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ANNUAL MEETING IN COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO • SEPTEMBER 15-18, 2010

Mining to tourism: Economic restructuring in Kellogg, Idaho

HARLEY JOHANSEN
University of Idaho

The Coeur d'Alene Mining District in North Idaho

EUROPEAN IMMIGRANTS to North Idaho first arrived with the Jesuit missionaries who built the Cataldo Mission in 1848 and continued with completion of the Mullan road in 1860. Discovery of gold along the North Fork of the Coeur d'Alene river in 1881 led to a placer mining gold rush near Murray, but it was the discovery of the huge silver ore body at Kellogg in 1885 that led to over a hundred years of industrial mining in the region that continues today. Eventually, over 90 mines were located along the Osburn fault between Pinehurst and Mullan, producing over \$5 billion in value of silver alone (over 45% of the nation's total), along with other metals including lead, zinc, and copper. Some of the deepest mines in North America are here, reaching depths of nearly 8,000 feet. The wealth generated in the "Silver Valley" spawned the Spokane Stock Exchange and

can be seen in surviving Victorian homes and commercial buildings in Spokane yet today. The decline of mining came in 1982 with the closure of Bunker Hill Mining and Smelting complex, resulting in the loss of over 2,200 high-paying jobs. Within a short time, Shoshone County went from being the richest county in Idaho to the poorest, as unemployment soared and the local economy suffered.

Shift in the Economic Base in Kellogg

Kellogg, the largest of several towns in the Coeur d'Alene mining district, was a thriving industrial community and the site of the largest mine and smelter complex in the region with a 1980 population of 3,417. Many employees commuted from the surrounding area, and Kellogg served as a business and retail center for the valley. When the smelter and mine closed in 1982, the impact on Kellogg was severe and the loss of a local smelter and low metal prices led to closure of several other mines in the district and further unemployment and business closure.

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President's Message Musings upon Retirement of a Geographer

DOLLY FREIDEL
Sonoma State University

I'M CERTAINLY NOT READY to be put out on the ice yet (although it is of great concern to me that the ice I could be ready for in 20 or 30 years might be pretty minimal – and the large carnivores to recycle my bones might also be in short supply by then). However, I am approaching retirement from my most satisfying and rewarding employment with a myriad of thoughts and ideas, excitement, anticipation, and a small bit of trepidation. Of course I will never retire from geography: it has penetrated to my core, permeated my world view. I feel that this process is analogous to marriage, starting a family, graduation from school at whatever level, or taking up a new profession. It is a milestone, a major transition from one life to another.

So, what do I know now, and what should I know, to prepare myself for this new life? Unlike these other kinds of transitions, I am hoping to be able to slow down a bit.

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President's Message, continued from page 1

From what I've heard from other retirees, this itself could be a challenge. I see so many opportunities ahead, and like my graduating students, I want to be able to make the most of this new beginning. One of the activities I've been looking forward to for many years is the chance to take the courses of my colleagues, to broaden and deepen my understanding of geography. I also look forward to travel, to experience first-hand many of the places I've included in my teachings but never visited. I will most certainly write, with the hope of finally catching up on research projects that were set aside while I was engrossed in teaching and advising. The years slid by while I was distracted by the everyday pleasures and stresses of my job. In fact, it occurs to me that what I would really like to do is have a second chance at college. Am I ready for this transition? I guess I'll find out.

This has led me to think about the preparation our seniors have gained for the so-called "real world" that they are entering this spring, as freshly minted Bachelors of Arts in Geography. This is their big transition. What they know, and the skills they have accrued, it has been at least partly my responsibility to teach. In many cases I was the first geography faculty member they talked with as they chose their major path, and for the past ten years or so I have been their Senior Seminar professor, the one who has that last shot at helping them pull together their knowledge and skills as geographers. This is a serious duty, and therefore the question of what this capstone course should include is a topic that I've returned to many times over the years. It is still evolving, still as fluid and dynamic as is the discipline of geography.

So what should the well-educated BA-level geographers of 2010 know? Ideally, what should they carry with them as they embark on their professions, enter graduate school, and/or move on in their lives as citizens of this world? I suspect that each geography professor would have a slightly different list of characteristics, knowledge,

and skills that they would want for their fledging grads. My wish list would include, of course, the basic skills of being able to express themselves clearly, even eloquently, on paper and verbally; being able to read critically and reason logically. I hope that they also have honed their problem solving abilities, enhanced with technical tools such as GIS, remote sensing, statistical analysis, or cartography. More than basic familiarity with the software and computer techniques of these latter, I hope that our students are able to apply these skills to geographic questions. Even better would be to recognize geographically-solvable problems, and then figure out the best approach to solving them. Overall, their range of human, physical, and regional coursework should give each of these students a broad and holistic framework for understanding the world.


So, for Senior Seminar, I want them to have the intense experience of seeing an original geographical research project through from beginning to end. A senior thesis requires them to learn about formulating a research question, figure out how to go about answering their question, learn how to access academic or professional literature to find out what is already known about their topic, collect data in the field or use secondary data to help answer their question, practice the analytical skills they learned in techniques classes to graph or map their data, and then finally compose an organized and tightly-written paper describing their work, including well-reasoned conclusions. They also must create a lively presentation to share at, ideally, a local or regional professional meeting, such as the Association of Pacific Coast Geographers'. At the least, they must present their work to their fellow students and faculty of their own department.

I recognize that this is a huge undertaking to accomplish in a 15-week semester. And yet at the end of every spring semester I am proud and amazed at the quality of the work, and enthusiasm of the students as they present their unique thesis projects. Nearly all have risen to the challenge and achieved a level of professionalism they didn't know was possible.

There are obstacles to success, of course. A student who is well prepared for this experience has already encountered in other classes the library search techniques, understands in general the peer review process for professional journal articles, is familiar with the rigors of citation styles, and has already compiled annotated bibliographies and written abstracts. In discussions with my Senior Seminar students this spring, I have found that not all of them are familiar with these skills ahead of their capstone course. We've discussed putting together a one-unit pro-seminar class for incoming majors, generally in the beginning of their junior year. They feel that this experience would be helpful for them in their upper-division majors classes as well as preparation for Senior Seminar.

Are these skills, including the fundamental communication skills that serve as a foundation for the unique geographic techniques and perspectives our students have gained, useful for those students who don't plan to go on to graduate school? How valuable is the senior thesis? Is it more important for students to understand the origins of geographic thought, or the trends in geography of the 21st century? Is it possible to include all of these topics successfully in a short 15-week semester? This is what I've tried to do over the years, but increasingly the focus has become the thesis project rather than the latter geographic thought topics. It has been my impression that, traditionally, the purpose of the senior capstone


course in geography was to introduce the students to the historical and philosophical underpinnings of geography as a discipline. But how relevant is this obscure background to the one who will become a park ranger, a middle-school teacher, a map maker, or a planner? I found it useful as a graduate student, but most of my students are not aiming to become academics. Moreover, the students tend to get impatient with the repeated themes of many 19th- and 20th-century geographers attempting to define the boundaries of the discipline – is it human, or physical, or should it be tossed to the cognate disciplines? My students are more anxious to work on their research than to read the musings of musty old geography professors. In fact, I find that students these days really don't like to read academic materials in general. I'm thinking it may be time to retire these traditional readings, for this generation of students at least.

All told, though, I believe that most of our students are graduating with unique talents, skills, and knowledge that are invaluable in today's world. Their view of the world has changed, subtly, with their geographic training, so that they approach problems spatially and holistically, macroscopically rather than narrowly focused. I believe this is a good perspective to bring to a globalizing world with so many challenges, threats, and rapid change. I do believe that they are better prepared to face the world, of work and of citizenship, than they realize. I hope I'm as well prepared to face the world of retirement. 

In Memorium

John D. Rockie, 1922-2009

JOHN ROCKIE'S NAME CAUGHT MY EYE in the membership list when I became Secretary/Treasurer in 1996 because the APCG President in '52-'53 was named Rockie. Eventually I contacted John and found that he was indeed William Rockie's son. Hoping to learn more about William, John directed me to Occasional Paper No. 5, published by the Geography Department at Portland State and compiled by John in 1988. It is an account of a

very productive and interesting life. John and I hoped to get together with John Carthew, the three of us APCG members whose fathers had early ties to the APCG (my dad and John Carthew's were charter members), but that opportunity now has slipped by. John Rockie had been a building contractor, career Air Force Officer, and geography professor. He was a graduate of Washington State University and lived in Gig Harbor, WA, his last thirty-three years. 

—Bob Richardson

Annual Meeting

THE DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY at the University of Idaho is proud to host the 2010 APCG Annual Meeting, which will be held at the Coeur d'Alene Resort in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho **September 15-18, 2010.**

Meeting Information

The registration fee includes a lake cruise on Thursday evening. A number of local field trips and other planned events will be announced shortly.

Conference Venue

The Coeur d'Alene resort (www.cdaresort.com) is located in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, dubbed the "Playground of the Northwest." The resort is located along the shore of Lake Coeur d'Alene and offers spectacular views of the lake and Coeur d'Alene National Forest in addition to serving as a gateway to a host of activities in the Inland Northwest.

The organizing committee has negotiated some very attractive rates for the meeting at the Coeur d'Alene resort. A lake view Deluxe room is \$138/night and a Premier room is \$159. The normal room rates for the same dates would be \$299 for a Deluxe room and \$429 for a Premier room. Only a limited number of rooms will be available at the APCG rates, so APCG attendees are encouraged to reserve rooms early by calling the resort at 1-800-688-5253 and asking for the special APCG convention rates.

The Spokane metro area, located 30 minutes east of Coeur d'Alene, has a convenient airport. There will be shuttle service provided for a fee to and from the airport. The airport also has all of the major car rental services for those who wish to do their own field trips and exploration of our unique area.

We look forward to seeing you in Coeur d'Alene at the 2010 Association of Pacific Coast Geographers Annual Meeting.

Additional Information

If you have any questions, please email the conference planning committee at:

gundars@uidaho.edu

For additional information about the meeting, please visit:

www.uidaho.edu/sci/geography/apcg2010

Coordination

Gundars Rudzitis (Conference Coordinator)
Professor of Geography, Environmental Science, and American Studies; Adjunct Professor of Philosophy

James R. Keese

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF GEOGRAPHY

Cal Poly State University, San Luis Obispo

PhD, Geography, 1996, University of Arizona

MIM, International Management, 1989, American Graduate School of Int. Mgmt.

BS, Social Sciences, 1987, Cal Poly State University

Candidate for Vice President

I have been a faculty member at Cal Poly since 1998. The focus of my career has been on international education and programs and on geography's vital role in globalizing the curriculum. I have spent more than three years in Latin America with experience in thirteen countries. Because of this experience, I have become aware of the profound cultural, economic, and political linkages between Latin America and the United States. At Cal Poly, I established a Latin American Studies program. To date, we have created an LAS minor, a quarter-long study abroad program in Cuzco, Peru, a lecture series, and have sent student interns to Mexico, Belize, Peru, and Brazil. I have also led study abroad programs to Mexico (four times), Peru (three times), Cuba, and Spain. In addition, I am Cal Poly's representative on the CSU Academic Council for International Programs (ACIP). The ACIP is the administering body for the CSU year-long program that sends students to eighteen countries.

Before receiving a tenure track position at Cal Poly, I taught Geography and Economics for five years as a lecturer at Cal Poly and at a community college. I have also worked in the Farm Advisor's office for University of California Cooperative Extension and for the U.S. Department of Agriculture. I believe that the breadth of my experience gives me an understanding of the issues that affect geographers and students in a variety of institutions, professions, and situations.

My research interests focus on international development issues and NGOs in Latin America. I have completed research on sustainable agricultural development in indigenous communities, decentralization and NGO/municipal government collaboration,

tropical montane forests in the Ecuadorian Andes using remote sensing, and NGOs and volunteer tourism programs. I have publications in the *Journal of Latin American Geography*, *Human Ecology*, *Development in Practice*, *Ecuadorian Studies*, *Here to Help: NGOs Combating Poverty in Latin America*, *The California Geographer*, *Encyclopedia of Environment & Society*, and *Encyclopedia of World Geography*. I recently submitted a paper to *Tourism Geographies*.

I organized the 2004 APCG Annual Meeting in San Luis Obispo. I was Chair of the APCG Awards Committee from 2006 to 2009, and have been a committee member since 2001. Since my first annual meeting in Flagstaff in 1997, I have thoroughly enjoyed being part of the APCG, and have attended every meeting since. The professionalism and collegiality of the members, along with the intimate setting of our meetings, provide a wonderful environment for professional development, exchanging ideas, promoting geography, and establishing friendships. If elected, my goals are to increase APCG membership and to ensure the continued success of our annual meeting. I will do this by reaching out to geographers and institutions in the region to raise awareness about the APCG and our meeting. Building on my experience and passion for Latin America and study abroad, I will also establish a new scholarship fund to support students who wish to do field research or internships in Latin America. It's an honor to be considered for a leadership position, and I would enjoy the opportunity to serve.

Robert T. Richardson

PROFESSOR EMERITUS

California State University, Sacramento

PhD (Geography), 1973, University of Oregon

MA (Geography), 1966, Louisiana State University

BS (Geography), 1964, University of Wisconsin

Candidate for Treasurer

I began teaching in 1969 at San Fernando Valley State (later CSU Northridge), then came to CSU Sacramento in 1977. I was Secretary/Treasurer from 1997 to last year, when the

position was split in two. Last year's term was for one year to create staggered terms for Secretary and Treasurer (both normally two years). I'll sign on for one more two-year term to maintain the stagger (I'm still walking fine). My heart is still in it, but I really do need to make this the last two laps.

Jenny Zorn

PROFESSOR, GEOGRAPHY DEPARTMENT
AND ASSOCIATE PROVOST FOR ACADEMIC PROGRAMS

California State University at San Bernardino

Ph.D. (1990) and M.A. (1982) The Ohio State University

B.A. (1980) Flagler College, St. Augustine, Florida

Candidate for AAG Councilor

APCG Service:

President (2005-2006), Vice President (2004-2005), and Executive Council (2006-2007); Editorial Board, *Yearbook of the APCG*, 2007-present; Organizer, Annual Meetings, San Bernardino, Fall 2002; Chair, Resolutions Committee, Fairbanks, Alaska, October, 2008; Budget Committee, Fairbanks, Alaska, October, 2008; Student Awards Committee, 2005; Coordinator, Student Team for the World Geography Bowl representing the APCG, Regional Division of the Association of American Geographers, 1997-2004, 2006; Organizer and Chair, World Geography Bowl Competition, Annual Meetings, 1998-2003, 2005; Chair, Distinguished Awards Committee, 2009; Nominating Committee, 2001-2002; Chair, Awards Committee, 1994; Co-organizer, Women's Network meeting, Northridge, California, June, 1994 and Member, APCG Women's Network, 1990-present; Presented papers, organized sessions, and served on panel discussions at numerous APCG and AAG meetings.

AAG Service:

Member, Healthy Departments Committee, July 2009-present and Panelist, Healthy Departments Workshop for Geography Departments, Seattle, Washington, 2004; Program Committee, Annual Meetings, Las Vegas, 2009 and Los Angeles, 2002; Member, Committee on the Status of Women in

Geography, 1994-1997; Newsletter Editor, Geography in Education Specialty Group, 1994-1997; Board Member, Geography in Education Specialty Group, 1991-1994; Board Member, Geographic Perspectives on Women Specialty Group, 1985-1987.

Professional Experience:

Professor, Geography 1989-present, Assistant Dean of the College of Social & Behavioral Sciences, 1994-1996, Associate Dean of the College of Social & Behavioral Sciences 1997-2004, and Associate Provost for Academic Programs 2004-present. I worked extensively with U.S. Census data in two previous positions: as a Research Specialist for the Office of Research/Ohio Data Users Center in the Ohio Department of Development, 1982-1984 and as a Graduate Research Associate for the Automated Reference/Information Services Department at The Ohio State University, 1985-1989.


Research Interests:

International Education, Gender Wage Gaps, Women in the Paid Labor Force, Geographic Education.

Publications:

I have published articles and book reviews in the *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*, *Yearbook of the APCG*, the *California Geographer*, and *Modeling and Simulation*.

Goals:

I welcome the opportunity to serve the APCG because of the organization's dedication to a meaningful annual meeting, commitment to produce a high quality journal, and devotion to students. The APCG provides the setting for a more intimate meeting of professional geographers to exchange ideas in a scholarly setting in our western region. The networking opportunities this organization provides are beneficial for faculty and students from varying levels of higher education and for applied geographers from different sectors. 

Call for Papers, Posters and Sessions

Paper or Poster Abstracts/Organized Sessions Due **August 15**

Submitting Papers & Posters

Papers are scheduled for 15-minute presentations with 5 minutes for questions. Posters are restricted to 4'x 6' in size. All presenters must be current APCG members and pay meeting registration fees. If you are not a current member, please add your membership fee to the cost of registration. Each registrant is entitled to submit no more than one abstract, either for a poster or for a spoken paper, although you may be listed as a non-presenting co-author on more than one abstract. Moreover, persons who are participating in an organized panel session may not submit an additional paper or poster as first (and presenting) author. If you have any questions about these requirements, please contact us at apcg2010@gmail.com.

Organized Sessions

The APCG strongly encourages submission of organized sessions, which focus on a particular theme of interest to our membership. To submit an organized session, you must do the following: (1) ask each member of your session to register for the conference; (2) collect all abstracts for your session; and (3) submit an entire organized session proposal with the title of the proposal and all abstracts electronically either as an attachment or in-text to apcgcsulb@gmail.com by 15 August 2010. If you chose to submit a "Panel Session," you only need to include the names of the panel participants, a title of the panel, and an abstract for the entire session. Members of sessions who have not registered will not appear in the final program and they may be replaced with another paper presenter, so please make sure your session participants all register early.

Digital and Other Media

Digital projectors compatible with standard formats will be available and a PC laptop with MS PowerPoint 2007 and MS Word 2007 will be available for presenters. It is crucial for presenters to bring an electronic copy of their presentations on a USB drive or CD. You are strongly encouraged to bring backups and hard copies (transparencies or handouts) for all digital media. Standard overhead and slide projectors can be made available if requested. Send requests to: apcg2010@gmail.com.

Preparing the Abstract

In the header of the abstract include the name, affiliation, and e-mail address of each presenter and the title of the paper. Then enter the body of the abstract (see example below). After the abstract, please indicate on a separate line if the submission is a "student competition" entry. If you are willing to chair a session, please indicate it on a separate line. Please send abstracts via email to apcg2010@gmail.com, preferably as an attachment as a Word file or pasted directly into the email, and use the subject "Paper Abstract" or "Poster Abstract". All abstracts must be received by **11:59 pm on August 31st, 2010**. Final inclusion in the Conference Program will be withheld until registration is paid in full. In your email with your abstract, please indicate whether you are able/willing to chair a session during the conference.

Sample Abstract

(Please use this format, including **bold** and *italic* text – note there are changes in the format from previous years):

Keith S. Hadley, hadley@pdx.edu, *Portland State University*, and **Karen B. Arabus**, karabas@willamette.edu, *Willamette University*. **Forest Structure and Succession Across a Naturally Fragmented Landscape in Central Oregon**. This study examines spatial patterns of forest structure and post-fire succession on 11 natural forest isolates (.3 to 83 ha) in central Oregon. Our objective was to determine how stand composition and structure vary at different spatial scales in response to topographic conditions, area, isolation, and disturbance. To meet these objectives, we focused our analyses on stand structure comparisons and stand distributions within and among the isolates. Our results indicate a complex interaction of multi-scale processes are involved in stand development. Whereas autogenic models of succession, e.g., facilitation, tolerance, and inhibition, and accelerated succession appear to explain current stand compositions and structures, these processes are spatially constrained by topographic conditions and isolate area and isolation. We conclude that stand development and succession are spatially discrete processes forged by the spatial and physical constraints of the surrounding landscape.

Economic decline led to out-migration, resulting in structural changes in the population of Kellogg and the neighboring communities. Following the mine and smelter closure, the people of Kellogg began to explore alternative sources of employment, beginning with a team of consultants from the University of Idaho in 1982. Kellogg residents sought help in their effort to cope with the challenges of sudden economic decline and the social and economic costs of large-scale unemployment. During the period of adjustment since the closure of Bunker Hill, the people of Kellogg have explored many possible alternative industries and have embarked on a large-scale recreational development as the centerpiece of their effort to move from mining and smelting to a more diverse economic base.

This shift in economic base has not been without challenges. Kellogg had some major environmental scars left over from years of mineral industry operations. Once-forested hills around Kellogg were largely bare owing to major forest fires early in the twentieth century and subsequent years of smelter fumes that prevented tree growth. Large piles of mine waste materials, called tailings, remained along the highway entrance to the Kellogg area, and the empty lead smelter and zinc plant buildings stood as a reminder of past activity. The area was declared seriously polluted and as a result qualified as a Superfund site by the United States Environmental Protection Agency. Consequently, Kellogg had to begin a major environmental cleanup to remove lead and other contaminants harmful to local residents. Tourist developments now focus on the mountains above the Coeur d'Alene valley and coexist with the remnants of Kellogg's industrial past. Population decline has been steady throughout the county since 1980 and continues today.

The 1970s and early 1980s were times of reorganization in the mining and mineral-processing industry. Several mineral companies were acquired by large energy companies. Anaconda, a large mining and

smelting company in Butte, Montana, was acquired by Atlantic Richfield Co. (ARCO), and Bunker Hill was purchased by Gulf Resources and Chemical Corp. Both of these events preceded smelter closure in the early 1980s (Johansen 1987). Closure of the ASARCO smelter at Tacoma, Washington in the mid-1980s further reduced mineral concentrate marketing options for nearly all mining companies in the northwest region. When the Bunker Hill Company closed in 1982, it was the largest smelting and refining complex in the region and the second-largest employer in Idaho. Closure of the plant, therefore, had a large impact both on local employment and on the smelting and refining industry.

Silver Valley communities were faced with a need to cooperate and they began to plan for integrated development that will help resolve the economic plight of the whole region. Although declining in number during the past decade, mining jobs have fluctuated along with silver and other metal prices. The industry may continue to be a viable part of the local economy for many years, but as with other mechanized primary industries, it will likely employ fewer people than in years past.

The abrupt loss of over 2,000 high-wage jobs and had a profound effect on the City of Kellogg. The most obvious effects were a population decline from outmigration, rising unemployment, declining incomes, declining housing values, and the loss of local tax revenue. The major impact of the mine and smelter closures in Kellogg is evident in records of the demographic and employment information for the County of Shoshone.

Economic Restructuring

The most striking trends in Shoshone County were a major decline in population and a significant increase in unemployment. The Bunker Hill closure was followed by a reduction of employment at other mines in the county. Unemployment was relatively stable at about 5 percent of the labor force during the 1970s, but grew to over 30 percent in the early 1980s, and the average rate remained high until the mid-1990s, but fluctuated along with mining employment in the county, e.g., the Bunker Hill mine

(not smelter) reopened briefly under new management during the mid-1980s. Other fluctuations later in the decade represent mine closures and openings among the other mining companies in the district, which had a greater impact on the unemployment rate in later years because the total labor force had declined in size.

Another indicator of the economic impact was the change in annual wages paid in the county by sector. Total wages were increasing up to 1982, when the downward trend in mining and smelting began. Mining remained the main source of income until 1986, when the relatively stable services category became the leading sector. Mining rebounded briefly between 1988 and 1990, but later declined to the present. After more than 100 years of mining industry dominance, Shoshone County has become dependent on the service sector as its major employer.

Demographic Trends

Shoshone County's population decline resulted from both net outmigration and from a declining birth rate, both of which followed the Bunker Hill closure. The measure of net migration is the balance of total population change after accounting for the natural increase or decrease. Except for a spurt of growth during 1975, net migration was strongly negative during most years, and reached extreme values in 1983 and 1987. The total net migration loss during the 1980s of 5,871 was almost equal to the total population decline of 5,787.

Births exceeded deaths by a substantial margin during the 1970s in Shoshone County, but dropped sharply after 1982. This birth decline is associated with the outmigration of younger people shown in the age distribution graph, which also affected the age distribution of Shoshone County's population. The number of people in the 0-14 age groups declined sharply between 1970 and 1990, whereas the numbers in the oldest age groups increased slightly. The post-closure population is more uniform by age, and has fewer people in working and school-age groups.

Planning for Change

After 1980, small towns increased their planning efforts for economic development at the local community level. Early local development efforts emphasized industry recruiting, but later changed to focus on entrepreneurial growth and the retention of existing firms (Johansen and Fuguitt 1984). Problems in rural areas resulting from restructuring in all primary industries led to concern for job retention and creation throughout rural America. Kellogg is typical of communities faced with the closure of a single large employer, but many other rural towns have faced more gradual declines in employment and local market support as a result of changes in agriculture. Kellogg wrote its first comprehensive plan in 1957. The plan emphasized land-use and infrastructure needs in a growing community, but also recognized both the opportunities for further economic growth through an expansion of the mining and smelting industries, and the other possibilities from tourism and manufacturing industries. At that time, the problem was not a declining employment base, but one of managing expected growth. During the period 1948-1955, average monthly employment at Bunker Hill Company grew from 1,791 to 2,226 – an increase of 24 percent (Kellogg 1957).

More specific economic development planning began in 1982 with the announced closure of Bunker Hill Company; Kellogg received funds from the Idaho Private Industry Council to support an economic development plan prepared by a consulting team of specialists from the University of Idaho aimed at alternatives to mining and smelting (Merk and DiNoto 1982). The 1982 plan emphasized an assessment of Kellogg's resources and the need for diversification in the local economy. It suggested that, in a marketing effort, Kellogg target the recruitment of manufacturing industries, and it stressed the importance of working in a combined effort with other communities in the northern Idaho region. Tourism, based on the ski area above Kellogg, was suggested for further market analysis. The plan also

stressed the need for an office of economic development with a director in Kellogg to lead the effort to diversify the local economy.

As in most American communities, planning for Kellogg's development became the responsibility of an informal, non-governmental organization (NGO). People from the local community formed a committee and began pursuing the recommendations of the consultants. The committee consisted of bankers, clergy, retail merchants, private citizens, and some members of local government agencies. These people worked as a policy and planning unit for Kellogg, and also participated in a larger NGO representing the large region of north Idaho. Later on, the communities in the mining district formed an economic development NGO with more specific responsibilities for Kellogg and other communities in the valley.

In 1984, the Silver Valley Economic Development Corporation was formed with a goal of diversifying the economy to include tourism and manufacturing industries. The City of Kellogg began looking seriously at the potential for development of the ski area already established on the mountain above the town. Bunker Hill Company had operated a small-scale ski area for many years. One of the advantages for ski tourism was the good highway access to northwestern cities via Interstate 90. The distance to Spokane, the nearest large city, seemed competitive when compared with other ski resorts. The mountain was also challenging but offered potential for expansion to include a wide variety of ski runs. The major disadvantage to the ski tourism strategy was the difficult access route from Kellogg and the highway to the ski area. Recognizing this, the people of Kellogg began a campaign to acquire funding to build a gondola lift that would lift skiers directly from the town to the ski area. A gondola was seen as a solution to the problem of difficult access, and a tourist attraction in itself, conveniently located at an entrance to Kellogg from the interstate highway. The plan included the creation of new ski runs, additional lifts, a base lodge at Kellogg level, and a new day-lodge on the mountain to serve both skiers (in winter) and summer tourists.

Tourist Industry Development

Kellogg's effort to raise funding for the ski area development is an example of extreme dedication to the goal of local community development among its citizens. According to local officials, city council members and other unpaid volunteers met every morning for two years to work on fund-raising. They called every federal and state office that could possibly provide help to them. After two years of effort, and with the help of the Idaho Governor's office and Idaho's legislative delegation in the U.S. Congress, a special funding item for the Kellogg ski area project was added to the appropriations bill for the US Forest Service. The bill appropriated \$6.1 million for the project with the condition that matching funds be raised from other sources. Kellogg immediately went to work getting commitments from private sources. They began with a tax levy on themselves of \$2 million to be raised over 20 years. This unusual city tax levy tested the Idaho constitution and was later challenged, but it was upheld in court. The tax levy, amounting to about \$50 per year on an average family home, was put to the voters in 1988. The referendum passed by an unprecedented 87.5 percent. This strong commitment by the people of Kellogg provided evidence of local support and led to investments by Von Roll, Inc., gondola builders in Switzerland, by Washington Water Power Company, the local electrical utility, and by the State of Idaho to provide the matching capital in the project. The result was a public-private partnership that became the largest new ski area development in the United States during the 1980s.

With a lease agreement from Bunker Limited, owners of the former Bunker Hill Company's land holdings, the City of Kellogg moved into the construction phase in the summer of 1989. The gondola opened in June 1990 and began serving tourists immediately. The expanded ski area and day-lodge opened in November for Kellogg's first ski season. The gondola and ski area project became associated with a theme for marketing Kellogg's tourist planning efforts. Integrating the former business district with the gondola

to attract visitors to shops and restaurants in Kellogg became a goal for future development.

In 1994, Kellogg received funding from various state and federal sources to improve the streets and pavements and the landscaping in the center of the business district. This allowed new lighting, new parking areas, tree planting, and a small park and pedestrian access to link the business district with the gondola base lodge. The aim of this project was to make the business district more attractive and more accessible to visitors who came to use the ski area and gondola.

The expanded ski area opened in November 1990 under the management of the City of Kellogg and operated by a hospitality company in nearby Coeur d'Alene, which offered special ski packages in conjunction with its hotel. The number of visitors exceeded expectations during the first summer. The gondola proved to be attractive for travelers to get above the valley and see the mountain. It also attracted mountain hikers and bikers and visitors to scheduled concerts during the summer season. As expected, though, skiers have made up the majority of visitors every season since it opened.

The immediate goal of Kellogg's tourism program is to increase the time visitors to the ski area spend in the business community. The large influx of visitors is seen as a market for lodging, restaurants, gift and sporting goods shops, and other functions that can be developed in the village. A new motel opened in 1993 and condominium units were added in 1994.

Following the early efforts in ski area development, Kellogg has continued to expand on the tourism idea and this has helped support new growth in residential and business activities. Some key elements of Kellogg's current economy include:

- Expanding Silver Mountain Resort Complex by 850 acres, increasing the vertical lift to 3,700 feet, adding lifts from Kellogg level to top, and adding snow making.
- An indoor water park (completed in 2008)
- An 18-hole golf course (in design phase)
- A condominium development:
 - Phase 1 = 68 units were sold in five days.
 - Phase 2 = 110 units sold in one day.
 - Phase 3 = 99 units to be offered for sale in near future.
 - Additional condominium units in the city number over 500.
- A bicycle trail – Trail of Coeur d'Alenes passes through Kellogg on a 72-mile route from Mullan to Plummer, ID.

The Challenge of Environmental Conditions and Housing Markets

Along with economic problems, Kellogg has inherited a legacy of serious environmental problems resulting from nearly 100 years of mining and smelting industry. Air pollution was a common complaint during smelter operations (Ellsworth 1972), but airborne dust has also contaminated the local soils. High lead levels were discovered in the blood samples of children from Kellogg during the 1970s, and as mentioned above the federal government has declared the smelter vicinity a Superfund site, worthy of funding for immediate clean-up. Other problems resulting from smelter operations include the denuded slopes on the mountain sides above Kellogg, and the large tailings piles lining the entrance to the town from the highway. Kellogg has faced a difficult challenge to overcome these visual blights and to make the community attractive to tourists. The early returns seem to indicate a successful effort on the part of the city and the people of the community. Tourists see a community undergoing change, though with some remaining difficulties. The removal of lead-contaminated soil is under way, and tree planting has helped green the hillsides and tailings piles.

Despite these environmental issues, economic recovery started in the housing markets in the early 1990s. The coincidence of

high unemployment and the opening of the gondola and ski area in 1990 had a stabilizing effect and led to a modest revival of the local real estate market in Kellogg. Houses were priced low because of the local depressed economy, and tourists from outside the area saw this as an attractive opportunity to invest in recreational property. Houses of former miners and smelter employees were bought for weekend ski lodging and summer recreation retreats by people from Spokane, Seattle, and elsewhere in the northwest. The strengthened real estate market also caused an upswing in the construction of homes; building permits in Kellogg and Shoshone County increased from 158 in 1992 to 216 in 1993. Current real estate market conditions have slowed the boom in Kellogg, but people are hopeful that economic recovery will follow environmental improvements and rekindle Kellogg's move toward economic diversity and survival.

Conclusion

Evidence of economic restructuring can be seen in Kellogg, Idaho, following a shift from mining and metallurgical processing to tourism and more diverse activities. The mining industry in northern Idaho has been faced with low metal prices during much of the period since the late 1970s, and 100 years of mining have resulted in greater depths and, therefore, greater costs of production. The closure of Kellogg's smelter and mine, an event that shocked not only the local community but the whole region, occurred during a general reorganization of the industry in North America (Johansen 1987). The decline in the base metals industry can be linked to the changes in other industries and to a general shift away from materials in the US economy (Galston 1992). The industry has also shifted to lower-cost production areas in Asia, Latin America, and Africa. Tykkylainen (1993) described several factors causing economic restructuring in resource-dependent communities. Although several theoretical perspectives may apply here, the Coeur d'Alene mining district, and Kellogg itself, seem to have been affected by the forces of technology and innovation and by global capitalism. It is a situation that has been repeated in numerous

mining communities throughout the western United States. Furthermore, the importance of local activity for promoting development prove to be significant, but it works only if those responsible for planning have something to offer than can lead to business ideas that are productive and potentially profitable.

Restructuring has affected the demographic composition of Shoshone County's population. The outmigration of families with young children is evident from the change in age distribution during the past two decades. The labor force population is smaller as a result of this demographic shift, as is the total population. The natural increase has declined substantially, and in some years, was negative, indicating a sharp reduction in births and a slightly increased rate of death, which might result from a higher proportion of elderly people in the population. Communities in the valley continue to lose population and this is true of the county total, which is in sharp contrast to neighboring Kootenay County where population growth has been consistently positive for decades.

The profound restructuring of the local economy in Kellogg has been an ongoing

process since the early 1980s. Had the mining company not closed, it is unlikely that Kellogg would have undertaken the efforts to restructure its local economy. Economic conditions prior to the closure were quite good – wages were higher in 1980 (typically \$11 per hour for entry-level jobs) than they have been ever since, and unemployment was low. The commitment to diversify the economy came from an effort to replace jobs lost in mining and smelting. It was driven by a strong desire among the majority of local residents to salvage the Kellogg community and allow the citizens and merchants to remain in the valley. The attitudes of the local residents at the time of the closure revealed a preference for living in the valley and a willingness to support efforts to replace lost jobs. This widespread community support helped Kellogg launch a new direction and gave community leaders the courage to take bold steps in development strategies. Kellogg will continue to see diversity in its local economy by encouraging the development of industries that can benefit from the location and resources of the community. The development of diversity will depend on continued advantages for manufacturing and service industries, including tourism. 

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Note from the Editor

RON DAVIDSON

California State University, Northridge


THIS ISSUE OF *PACIFICA* is a minor miracle. When I took over as editor from Sriram Khé, spring break was breaking, most of the content was absent, and the ambition was to give the newsletter a new look and online format for public unveiling in about a week-and-a-half. Most daunting of all (to me), trust had somehow been placed in my own, lime-green editorial hands.

Fortunately, the Executive Council (whose members are for the most part also the contributors) rallied to the cause and began whipping out their submissions and

answering the frantic questions I posed to them. I therefore owe thanks to you all. But I owe a special thank-you to Robert Richardson, who replied promptly, patiently and often at length to perhaps 15 separate (and desperate) emails. As I learned, there's more to editing *Pacifica* than meets the eye.

But there is, as I think you'll agree, much in that meeting too. And for that we owe an enormous thank-you to David Deis, the CSUN cartographer who did the design and layout of this issue.

Getting everything done took a bit more than a week-and-a-half, but thanks to everyone's help I still think we can say "mission accomplished."

I hope you enjoy the issue. 

The Larry Ford Fieldwork Scholarship in Cultural Geography

A note to cultural geographers: you are invited to apply for The Larry Ford Fieldwork Scholarship in Cultural Geography. Please check the APCG website for application details.

APCG WOMEN'S NETWORK

An Invitation to All Members of the Association of Pacific Coast Geographers

Please join us for the Women's Network Luncheon on Friday, September 17th during the 2010 Meeting of the Association of Pacific Coast Geographers in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. This no-host luncheon is a great opportunity to network, recognize the work of women geographers in our region, and show support for emerging women scholars within our discipline. Information about registering and paying for the Women's Network Luncheon will be available when you register for APCG 2010. Please join us!

Women's Network Travel Grant

The Women's Network invites all members of the APCG to nominate an outstanding female undergraduate or graduate student for a grant (\$200) to support their attendance at the APCG meeting in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho September 15-18, 2010. Grant recipients will be recognized at the Women's Network Luncheon and will be asked to speak briefly at the luncheon about their interests and goals, as well as how the Network might assist them in reaching those goals.

The \$200 grant is designed to defray the cost of registration fees and/or travel to attend the 2010 meeting. It is not necessary that the student give a paper, rather the monetary award provides an opportunity for a student to gain experience from attending a major regional meeting. In addition to the cash grant, the Women's Network will also pay for a one-year student membership to the APCG and the cost of the Women's Network Luncheon for each recipient. This initiative is funded through contributions to the Women's Network of the APCG. We expect to fund six or seven students, depending on available funding.

Nominations must be received by **June 10, 2010**. Nominations should consist of a brief paragraph outlining the student's interests and abilities in geography. Nominations can be emailed to Lise Nelson (lise@uoregon.edu).

Please ask your student nominee to provide the Women's Network with a one-page statement detailing why they want to attend the meeting and their current interests and goals in the field of geography. This statement, as well as contact phone number and mailing address, should be converted to a PDF file and submitted via email to Lise Nelson (lise@uoregon.edu) no later than **June 20th, 2010**.

We will notify the recipients in late-July. Awardees must provide receipts in order to receive their award. Therefore, recipients should keep all receipts associated with the meeting registration and travel costs.

Margaret Trussell Scholarship

The Association of Pacific Coast Geographers, in conjunction with the APCG's Women's Network, is pleased to announce the annual competition for the **Margaret Trussell Scholarship**. Normally, two scholarships are made annually, one to a woman doctoral geography student and one to a woman master's geography student. All fields of geographical study are welcome. Women students who are members of APCG are encouraged to apply.

The competitive awards are made based on excellence in research design, written proposals and requests for funding, and supportive letters of recommendation. The funds may be used to support field work, archival research, and/or writing. A well-stated research description, statement of need, timeline of work, and budget are required. Each application

should be accompanied by two letters of recommendation from faculty who either know the student or serve on their research committees.

Each application must include:

1. Statement of Project and a general overview with bibliography
2. Timeline for completion
3. Budget and identified use of award (\$1000)
4. Graduate transcripts
5. Two letters of recommendation from faculty
6. Contact information

Faculties are asked to encourage students to apply and support applicants with letters of recommendation. Applications are accepted in late spring and early summer but no later than **1 August 2010**. Applications may be made by email with a follow-up hard copy of the application if possible. Students who may currently be out-of-country are encouraged to contact Dr. Martha Henderson by email. Please address any questions about the application content or procedure to Dr. Henderson:

Martha L. Henderson, PhD
Lab I
The Evergreen State College
Olympia, WA 98505
mhenderson@evergreen.edu

African Descent Student Travel Scholarship

Travel Grants to Attend the 2010 APCG Annual Meeting in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; \$200 for Students who Attend Meeting; \$300 for Students Who Present Papers or Posters

Application Deadline: **15 August, 2010**

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

In 2009, the Committee made awards to Reginald Archer (UC, Santa Barbara and Brittany Davis (University of Arizona, Tucson). Both students presented papers at the APCG 2009 meetings in San Diego and were presented checks for \$200 at the annual banquet.

Application requires two steps: 1) a statement about the student's interests in geography, commitment to attend the Coeur d'Alene meeting, the student's ethnic background and, if presenting a paper or poster, the topic, and 2) a supporting letter of reference from a faculty member.

Please email the student statement and the faculty support letter to James W. Harrington, University of Washington, Seattle: jwh@u.washington.edu.

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

Robert Richardson, APCG/Geography
CSU Sacramento, 6000 J Street
Sacramento, CA 95819-6003.

Please indicate "ADSTS" on the memo of the check. Please contact James W. Harrington for additional information.

Indigenous Student Travel Scholarship

Travel Grants to Attend the 2010 APCG Annual Meeting in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; \$200 for Undergraduate Students; \$250 for Graduate Students

Application Deadline: **1 September, 2010**

The purpose of the Indigenous Student Travel Scholarship is, through student support, to cultivate indigenous geography culture in our discipline and bring the Native voice forward. The unique form of geographical knowledge, perspective and expression of Native students enriches the organization and enlivens the conversations geographers have.

Native American, American Indian, Native Hawaiian or Native Alaskan graduate or undergraduate students within the APCG region are eligible. Awards are to be applied to travel, accommodation, and registration expenses at the APCG meeting.

The application requires two steps: 1) a statement about the student's interests in geography and the student's Indigenous/ Native background, and 2) a supporting letter of reference from a faculty member.

Undergraduates must attend the Coeur d'Alene meeting and attend the annual banquet to receive their award. Graduate students must register and present a paper or poster to the conference, and must attend the annual banquet to receive their award. At the banquet, recipients will be asked to say a few words.

John and Bev Passerello, Renee Louis, Kenneth Madsen, Homana Pawiki, and Kate Berry constitute the committee to evaluate applications and make awards.

Send student statements and faculty letters as electronic attachments (preferably as a Word or PDF file) to:

Kate Berry, Chair
Indigenous Student Travel Scholarship
University of Nevada, Reno
kberry@unr.edu
775-784-1865
775-784-1058 (fax)

Mexican American Travel Scholarship

Travel Grants to Attend the 2010 APCG Annual Meeting in Coeur d'Alene; \$200 for Non-Presenting Students; \$300 for Presenting Students

Application Deadline: **August 16, 2010**

The MATS was created to help make it possible for Mexican ancestry students—both undergraduate and graduate—from geography programs in the APCG region to attend annual meetings.

The scholarship is particularly appropriate for the APCG because students of Mexican ethnic origin constitute the largest population in our region that is underrepresented in geography. Awards are to be applied to travel, accommodation, and registration expenses at APCG meetings.

Application requires two steps: 1) a statement about the student's interests in geography and the student's Mexican family background, and 2) a supporting letter of reference from a faculty member.

For 2010, the committee will make up to four awards total for non-presenting students and presenting students. Non-presenting students must register for and attend the Idaho meeting, attend paper sessions, and attend the annual banquet to receive their awards. Presenting students must register and attend the meeting, present a paper or poster to the conference, and attend the annual banquet to receive their awards. At the banquet, recipients will be asked to say a few words about their geography interests and their Mexican heritage.

John and Bev Passerello, James Allen, and Daniel Arreola constitute the committee to evaluate applications and make awards.

Send the application as an electronic attachment (Word or PDF) and have the faculty member send a letter as same to:

Daniel Arreola, Chair, MATS APCG
Arizona State University
Tempe, AZ 85287-5302
daniel.arreola@asu.edu

CONTRIBUTING AND NEW MEMBERS

Many thanks to the following **contributing members** from 2009 and 2010. Of the 378 members who have already renewed or joined for 2010 as of 3/31/10, 17% are Contributing Members and dues receipts from them are 33% of the total received. So far in 2010, Contributing Members have paid \$1,775 more than if they were Regular Members. These extra funds go a long way toward the cost of the President's awards and travel grants for students (\$3,600 at San Diego last year).

Joy Adams	Sharon G. Johnson/Edell
James P. Allen	Martin R. Kaatz
Daniel D. Arreola	Samanthe Kadar
Jaime M. Avila	Tina Kennedy
Martin Balikov	Sriram Khé
Tyler W. Barrington	William A. Koelsch
Steve Bass	James S. Kus
Charles F. Bennett	Paul Laris
Kate A. Berry	Kelli L. Larson
Mary Elizabeth Braun	Larry L. Loeher
John A. Carthew	Matthew Lofton
Robert W. Christopherson	Andrew Marcus
Bobbé Z. Christopherson	Robert L. Monahan
Richard Cocke	Alexander B. Murphy
Mark & Christy Cook	Roger Pearson
Howard J. Critchfield	David A. Plane
William K. Crowley	Gregory J. Poseley
Darrick Danta	Rhea Presiado
Robin Dattel	Donna Prince
Carolyn M. Daugherty	Philip R. Pryde
Mary Imandt de Jesus	Robert T. Richardson
Cary de Wit	Loretta Rose
Vincent J. Del Casino, Jr.	Les Rowntree
Susan Digby	Gundars Rudzitis
Dennis J. Dingemans	Randall Rush
Kevin Donnelly	William Russell
Gary S. Dunbar	Michael Schmandt
Tom Edwards	Dr. Nancy J. Selover
Janet Edwards	Debra Sharkey
Richard A. Eigenheer	Larry Simón
Tracey Ferguson	Everett G. Smith
Jan Ford	Paul F. Starrs
Barbara Gleghorn	Suzanne E. Stewart
Jeffrey D. Hackel	Nancy Summers
Keith Hadley	Michael Tripp
Tim Hallinan	Donald E. Vermeer
James P. Harris	James W. Wickes
Gary Hausladen	Siri Nimal Wickramaratne
Martha Henderson	Nancy Lee Wilkinson
John Heppen	Martha Works
Christy Jocoy	

Despite the bad economy, the APCG has received almost \$8,000 in contributions to our Special Funds since last fall: \$2,551 with membership renewals, \$5,445 as direct contributions. Funds and totals received are: Women's Network Travel Grant Fund, \$1,036; Larry Ford Fieldwork Scholarship, \$4,305; Mexican American Travel Scholarship, \$960; Indigenous Student Travel Scholarship, \$510; African Descent Student Travel Scholarship, \$1,185. Thanks to the following who contributed to one or more of these funds.

Joy Adams	William A. Koelsch
Stuart Aitken	David J. Larson
James P. Allen	Vicky Lawson
Maruzio Antoninetti	Carol Lindemulder
Daniel D. Arreola	Matthew Lofton
Jaime M. Avila	Kenneth Madsen
Marvin W. Baker	Carol Mandra
Kate A. Berry	Sallie Marston
Roger Boedecker	April Mattheus
Gary Booher	Paul Meserole
Ronald S. Boster	Janice Monk
Ruth Breslin	Kerri Jean Ormerod
Teresa L. Bulman	Rhea Presiado
Jacquelyn Chase	John P. Preston
Robert W. Christopherson	Erik Prout
Bobbé Z. Christopherson	Robert T. Richardson
Heather Colson	Leandro Romero II
William K. Crowley	James W. Scott
Robin Dattel	William Selby
Dennis J. Dingemans	Debra Sharkey
Valerie L. Dobbs	Irina V. Sharkova
Janet Dove	Phyllis A. Shinnick
Vicki Drake	Larry Simón
Tracey Ferguson	Everett G. Smith
Douglas Feters	William W. Speth
Janet Ford	Suzanne E. Stewart
Barbara E. Fredrich	Deborah Thien
Dorothy E. Freidel	Gina K. Thornburg
Kathryn (Katie) Gerber	Alvin W. Urquhart
Carol Ann Gregory	Vienne T. Vu
Susan Haber	Hartmut Walter
Susan Hardwick	Judy Walton
James P. Harris	John E. Westfall
Nancy Hultquist	Tina M. White
Thomas Irion	Nancy Lee Wilkinson
Lucy Jarosz	Madelaine R. Wolfe
Brenda A. Kayzar	Dawn Wright
Earl W. Kersten	Joanne Scott Wuerker
Marti Klein	Terence Young
LaDonna Knigge	

Welcome to the following 134 **new members** who have joined since the last list in the Spring 2009 issue of *Pacifica*. Of these, 115 joined with their registration at the Annual Meeting in San Diego—way to go Fernando! (*Asterisk denotes a former member who has rejoined.)

Dominic Abbenante	Aline Gregorio
Troy Abel	Rebecca Grover
Edward Aguado	Greg Guthey
Majed Akhter	Timur Hammond
John Allison	Heather Hammond
Li An	Cassandra Hansen
Will Anderson	Van C. Hare
Morgan Andy	Thomas Herman
Maurizio Antoninetti	Daniel Hickox
Reginald Archer	Nao Hisakawa
John Arnold	Louisa Holmes
Cameran Ashraf*	Allen Hope
Emily Atkinson	Lily A. House-Peters
Matt Becker	Gary Hausladen*
Michael Beland*	Yvonne Hung
Trent Biggs	Dorothy Ibes
Geoffrey Boyce	Aleksandra Ilicheva
Kelsey Brain	Pascale Joassart-Marcelli
Scott Brown	Kevin Kelly
Stephen Buckman	Jennifer Kitson
Sarah Champion	Marti Klein
Michael Cline	Katherine Koppel
Sean Crotty	Kristopher Kuzera
David Culverson	Jussi Laine
Holly Cumbie	Chung-Rui Lee
Giorgio Curti	Austin Lee
Ronald Davidson	Elizabeth Louis
Theodore Dingemans	Katie Mann
James Duncan	Jose Maqueda
Sugato Dutt	Jennifer Martinez
Ricardo Eaton-Gonzalez	Vanessa Massaro
Sarah Elwood	Melissa Mauzy
Crystal English	Alison McNally
Sandra Fernandez	Paul Meserole*
Achenbach	Rick Miller
Grant Fraley	Jacob Miller
Mary Freeman	Jacqueline W. Mills
Oliver Frohling	Jesse Minor
Pablo Fuentesnebro	Rosa Morrow
Richard Fusch	Alexander B. Murphy*
Andrea Garfinkel-Castro	Nazanin Naraghi*
Stephen Gervais	Tom Narins
Denise Goerisch	Naureen Nayyar
Andrew Grant	Mary Ngo

Continued on page 13...

INCENTIVES FOR STUDENTS TO PRESENT IN COEUR D'ALENE

EACH YEAR THE APCG OFFERS certificates and monetary awards in seven categories for outstanding student papers and posters presented at the annual meeting. To enter the student paper or poster competition, students must complete the following steps:

- 1) Submit a regular short abstract (200 word max) by the date indicated in the Call for Papers/Abstracts to the conference coordinator in Coeur d'Alene
- 2) Submit an extended abstract (1,250 word max) AND a student paper and poster competition application form to Greg Bohr at gbohr@calpoly.edu by **August 30, 2010**.
- 3) Register for the conference and be a member of the APCG.

The awards are open to undergraduate and graduate students who are APCG members. Papers and posters may be co-authored if all are students, and the paper or poster must be presented at the annual meeting. Evaluation is made by the APCG Awards Committee based on the extended abstract and the presentation.

Student Paper and Poster Competition Awards

Papers by students are a significant portion of the presentations at our annual meeting. Students benefit by presenting to a diverse audience and receiving expert feedback on their research. To encourage participation and to recognize and reward student scholarship, the APCG annually presents seven awards:

- 1) Tom McKnight and Joan Clemens Award for an Outstanding Student Paper, **\$400**
- 2) President's Award for Outstanding Paper by a Ph.D. Student, **\$200**
- 3) President's Award for Outstanding Paper by a Master's Student, **\$200**
- 4) President's Award for Outstanding Paper by an Undergraduate Student, **\$200**
- 5) Harry and Shirley Bailey Award for Outstanding Paper in Physical Geography, **\$200**
- 6) Committee Award for Regional Geography, **\$200**
- 7) President's Award for Outstanding Poster Presentation, **\$200**

Travel Awards for Student Presenters

To encourage student participation in the annual meeting, the APCG will commit \$4,000 to travel grants of \$200 each (except for students from the Coeur d'Alene area who will receive registration fee grants of \$50). If grant applications exceed the \$4,000 total, recipients will be selected by a random lottery. To be eligible for a travel grant, a student must be an APCG member and must present a paper or poster at the annual meeting. However, you do not need to be entered into the paper/poster competition to be eligible for a travel grant. Travel grant applications can be emailed, mailed, or faxed to Greg Bohr, gbohr@calpoly.edu, and must be received by August 30, 2010. Recipients will be notified by September 1, 2010, and will be awarded grant checks at the banquet in Coeur d'Alene (or by mail afterward).

To obtain more information, the mailing address, and applications for travel grants and student awards, go to <http://www.csus.edu/apcg/grants.htm> or contact Greg Bohr, gbohr@calpoly.edu, (805) 756-1322.

New Members, continued from page 12

Jenny Novak	Andre Skupin
Lina Ojeda-Revah	Jenn Lee Smith
John Parent*	Scott Stephenson
Emily Perkins	Lindsay Stone
Nikki Peterson	Douglas Stow
Andrea Prichard	Tristan Sturm
Thomas Ptak	Kate Swanson
Don Pyles	Martin Swobodzinski
Annette Quintero	Jonathan Taylor
Anne Ranek	Benjamin Timms
Erin Razban	V. Kelly Turner
Ryan Reynolds	John Urata
Brian Richter	Jennifer Vaughan
Mark D. Rincon*	Brennan Wallace
Natasha Rivers	Lizz Ubaldo Wandag
Jonathan Rossiter	Sarah Wandersee
Samantha Roth	Elizabeth Weaver
Lara Saikali	Suzanne Wechsler
Maribel Sanchez	Engrid Whisenant
Tiffany Seeley	Jonah White
Donna Senese	Shannon Wilson
Ian Shaw	Claire Wilson
Justin Shepard	S Wright Kennedy
Nicole Simons	

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



About the APCG

Founded in 1935 by a gathering of geographers including graduate students and faculty from universities, normal schools and junior colleges, and a few from government and industry, the Association of Pacific Coast Geographers has a long and rich history promoting geographical education, research, and knowledge.

Members gather at the annual meetings for social and intellectual interaction. They receive the annual *Yearbook*, first published in 1935, that includes abstracts of papers from the meetings and a number of full-length peer-reviewed articles. Members also receive the bi-annual newsletter *Pacifica*, first published in Fall 1994. Since 1952 the APCG has also been the Pacific Coast Regional Division of the Association of American Geographers, serving AK, AZ, CA, HI, ID, NV, OR, WA, BC, and YT.

Pacifica is a publication of the Association of Pacific Coast Geographers, a regional division of the Association of American Geographers. The newsletter appears two times a year in Fall and Spring. The deadline for submission of announcements and reports for the Spring issue is **March 15**, and for the Fall issue is a fortnight after the conclusion of the annual meeting.

For further information about *Pacifica* contact Ron Davidson at rdavids@csun.edu.

Membership

Questions about membership should be directed to Bob Richardson at the address below, or phone 916-278-6410, fax 916-278-7584, or email apcg@csus.edu. Visit the APCG web site at www.csus.edu/apcg/ for information about the organization and for a new member application form.

APCG member dues, although raised for 2010, remain modest: Regular **\$20**; Joint

(2 people at same address) **\$23**; Student and Retired **\$10**; Contributing **\$25** or more (any contribution over **\$20** is tax deductible). Joint members receive only one copy of *Pacifica* and one *Yearbook*.

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

Correct Address?

Most mailings to members are done using the APCG's Non-Profit authorization. Non-Profit mail is not forwarded, so to be sure you receive your copies of *Pacifica* and the *Yearbook* it is critical that you provide new address information to the Association.

THE ASSOCIATION OF PACIFIC COAST GEOGRAPHERS, INC.

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