases exists however it is a rare event. Despite this contact with needles buried in trash can be a terrifying experience for worker and costly prospect for disposal company owners. Better methods need to be found to dispose of this waste. To this end government agencies which regulate medical waste in Southern California were contacted through telephone interviews to assess the availability programs which assist residents to safely dispose for used needles and syringes. It was revealed that home source medical waste is exempt from state medical waste regulations and the very few programs exist to properly collect and dispose of this waste. The main reason for the lack of collection programs appear to be lack of funding, potential liability, and security of the collection site. The few programs already in place were used as case studies for this paper. Disposal of home source medical was in a growing problem and responsible solutions need to be found.

**Health Disease Related Data Collection: A Geographer’s Quest**

Mary E. Prichard, California State University Los Angeles

With the increasingly vital and useful role of Geographers as investigators of the geography of disease and other health related issues, the challenge of obtaining data from private and public sector resources is a critical reality for researchers. While data today is more available to most at lower levels of resolution, i.e., at State or County levels, difficulties tend to arise when academic researchers seek data at higher resolution levels, i.e., by census tract. While data collection issues are of concern to professional and student geographers alike, they may present more collection difficulties for student geographers (i.e. graduate level), who do not have the professional clout ad experience to successfully gain cooperation of public and/or private agencies for access to data. This paper investigates some practical considerations and issues surrounding the acquisition of health and disease related data. Topics to be discussed include the definition of "public data" (i.e. data collected and controlled by publicly funded agencies); legalities governing access to health/disease related data; rights of academic researchers to have full access to "confidential" or "sensitive" publicly held data, and problems that can occur related to the level of resolution available from public agencies. A case study will also be presented to illustrate some of the issues explored in the paper.

**Suburban Ethnic Enclaves**

James P. Allen, California State University, Northridge

Immigrant settlement in cities has traditionally been associated with enclaves (residential
concentrations) for specific ethnic groups in poorer, more central sections. With cultural and economic assimilation, immigrants and their children presumably leave an enclave and disperse in the suburbs. However, recent evidence from Southern California indicates the presence of many suburban ethnic enclaves. Although many immigrants have dispersed as expected, the presence of suburban enclaves of moderate or high income is expected. They indicate the importance of ethnic social and cultural ties despite substantial assimilation. Maps of residential distributions illustrate this widespread pattern as well as key exceptions. A few ethnic groups have no enclaves at all; a few groups show suburban enclaves but none in more central locations; and some groups show only the traditionally expected pattern. Characteristics of specific groups help explain each group’s type of settlement pattern.

Environmental Inequity in Los Angeles: Historical Explanations

Christopher G. Boone and Ali Modarres, California State University, Los Angeles

Environmental problems are not distributed evenly in cities. Often the most offending and hazardous sites are located in disadvantaged communities. Using the EPA Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) data for Los Angeles (1987 - 1994), we identified socioeconomic variables that best explained the frequency of TRI sites. A GIS overlay of land use revealed were run through a subsequent discriminant analysis, land use emerged as the most critical variable in explaining the frequency of TRI sites. This analysis demonstrated that understanding the development of land use is essential to understanding the development of toxic neighborhoods. This paper examines the transition of the City of Commerce region from agricultural fields to a major industrial (and toxic) center. It suggests that historical momentum, accessibility, and availability of vacant land may have been the most important elements in creating a hazardous site. The paper calls into question simple correlations made from contemporary snapshots of demographic data and the location of TRI sites and argues that environmental equity research requires more substantial historical analysis.

California Awareness in Business Students

Sally A. Boyes-Hyslop, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona

The object of this study is to examine the knowledge/awareness of business students as related to the location of 20 points of interest in California. The points of interest will include cities, physical (naturally occurring) landmarks and human created attractions. The study will be conducted using a California map and survey instrument, Demographic information as well as educational experiences will be included in order to determine if native (US born) business students have more awareness of California or whether non-native (foreign born) business students are more aware of California.

California Microbrewery Location and Age, Education, and Income

Shannon J. Casey, City of Henderson, NV

Between 1990 and 1994, the number of microbreweries (breweries that produce 15,000 barrels or less of beer) opening in the United States increased from 51 in 1990, to 161 in 1994. California, with 126 microbreweries as of 1994, has more microbreweries than any other state. Although phenomenal growth is associated with the microbrewery industry, much is assumed and little is known about who makes up the microbrewery market and if microbreweries locate based upon this assumed market. Using census data and geo-
graphic information system (GIS), this thesis will identify significant age, education, and income demographics associated with California microbrewery location at the zip code level. Furthermore, a case-study of the Riverside Brewing Company illustrates the role of a microbrewery in defining the geographic theme of the community that it locates.

Red Skin, White Skin, and a Pink Landscape: A Cultural Geography of the Sioux Quartzite in Southwestern Minnesota and Southeastern South Dakota

Shannon J. Casey, City of Henderson, NV

Sioux quartzite is a major natural resource in Southwestern Minnesota and Southeastern South Dakota. It has many uses such as building blocks for structures and gravel for roads. However, it only has been in the last century that European Settlers and their descendants have viewed Sioux Quartzite as a natural resource. To the Native Cultures local to the study area, Sioux Quartzite was a rock layer hindering the extraction of their precious "pipestone" (catlinite), a softer claystone used to make peace-pipes. Using literature, site visits, and interviews, this paper contrasts the use of Sioux Quartzite by Native American cultures and European settlers. From this, particular uses of the Sioux Quartzite are chronicled and Sioux Quartzite use zones are defined.

The Military at Port Hueneme

Raymond B. Crawford, California State University Northridge

Port Hueneme has seen many changes, but none so drastic as those that transpired during the build up for World War II. This period marked the beginning of the military presence in the area. The military has waxed and waned through the last fifty odd years, but always maintained a firm grasp on the facilities at Port Hueneme. As we enter into the twenty-first century, the debate continues over the optimum use of this unique port facility. Port Hueneme is the only deep-water port between Los Angeles and San Francisco. Today it is doubtful that the military presence is still warranted, yet the reluctance of the Navy to surrender the facilities to civilians, and the equally compelling justification for additional harbor facilities for international trade has established a rift between these opposing factions. Port Hueneme's future may rest on political imperatives rather than military ones.

US. Borders, Boundaries, and Related Nonsense

Tom Deal, Foothill College

Political divisions, unlike natural features, are often hastily and inaccurately determined. The inconvenience imposed on those already settled on the land can vary from tragic to comical, and a few current disputes promise to endure into the next millennium. The US. is blessed (or cursed) with many such divisions, and all have geographical stories to tell. This presentation will be a light-hearted look at the folly of these human endeavors when dividing the North American continent like a prized cheesecake. Stories of vague treaties, inaccurate surveying, wandering rivers, and political intrigue promise to enrich the repertoire every geography teacher and geo-phile of US. and North American history.
From Santa Clara Valley Small Towns To Silicon Valley Yuppyvilles

Richard Ellefsen, San Jose State University

This paper traces the transformation of six small towns (Palo Alto, Los Altos, Los Gatos, Mountain View, Willow Glen, and Campbell, located in what is now widely called Silicon Valley) from parochial trading centers catering to local market needs to glitzy regional magnets for an affluent, sophisticated, high-tech based population in the market for goods and services at the upper end of the threshold and range continuum. Accordingly, the size of market areas has grown from each town’s immediate environs to South San Francisco Bay Area wide. Most dramatic change is seen in: Palo Alto (with its 77 eating and drinking establishments); Los Gatos (with its antique shops); Mountain View (with its Asian restaurants); and Los Altos. Willow Glen and Campbell are taking steps to emulate the others. Change is measured from a base date of 1971, in the early days of Silicon Valley, to today. Special focus given to the improvement of the towns’ physical ambiance, trees and landscaping. Graphs and photographs illustrate the changes.

Evolution of the Trail System in the Klamath Mountains

Chris Hughes, Humboldt State University

Discovering Geography in Character Education Literature

David M. Helgren and Marcia Holstrom, San Jose State University

Urban Geography: Seeking a New Paradigm

Richard S. Hyslop, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona

Although “urban geography” has historically been a mainstay in the field of geography, it has not always had a commonly understood or appreciated sense of purpose. Ranging from not much more than description to detailed statistical and/or computer modeling, the study of urban areas has undergone many transformations. I would suggest that there are two distinctly disparate levels of discourse concerning the topic: (1) the research-based, intellectual focus (concerned with models and concepts more of interest to professionals and scholars), and (2) the expository focus of teaching about and getting students interested in urban geography. It is the second of these two approaches that is the focus of this paper. It is probably safe to suggest that current textbooks dealing with urban geography would not be described as fascinating or compelling reading by most students (and some teachers alike). The field of urban geography itself has demonstrated some concern over this issue, with debates about appropriate methodologies and sys-
tematic analysis. The point of this paper is to explore HOW the study of cities can be made more vital, meaningful, and INTERESTING to students. Various suggestions and approaches will be presented as a “work in progress.”

**Urban Evolution of North Humboldt Bay, California**

Joseph S. Leeper, Humboldt State University

Humboldt Bay, California exists in isolated northwestern California and most of its northern shoreline is dominated by a variety of settlements. The largest urban place, Eureka, is noted for its many architectural features and industrial areas. The other major urban place, Arcata, is primarily known as being the home of Humboldt State University. However, Arcata has a very unique morphology and cityscape. Using a unique set of primary resources – amateur aerial photography of a mail pilot – coupled with more modern ground truth photography, this paper will analyze the changing town morphology of Arcata through time. Causal factors will be cited as special patterns are pointed out with the use of key relict features.

**Real to Reel Urban Geographies: ‘Placing’ the Production of the Representational Space in an Economic and Industrial Context**

Christopher L. Lukinbeal, San Diego State University

Media studies in geographies have failed to find a focus in geography primarily because of the strict distinction between ‘real’ spaces and representational spaces. Locked within this dualism, examinations the visual media have tended to focus on representations as ‘texts’ and thereby differ meaning away from media and onto specific topics such as, sense of place, gender, urbanism, ethnicity, etc. With this presentation I will offer an analysis of visual media and representational space by grounding these practices within the practice of ‘on location’ filming. By shifting the focus to the ‘real’ locations where media produces representational space, we can begin to explore mediated spaces as a third space – a space that is both real and represented. This approach places mediated practices within the historical changes in the television and film industry since the 1970s and shows how the demise of the studio system, along with flexible speculation and decentralization, allowed new regional networks to form in Vancouver BC, Florida, New York, and San Francisco.

**Santa Cruz Island: A Case Study in Cooperative Management of an Island Ecosystem**

Christiane Mainzer, California State University Northridge

Perched on the edge of Southern California’s continental shelf are the Channel Islands. They can be divided into: 1) the Northern or Santa Barbara group, comprised of San Miguel, Santa Rosa, Santa Cruz and Anacapa; and 2) the southern chain or Catalina group which includes the islands of San Nicolas, Santa Barbara, Santa Catalina and San Clemente. In 1980 the four islands of the Santa Barbara group and the tiny isolated island of Santa Barbara (a part of the Catalina group) were designated as the sixth national park for the state of California, or Channel Islands National Park. It is the largest island of the Channel Islands group, Santa Cruz, which exhibits the unique co-management that exists between the Federal government and a private guardianship over the protection of a precious island ecosystem. During the past 18 years the National Park has become the “keeper” and the “protector” of the land and marine resources of the eastern 10% of Santa Cruz Island.
The Nature Conservancy, a privately funded organization, has responsibility over the remaining western 90% portion of Santa Cruz island with a stated mission: To understand, conserve, protect and restore the natural values of the island environment. Therefore, it is manifest to see through a policy of cooperative guidance that promotes wilderness suitability, and preservation of cultural resources. Does the mutual interest shared by several concerns provide the backdrop for possible conflict in the protection of the Channel Islands? This paper briefly explores the role of voluntary cooperation of the varied public and private interest groups under the firm hand of the National Park service.

The Geomorphology of Channel Confluences in Ephemeral Streams

Linda O'Hirok, California State University Los Angeles

Web Based Training in Geographic Information Science

Michael Phoenix, Manager of University Relations, ESRI

As we head into the next millennium the world will increasingly be a knowledge based economy that will require lifelong learning. In order to meet the demands for continuous professional development in the field if GIS, ESRI is developing a Virtual Campus that will offer literally hundreds of courses related to geographic information technology, applications, and science. Courses will range from basic spatial literacy to advanced spatial statistics. Some courses will teach the application of geographic techniques to various disciplines such as forestry, crime analysis, precision farming and marketing. ESRI is partnering with leading scholars and practitioners in the field of GIS to offer a wide range of high quality courses. This presentation will discuss the structure and goals of ESRI's Virtual Campus. Partnership possibilities will also be discussed.

California's Population and Economy: Diversity, Connections, Change

William A. Selby, Santa Monica College

Throughout California's history, diverse immigrant populations have rushed in, often attracted by economic opportunities. Then, during the early 1990's, California suffered through painful economic restructuring that shattered the stability many residents and families once enjoyed. This restructured economy ushered in a new period of immigration that has reshaped the state's population in profound ways. What has emerged from the turmoil of this decade? Probably the most vibrant economy in the history of the world. How does our new economy match our new population? How do we deal with the powerful barriers which separate haves from have-nots in this new California? These forces are transforming California landscapes into the 21st century. Geographers must share information and ideas that will keep us on the cutting edge of these trends.

Cultural Ecology of Long Beach – A Digital Archive

Ray Sumner, Long Beach City College

For three semesters students have been exploring, researching and recording aspects of the changing urban environment of the City of Long Beach, California. Topics addressed are:

1) visual uses of language in the urban landscape of Long Beach
2) religious landscapes of Long Beach
3) ethnic “flags” in Long Beach

This is an ongoing project, which will address other aspects of the cultural landscape in future semesters. It has been highly motivating for students, who learn to read their local landscape, instead of relying on textbook examples and illustrations. The archive already records some features which have now vanished from the Long Beach environment, and serves as a resource for local teachers, or anyone else with WWW access.

Poster Abstracts

Los Angeles Gangs Territories

Alejandro Antonio Alonso, University of Southern California

In Los Angeles and other urban areas of the United States, the gang problem among minors and young adults has been escalating. There is an estimated 500,000 gang members in the United States, with 125,000 of those members from Los Angeles, giving Los Angeles the dubious title “gang capital of the nation.” As gang membership has increased and gang related homicides soared, very little has been discussed about the expansion and the proliferation of gang turf. Through research, intensive field work, and several dozen interviews, African-American gang territories in Los Angeles have been mapped over time to show gang diffusion. The purpose of this poster project is to present a temporal representation of gang territories in Los Angeles.

Modeling Climactic Conditions in the Tijuana River Watershed

Dan Henderson, San Diego State University

The poster displays the multiple components utilizing for classifying climate such as elevation, aspect, distance from the ocean, and the location of weather stations in and surrounding the basin. The study will be using various spatial interpolation techniques such as trend surface analysis and kriging to create temperature and precipitation surfaces to help classify theocro-climates of the region.

Japan: Land of the Rising Vending Machine

Cary L. Karacas and Stina Perry, San Francisco State University

The vending machine is a ubiquitous feature of the contemporary Japanese landscape. Found both in cities and along rural roadsides, these machines offer a cornucopia of items for the consumer. From the predictable soft drink to beer and sake, from a five pound bag of rice to a bouquet of flowers, from condoms sold according to one's blood type to the required black tie for a funeral, all this and more can surely be found in a vending machine. This poster offers a revealing photographic glimpse of vending machines in the rural prefecture to Gunma, Japan, and briefly examines the diffusion of certain machines to San Francisco and other Pacific cities.
How Far Will She Go?

Marlyn Gilden Sussman, California State University San Bernardino

This study of American women sculptors born between 1850 and 1995 shown the location of their birth and place they chose to study. Appropriate data was found for 483. Of those for whom no birth date was available other dates were used to confirm time of birth. Birth dates were given less and less often the closer time approached the present. Around the 1920s women started giving their specialty as sculpture combined with other medium. These artists were included in the study. Data was narrowed to a limited time frame (100 years) and a limited area (United States). The focus was on travel patterns showing distances women would go in order to get the training necessary to become sculptors. Confirmation of data came from two separate sources. Travel was traced with threads and sites were marked with different colored pins.

CONSTRUCTED WASTELANDS: A Wastewater Treatment Model in Arcata, California

Windy Travis, Humboldt State University

The constructed wetlands of Arcata, California serve two important purposes. First, these wetlands serve as a wastewater treatment facility for the city of Arcata. The treatment facility includes the “Headworks”, oxidation ponds, and treatment marshes. Wastewater is pumped through the treatment areas where chemical and biological agents work in combination to produce clean water. The land also offers recreational opportunities for residents and visiting tourists. The wetland provide a unique setting for walking, picnicking, and jogging. The ponds also supply valuable habitat for waterfowl with easy access for bird watchers. Although unlikely, this combination of land uses has proven to be a valuable community asset.