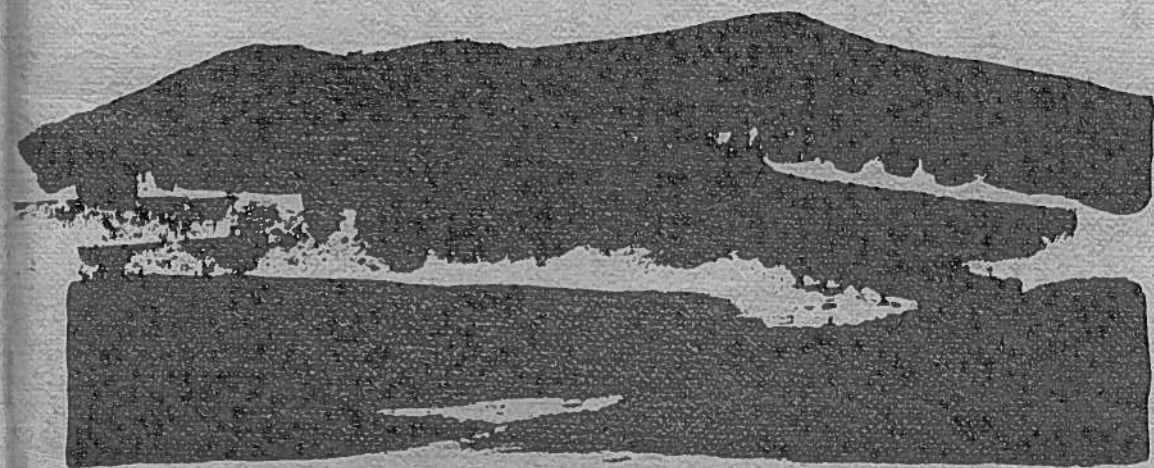


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THE MONADNOCK



CLARK UNIVERSITY
GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

Vol. XLVII
June, 1973

THE MONADNOCK

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EDITORS' NOTES

The Monadnock has existed these many years to apprise alumni of activities and trends, both scholarly and social, at the Clark Graduate School of Geography. More recently, the magazine has also become a forum for disseminating the results of graduate students' research. And, rightly so. The research record, and the ideas and views of the graduate students in residence are the lifeblood of the Graduate School, and as such, are indispensable to alumni who wish to remain "in touch."

The editors hope that the Monadnock for 1973 will continue to meet the above-stated aims. We have included three traditional research papers: one that deals with historical urban geography, another that focuses on urban social geography, and a final paper that features a quantitative approach to spatial cognition.

Quite unintentionally a cluster of papers emerged with field work experience as their central focus. We are not prepared to say whether these represent a resurgence of professional interest in field work at Clark. Nevertheless, alumni may well be interested in comparing these field notes with those of the 1930's and 40's--heydays of field work in geography. Included are a penetrating account of dissertation field work experience in Mexico, several candid reports of the Clark field trip to Jamaica, and reactions to a class "field trip" to new towns.

Included with this year's alumni news form were several questions eliciting our readers' reactions to the Monadnock. Looking over the results, we can say, in general, that the Monadnock continues to be well received, especially as a news magazine serving to keep alumni in touch with each other and with events and developments at the Graduate School of Geography. Many wished that more would respond to the call to submit news (we did in fact recover some 25 names that had been dropped from our mailing list during the years); others expressed the need for more specific details of the current geography program at Clark.

A more mixed reaction greeted the consideration of the Monadnock as a forum for the publishing of papers. While most agreed with including worthy student research projects for publication, and, moreover, considered these to be interesting and of good quality, it was strongly underscored, nevertheless, that the Monadnock should remain an alumni news magazine and an outlet for the CUGS. For these reasons the alumni rejected (by more than 2 to 1) the idea of inviting papers from alumni for publication.

The editors wish to thank all who responded to the questionnaire, especially those who offered constructive criticism and friendly encouragement. Moreover, the editors are indebted to the many individuals who helped this year's Monadnock become a reality: the many alumni who provided news and financial support, Dr. Cohen, who as Director of the Graduate School furnished funds without which the magazine could not have been published, Teresa Franks who, harassed by two editors, never lost her charm, Dan Dworkin who took the group photograph, and finally, all the students and faculty who contributed to this year's Monadnock.

Henry Aay
Kenneth Gelman

DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE

It's difficult to focus in this message on the Graduate School of Geography because much of what we are and aim to be relates to rapidly changing university and national educational scene. Thus, I view this year as one of continuing consolidation and maturing of our various programs--and within a local (School of Geography) environment of stability, collegiality, and teaching and research productivity.

Our entering student body has proven to be all that we hoped it would be: bright, responsible, challenging, concerned. Our more advanced students are demonstrating, through their research and teaching experiences, that they are individuals in whom the Graduate School of Geography can take pride. Many have already made a positive impact on national or regional meetings. Despite the tightness of the job market, our recent graduates and those who will be leaving us this year seem to be well placed.

We welcomed our permanent faculty addition, Douglas Johnson, and three visitors (Ulf Erlandsson from the University of Lund, Tim O'Riorden from Simon Fraser University and David Sharon from The Hebrew University). They enrich our offerings and experiences considerably and we will miss our visitors sorely (as we did George McCleary on his sabbatical year). Henry Warman reaches the age of retirement, but we hope to retain his valuable services for the future.

The John K. Wright Reading Room became fully operational and is already a fixture in the lives of some of our students. Finally, the growth of our undergraduate program (we have ninety majors) and large undergraduate enrollments, has meant a new and vital impact by geography on the undergraduate college. In this process, the working interrelationships between seniors and graduate students has proven intense and mutually satisfactory.

So far so good! But the cycle of change and development is neverending. We are about to reevaluate our graduate and undergraduate programs systematically, giving attention to interdisciplinary training needs and to practical and applied concerns. We are facing up to a new and deteriorating graduate student support situation, given major national slashes in federal training and research programs. The number of resident graduate students will probably stabilize at 38-40 next year (down from a height of 50 to 55 three or four years ago) because of the financial situation, the national job market and undergraduate pressures. And we are just beginning to wrestle with the financial strains that the University as a whole is facing.

Our major needs in the School of Geography are for new sources of graduate student aid. With the abandonment by the federal government of institutional support, there is need as never before for us to find new avenues of assistance from the private sector--especially our own Geography alumni. I am especially concerned that we be able to continue to reach out to the foreign student and to the disadvantaged, and am pondering ways of enlisting your help.

Thus it is with satisfaction that I look back at this year--my eighth

year at Clark. But it is also with some trepidation. There is no resting on past achievements. The future for graduate education in general is hazardous--a good deal of shaking out has begun to take place and Geography is no exception. And the course of Clark as a University is uncertain. What I can offer is the assurance that the School has a strong, varied and self-challenging base; the years ahead will be no less eventful than have the recent years, and our faculty, student body and facilities are well endowed to respond to meet the situation that is unfolding.

Saul B. Cohen

A NOTE ON SQUATTER SETTLEMENTS IN NEW YORK CITY, 1855-1885

by

Gary S. Roboff

Despite the fact that squatter settlements are of great interest to today's planners, students of the developing nineteenth century American city seem reluctant to admit that shanties were a major factor in housing large numbers of our urban poor. There is still no significant study of American squatter colonies - let alone one which makes any attempt to put their reality in a geographic perspective. Too often our urban shantytowns are pictured as inhabited by "miscellaneous horde(s) of squatters" who had simply "appropriated undeveloped acres."¹ Surely, the time has come to begin a systematic investigation into the true characteristics of these settlements.

Our aim here is merely to ask some leading questions about the structures and functions we might hope eventually to identify. Toward this end we shall attempt to apply several broad generalizations culled from contemporary analyses of squatter populations in Latin America to the shanties of Victorian Manhattan. No assumption is made that the city's squatter villages were at all homogenous in either time or space, and in fact, detailed research may well prove the opposite to be true. Ultimately, this line of research might lead to the development of a laissez-faire growth model for the different types of shanty settlements that could be identified in these growing American cities.

* * *

Naturally, much of the recent work on squatter settlements has centered in developing areas of South America and Asia. There is quite a large literature on these increasingly significant colonies, and much disagreement on their functions. On one hand, these barriadas are seen as a thorn in the side of planned urban growth, a view illustrated by Glenn Beyer:

These responses to orderly and, frequently, planned growth have been in recent years rudely interrupted by the "onslaught of the land and the people against the city" expressed in the phenomenon of the barriada. The key characteristic in the recent growth and present structure of Latin American cities is thus the overwhelming proportion of poor quality shelter - substandard "permanent" dwellings in the central city and "temporary" squatter housing on the periphery. This phenomenon has not lent itself to orderly and relatively slow absorption or to equally leisurely expression of it in the physical environment of the city...It has exhibited a stubborn resistance to efforts to halt it...²

On the other hand, significant numbers of planners have come to see these settlements as a response to two basic features which characterize housing in the developing countries: "(1) An extraordinary determination and initiative on the part of the common people to house themselves; and (2) The failure of the public and commercial sectors to meet the popular demand for cheap accommodation and building facilities."³ John Turner has argued that at least in some areas the inputs an individual will make toward his own housing are a function of the "security" he sees in his "housing environment". This security has several components to it, not the least of which is financial: Turner

argues that an individual can construct a home for half the cost of a third party effort - even when the job is identical. When occupation is secure, over a long period, the quality of the dwelling will come to match more precisely the income level of the inhabitant - a fact NOT the case in many young barriadas. Concludes Turner: "The maximum environmental security that a typical low-income family can have in a city with a developing economy is the possession of a well located and salable homesite within a stable, self improving community."⁴

Moreover, there are several types of squatter settlements, indicative of the fact that the value of the dwelling cannot necessarily be measured by the physical quality of the building alone.⁵ For example, studies in Lima have made clear fundamental differences between the barriada, a settlement which develops and over time takes on many characteristics of a lower middle class neighborhood, and the corralon, another type of shanty usually inhabited by very poor rural immigrants, only recently arrived in the city. Unlike the barriada, the corralon will stagnate and decay, becoming a slum in the worst sense.⁶ Despite the very different nature of these two communities, in the early stages of development they appear morphologically identical.

Nora Neilson, who has studied in some detail migration into the barriadas around Lima, found that:

those bound to barriadas marginales were shown to be primarily province-born and passive. Practically all migrants to the peripheral barriadas had resided within the metropolitan area for an extended period and had been substantially urbanized before making their last move to the barriadas marginales. There was little evidence of an ACTIVE migration taking place directly from province to the barriadas marginales.⁷

We can see, then, at least two types of squatter settlements, the first on the periphery of the city housing "old time urbanites" likely to have a steady income, and having some kind of personal stake in the dwelling and neighborhood. The second type, following the corralon, houses recent immigrants, likely to be poor, out of work, and transitory.⁸

* * *

In the seventeenth century, many colonial American cities dealt with the problem of the poor simply by forbidding them to settle within the boundaries of the community. In May, 1636, the selectmen of Boston forbade any inhabitant to entertain a stranger for more than a few weeks without official permission.⁹ Of course, these efforts could not succeed, and soon the growing urban centers found they had to deal with large numbers of poor with inadequate shelter, food, and sanitary conditions.

By the nineteenth century many cities had large areas of shanties which probably looked little different from those found in emerging cities today. In Boston, the grounds around old, well built residences were ripe for squatters. Oscar Handlin reported that:

to correct the oversight of the first builders who had failed to exhaust the ultimate inch, their most perspicacious successors squeezed

house within house exploiting every last iota of space. This resulted in so tangled a swarm that the compilers of the first Boston atlas gave up the attempt to map such areas, simply dismissing them as "full of shanties and sheds"¹⁰

Those few researchers who have noted the existence of shanties often implicitly lump them in the same functional category with the more common "down town" slums. David Ward, for example, noted that housing shortages and the dispersed nature of urban employment before the development of rapid transit placed the poor in just about every area of the city. Said Ward: "The largest single immigrant concentrations were in central locations, but many also settled in 'shanty-towns' beyond the physical limits of the city."¹¹ Robert Ernst, in an excellent volume on New York's immigrants gives the squatters more time than most, yet dismisses any distinctive function in two sentences:

Whether in shanty town or in the commercial districts, whether along the waterfront or in the Five Points, immigrant settlers drew to their areas others having the same nationality, language, religion, or race. Once a nucleus was established toward which later arrivals were attracted, the cohesive bond resulting from consciousness of similarity tended to replace the magnetic forces of cheap shelter and ready employment.¹²

Even newspaper reports of the time, supposedly first hand objective accounts, were often highly suspect. In searching through twenty-five years of New York Times materials, it soon became obvious that many writers had at least one axe to grind, and in many cases it proved difficult to sort reality from tirade.

It is difficult to estimate how many people lived in New York's shanties just after the Civil War, however figures most often quoted indicate that 20,000 might be a conservative guess. There is no doubt that shanties were not limited to peripheral areas of Manhattan. As late as 1880 the Times noted:

Some of them [shanties] are in places where they would never be suspected and some are so hemmed in and hidden by tall buildings that they can hardly be found. Some are just in the rear of elegant brown stone houses; some rub against the edges of sparkling Fifth Avenue...all over the upper part of the city they are spread, these villages of tottering board shanties.¹³

There were large squatter settlements on the East Side above Thirty-ninth Street, as well as along the Hudson. The upper reaches of Third Avenue enjoyed no little fame as the heart of squatterdom, a place "proper" New Yorkers avoided at all costs. In fact, shanties arose wherever there was vacant land for several families, or so it seemed.

Many, but not all, reports suggest that those living in the up-town shanties were not new to New York:

The squatters of New York....are not newly arrived immigrants, but old residents of the city, who have, experienced misfortunes in business which have placed them in a thoroughly impoverished condition

or who prefer dwelling rent free...¹⁴

The other side of the coin was presented with some color in this Times report:

The mother is big and brown, and full of good nature, like most Irishwomen. She is wearing, no doubt, the same clothes she used to wear when she dug peat, to wit; bare head and bare feet, a loose sack, and a short heavy petticoat in lieu of a shirt... "I'm an Irish woman myself. We thought we was coming to a free country when we came to Ameriky; but it's a fine free country, this is, where honest folks can't build a little house to cover their heads on an old rock like this without having the very ground blown away from under them."¹⁵

Squatters suffered terribly when epidemics hit the city, and the Health Department was under constant pressure to drive the residents out. During the cholera epidemic of 1866, the Health Department reported that "it was more fatal and more persistent in a shanty village on the rocky ridge west of Central Park and between 64th Street and Eightieth Street than in any other cholera field within the limits of the metropolitan district."¹⁶ Yet, other reports indicated that individuals were no worse off in shanties than they would have been in tenement housing:

Experience shows that the health of the "shanty population" compares favorably with that of those living in the lower class of tenement-houses to which they would naturally gravitate if driven from the shanties. It has, therefore, been customary to confine the efforts of the Sanitary Bureau to such personal influence as the Inspector could bring to bear on the occupants of the shanties, who are mostly irresponsible "squatters", trusting to the city's growth to cure the evil.¹⁷

Despite the adoption of many "official" resolutions declaring the intention of the Board of Health to remove many of the settlements, the few raids the city did mount were unsuccessful, and the shanties remained.

There is no doubt that many squatters had a fairly steady and reliable source of income, although the degree to which this income was dependent upon urban activities varied from area to area (probably many West Side settlements were somewhat less dependent upon the city than their counterparts across town¹⁸). Many printed accounts of economic life in the shanties are down-right suspect, however:

Wait here till evening comes and see the young workingmen coming home; you will see more than one spruce fellow quite as well dressed as you or I, with a watch chain on his vest and money in his pocket.¹⁹

Any Third Avenue traveler, on the uptown line, will point out as fine an improved property as in the city - all the earnings of a squatter dispossessed, only a few months ago from a great pasturage on the rocks adjoining. And this is but one of the hundreds, or of thousands, who have grown rich on the exempt system.²⁰

Probably more accurate were reports suggesting that large numbers of men from the shanties worked for street contractors, or in some other manual field.²¹ In most families, wives and older children supplemented income however they could: raising poultry or taking in washing were common.

What emerges from these glimpses into New York Squatterdom is the viability of this settlement alternative. There was a fair degree of permanence possible in any given "village", and sometimes squatters found the law on their side. For example, the Times documents several suits designed to remove squatters from certain parcels; perhaps they achieved notoriety because they were not successful, but they were not unusual. In one such suit, the court rejected the motion made by Patrick Cassidy to evict squatters on his land because he had obtained their signatures on a lease "fraudulently...they being ignorant and not able to read... were not aware that the paper contained a stipulation to pay such..."²²

Moreover, it was generally acknowledged that an individual living in a shanty was no worse off than he would be in a lower class tenement. To quote yet again from the Times, "that the interior of a squatter's hut is quite as comfortable as a room in a crowded tenement will not be disputed."²³ While it is not possible to claim any real degree of definitiveness on the basis of information presented here, it nevertheless seems quite possible that New York's shanties, and perhaps those in other cities, had much in common with present day barriadas described by Turner.

What, then, are some of the broad questions which demand, at first, detailed empirical investigation? Obviously, the most basic need is for a working definition of "shanty" - one broad enough to allow for the possibility of functional differentiation within the general type. Then, there are countless locational and social questions to be answered. Where were these shanties? To what extent did they permeate more established districts, and once there, how long could they remain? If there were indeed different types of shanties, was there then a regular spatial arrangement observable across several cities? Where did the squatters themselves come from? Where did they work, and what did they do? What kind of geographic and social mobility existed within these settlements? How did these areas develop through time?

As historical geographers will note, anyone attempting to gather sufficient data may face serious methodological problems (the source most urban historians take for granted - directories, manuscript censuses - might be of little use when working in squatter districts); yet the potential is great for this seems an area completely unexplored.

FOOTNOTES

1. Blake McKelvey, The Urbanization of America 1860-1915 (New Brunswick, New Jersey, 1963), p. 77.
2. Glenn H. Beyer, "Resume," in Glenn H. Beyer, ed., The Urban Explosion in Latin America (Ithaca, New York, 1967), pp. 311-312.
3. John C. Turner and Rolf Goetze, "Environmental Security and Housing Input," Ekistics, 23:135 (February, 1967), p. 123.
4. Ibid., p. 126.
5. In fact, notes Turner, "the forms of settlement which are most economic (in the input/output sense) are often those labelled as slums or squatter settlements." John Turner, "Uncontrolled Urban Settlement: Problems and Policies," Ekistics, 23:135 (November, 1967), p. 121.
6. John Turner, "Lima's Barriadas and Corralones: Suburbs Versus Slums," Ekistics, 19:112 (March, 1965), pp. 152-155.
7. Nora G. Neilson, "Bound for the Barriadas Marginales: A Study of Migrations to the Peripheral Squatter Settlements of Lima, Peru," unpublished Masters thesis, Department of Geography, Clark University, (1970) p. 112.
8. Not everyone recognizes such a difference. See, for example, Arnold Toynbee, Cities on the Move (New York & London, 1970), p. 208.
9. Carl Bridenbaugh, Cities in the Wilderness (New York, 1938), p. 79.
10. Oscar Handlin, Boston's Immigrants (New York, 1959), pp. 105-106.
11. David Ward, Cities and Immigrants, A Geography of Change in Nineteenth Century America (New York, 1971), p. 120.
12. Robert Ernst, Immigrant Life in New York City, 1825-1863 (Port Washington, New York, 1949), p. 40.
13. The New York Times, "Local Intelligence; Our Squatter Population, Who They Are And Where They Come From - A Squatter Settlement - The Manners And Habits Of Squatters," Monday, July 15, 1867, p. 8, col. 3.
14. The New York Times, "A Visit to Shantytown; Among the Squatters in Forty Third Street; A Quaint Little Village Transplanted From Ireland and Set on a Tall Rock....," Sunday, July 11, 1880, p. 5, col. 3.
15. The New York Times, Sunday, July 11, 1880, p. 5, col. 3.
16. The New York Times, "The Shanties," Editorial, April 26, 1885, p. 8, col. 3.
17. The New York Times, "Getting Rid of the Squatters: War Declared on Them by the Health Department," November 10, 1880, p. 8, col. 3. Reporting on

a Health Board meeting, the Times continued: "Dr. Day says that complaints are often made against shanty districts by citizens who have built fine houses near them, and whose property is depreciated by their presence.... Dr. Day recommended that the Board of Health declare these shanties a public nuisance and order their immediate removal."

18. There are numerous accounts suggesting more "agricultural" activities took place here than along Third Avenue, for instance. The following report is indicative of those commenting upon the relative inaccessibility of the district. "The large tract of land between the river and Eighth Avenue, and covered by shanties, is held by owners who have derived a small ground rent from the dwellers in these shanties, but who have not been able to sell because of the inaccessibility of the district..." from The New York Times, "Real Estate and Building, Increasing Activity in Both Branches of Business," Monday, October 6, 1879, p. 2, col. 1. The Times reported West Side shanty dwellers "cultivate a small piece of ground and raise potatoes, cabbage, and Indian corn...and have...geese, hens, goats, and pigs...these were sometimes communal, owned by the village." The New York Times, July 15, 1867, p. 8, col. 3.
19. The New York Times, Sunday, July 11, 1880, p. 5, col. 3.
20. The New York Times, "The Squatter Population of New York City," Editorial, November 25, 1864, p. 4, col. 3.
21. See Robert Ernst, Immigrant Life in New York City, pp. 40-41. The New York Times reported, "As a general thing the squatter has a wife and children whom he supports by tendering his services to a street-opening contractor, and obtaining work directly in the vicinity of his shanty." The New York Times, July 15, 1867, p. 8, col. 3.
22. The New York Times, "Suit to Eject Occupants of Shanties," October 13, 1875, p. 5, col. 1.
23. The New York Times, July 15, 1867, p. 8, col. 3.

"THE EFFECT OF NEIGHBORHOOD RACIAL CHANGE ON SOCIAL SPACE AND ECONOMIC INTERACTION: MATTAPAN, BOSTON, 1960-1972"

by

Kenneth J. Gelman

Introduction

In Boston proper, Blue Hill Avenue extends from the Milton line to Dudley Street. Ah, what do they know, the map makers? Blue Hill Avenue stretches from the Don and the Volga and the Vistula to the Mississippi. Once, it was a world people with the Yiddish and their offspring. Today, it is more Mississippi than Minsk.

--Mark Mirsky¹

At a time when the plight of the American city engages so much of our attention, when the Jews are abandoning the inner city for the suburbs at an increasing rate, it would seem particularly appropriate to analyze the spatial relationship of the Jew to the American city. For the Jews, more than any other ethnic group, have been among America's most enthusiastic city-dwellers, having regarded the urban environment not as a problem or a source of pain,² but as an opportunity for work or a place of pleasure.³ For this reason, it is especially disturbing to witness the spatial dispersion of Jewish enclaves within the outer city⁴ and the abandonment of the once-vibrant economic functions which thrived along its major arteries.

This study addresses itself to the ramifications of the meeting of two hostile groups in a contiguous urban residential setting. Through the methodological framework of social space analysis, an attempt will be made to examine the effects which the incursion of a new group (Blacks) has had on the activity patterns of the once-dominant group (Jews). The hypothesized truncated activity orbits which result should provide insight to the typical behavior of that original group when any two hostile groups meet in such a setting. It is possible that the Jews' spatial movement as a reaction to black incursion will have been similar to any other white group's reaction; however, most frequently black movement has only been permitted, encouraged or tolerated toward Jewish areas.

Theoretical Background

Social area and social space analyses provide the basic framework for the research design of this study;⁵ by and large, geographers have used the constructs of territoriality for normative models, defining only objective social space. Evolving from the ecological "Chicago School" of Park, et.al.⁶, "social space" has come to denote a unit or group of units (usually census tracts) which display similar socio-economic characteristics.⁷ This aspect of social space theory was subsequently adopted by geographers in factorial ecology studies.⁸ Keller elaborates on an important shortcoming of this procedure, in many cases, the resident population of these "areas" do not

consciously consider themselves to be members of those larger "spaces" derived from the factor analyses. "People do not identify subareas by name of distinct boundaries...People do, however, identify by name and boundaries fairly small subsections of their areas, often including no more than a street. These may more properly comprise neighborhoods as the people see them."⁹ Thus, urban residents, as a whole, appear to be merely transplanted villagers; they are vague or uninformed about boundaries either officially established or geographically obvious to outsiders. They see and know only the smallest portion of the area near them.

By analyzing social activity patterns ("action spaces" or "activity orbits") in the context of territoriality, one can clearly approach the concept of subjective social space as a merging of the ecological and behavioral schools of thought. Suttles has outlined the process in which various ethnic groups lay claim to space, defend it, and order it in a strict, segmented, ecological manner.¹⁰ In the context of studying Jewish groups in the city, the point that Sklare¹¹ made, emphasizing the urbane quality of Jews as opposed to the Italian's "villager" existence, strengthens the need to examine activity spaces for a good indicator of neighborhood affinity. Boal, after all, found in Belfast that groups living in spatial proximity to each other do not necessarily have viable social interaction. Furthermore, he found marked activity segregation away from what became a physical divide. Activity orbits were truncated out from the center of the area toward economic functions that specifically catered to the religious group in question.¹² It thus appears most logical to delimit "natural neighborhoods" on the basis of the extent of personal relations (i.e. activity orbits) rather than on gross census data.

More recent attempts by geographers at developing normative models to explain neighborhood change and migration have seemingly had only heuristic value. Their usage for prediction seems questionable. Morrill¹³ and, more recently, Rose¹⁴ have developed simulation models patterned after Hagerstrand's Monte-Carlo diffusion technique to portray the growth and spread of black ghettos through cities. The Morrill model might best be described as an internal mobility model. The probability of a potential mover settling in any block is a function of the distance between the block of origin and potential destination. Thus, the probability surface is predicted upon a simple gravity concept (distance-decay). The Rose model is oriented more to the housing market; it emphasizes changing ghetto form, not specific individual moves. An example of the doubtful predictive value of such a model is Rose's simulated pattern of ghetto expansion for Boston.¹⁵ Published in 1969, it predicted the shape Boston's black ghetto would take in 1970, only a year later. He grossly underestimated the racial composition of the southeastern portion of his study area: a neighborhood just to the north of Mattapan. The model predicted that this area would be classified either a zone of transition or "non-ghetto" (in either case, under 40% black). In fact, in 1970, the two census tracts which encompassed his study area were 69 and 73 per cent black!

In the much-sought-after quest for clear and more applicable laws and theory, my present stance is an empirico-deductive one. Previous attempts at initial generalization have invariably skimmed over a large portion of individual irregularities. The stage at which generalization should be made is the

final one; my proposal is hereafter posited as being one of initial empirical cataloguing of the patterns of temporal behavioral change. This can serve as a model for the process which occurs in similar neighborhoods in similar cities.

An Empirical Illustration: Mattapan

Mattapan, a small community located seven miles south of downtown Boston, is dwarfed by larger Dorchester and Hyde Park. The notoriety it gained was from its large concentration of Boston's Jews and the concomitant retail establishments lining its main boulevard, Blue Hill Avenue. The area was extensively developed in the last quarter of the 19th Century; hundreds of triple-deckers, duplexes and single-family residences were built to accommodate the large influx of Jews moving in from older sections of Boston.¹⁶ The number of Jews in Mattapan peaked during the Thirties.

Although blacks began moving into the northern areas of Mattapan (closest to Roxbury) before 1960, they did not comprise a significant number in central Mattapan until after 1965. The BBURG loan program¹⁷ and a burgeoning population in Roxbury were two important reasons accounting for the expansion into Mattapan. In 1960, for example, the central section of Mattapan had 9204 residents, only 10 of them black. In 1970 the breakdown was 4736 whites, 4539 blacks. Since then the area has become predominantly black.¹⁸

The decade between 1960 and 1970 also witnessed a marked decrease in the fitness of housing. Mattapan experienced the greatest increase in the percentage of overcrowded housing units in this period in Boston: 67.6%¹⁹; 12% of all the housing was rated as being "dilapidated" or "deteriorating". The pride of the Jewish community, Lewenberg Junior High School had rapidly deteriorated in quality; in 1969, only 9% of the Jewish residents rated the schools in the area as being "very good", as opposed to 68% who rated them as such in 1959.²⁰

The number of services available to Jewish residents had also decreased. Synagogues, once numbering about a dozen,²¹ have now been reduced to two. One is located in the northern sector; it has been gutted often and is on the verge of closing. The other former synagogue structures have been absorbed by the black community (transformed to churches, school annexes or recreation centers, for example) or have been leveled.²²

Approximately one-third of the stores along Blue Hill Avenue that were Jewish-owned in 1960 are still operated by their original owners today. Of the stores that are still open, the majority (6 of 9) are kosher butchers. These butchers, instead of following their customers by moving to the suburbs, have stretched their activity orbits out to them (via delivery). Therefore, the majority of their clientele do not still live in this immediate neighborhood. The type of store that closed was, logically, the "mom and pop" delicatessen, candy store or food shop that could not, of course, attract its former customers to return to Mattapan for these low-order goods; they had to move themselves.

In other words, structurally and economically, Mattapan was a community

changing quickly which lost all the services which the Jewish population had come to expect. When queried in 1969, 62% of Mattapan's remaining Jews stated that they wanted to move from their present home within two years.²³ The ecological setting for Mattapan's structural change has been provided; the research design to follow will attempt to prove the stated hypothesis concerning the effect of such a rapid changeover in population and services on the activity patterns of the remnant population.

Research Design And Methodology

In examining the activity orbits of the remaining residents, four types of trip destinations will be used as examples of behavior patterns: 1) Religious attendance at synagogue is a very important aspect of the Jew's life. A few general alterations in the activity patterns concerning synagogue attendance can be expected. Because there has been a decrease in the availability in which the synagogue operates (the two Mattapan synagogues are now open only two hours per day for the morning and evening services), its importance as a central part in the community life of Mattapan's Jews has necessarily decreased. As a corollary, the frequency of attendance at synagogue in general should have decreased since the number in the area did likewise. Today, either the residents will have to travel out from Mattapan to attend services or will not go at all. This will be in sharp contrast to the past patterns when weekly attendance at the synagogue on one's block was the rule. These patterns will be most apparent today in areas of high black population; that is, the closing of synagogues and a decreased rate in overall attendance will be marked in those areas.

2) Social interaction--visiting friends and relatives (The hypotheses which are to be tested are as follows):

It will be assumed that since the majority of friends and relatives that Jews do visit are also Jews, at one time, probably as late as 1960, most of these friends and relatives did also live in Mattapan. Therefore, it is an activity upon which change as a result of the black incursion can be tested.

The number of visits to friends and relatives within the community should have declined because the absolute numbers of these people in the area have also declined. The subjects probably do not visit as many friends as often as they did because these friends now live farther away. They, most likely, still visit their relatives, but the average distance per visit will have increased.

Since the 1960 black increase, an activity "divide", similar to the one discovered by Boal²⁴ has developed in Mattapan. Today, there is very little usage by the Jews of services in the northern half of Mattapan--once the heart of the Jewish community. The blacks and Jews live in spatial proximity but their activity patterns are markedly segregated in opposite directions.

3) Service interaction--This activity orbit truncation is enforced further with an examination of travel patterns to stores for grocery shopping. There has been a decrease in the number of stores catering to the Jewish community because the number of Jewish residents has declined. Similarly to the above patterns, the largest number of white-owned stores to close have been those located in areas which are predominantly black.

Now, the white-owned stores which Jews do use are located in South Mattapan--Mattapan Square. But to have choice goods, Jews will have to use the large markets near Mattapan Square or the shopping centers peripheral to the region: south to Milton or west to Hyde Park. These stores cater to, not Jews specifically, but whites in general. The former pattern of multiple-trip shopping (to butcher, baker, fruit market, fish man, etc.) has been replaced by the one-stop super market. Thus, the urban economic base familiar to Jews in Mattapan has been erased; they are now, in fact, adopting (possibly against their will) the traits of the suburban shopper.

Sample Population

For this sample to be used for later statistical inference a population size of about 30 Jewish people who either live now in or close to Mattapan and also once lived in Mattapan in 1960 was necessitated. Familiarity with the area now and over the past decade were the traits deemed most important. Secondly, due to the time constraints, it was hoped that the interviewing could be completed within two or three visits to Mattapan.

The Community Center operated by the Combined Jewish Philanthropies of Boston, located on Blue Hill Avenue fulfilled these constraints as a source for my sample. Since door-to-door interviewing was impractical (the Jews remaining in the area are especially fearful of household visitors), a common meeting place was viewed as an acceptable solution to the problem. This center is a place where elderly whites in the area can come during the day (4 days a week) to socialize, partake of low-cost lunches or free refreshments, take advantage of free medical advice, or simply relax.²⁵

An important factor is that today a significant proportion of the users of the center do not reside in Mattapan (see Table 1). In fact, many of the subjects had moved as many as 5 times in the past 10 years, generally remaining one step ahead of the wave of black advance into Mattapan. The interviews at the center were conducted randomly, given to 15 males and 15 females: they average 71.9 years of age. As noted in Table 2, although only 58% of these people in the sample now live in Mattapan, 100% of the sample did so in 1960.

TABLE 1
ORIGIN OF CJP CENTER VISITORS:

Mattapan	33%
Hyde Park	28
Dorchester	15
Milton	11
Roslindale	8
Roxbury	2
West Roxbury	1
Others	2

Note: represents the percentage of visitors in one week to the center from each area out of a total sample of 219.

TABLE 2
ORIGIN OF INTERVIEWEES IN SAMPLE

Present Residence	1960 Residence
33% Central Mattapan	92% North and Central Mattapan
25% South Mattapan	8% South Mattapan
17% Milton	
8% Roslindale	
8% Ashmont (S. Dorchester)	
7% Randolph	
2% Others	

Source: interviews at CJP Center, April 1972.

The purpose of this paper is to examine differences in activity patterns across a definite time span. Therefore, a primary task is to eliminate as many extraneous variables as possible. Old age (i.e. poor health) as a factor in the altering of activity patterns can be eliminated from the discussion since the people that use the center are still apparently mobile enough to travel.²⁶ The remaining Mattapan Jews don't use the center because they are either still active in business or they are too ill to travel. According to center officials, the latter group is the only one remaining in Mattapan never to visit the center; the former group was wealthy and mobile enough to move long ago.

Another factor that had to be explained was mobility. In order to correlate the black incursion with an altering of activity patterns, it must be demonstrated that increased mobility (i.e., access to good means of transport) was not an important factor in the truncating of shopping or visiting destination. In fact, when percentage car ownership for groups within the sample was correlated with distance traveled in 1972 for grocery shopping, for example, the 'r' value was quite low (+0.26). In 1960, although a similar percentage of the sample (28 v. 31) owned cars as in 1972, this factor was meaningless since everyone shopped in Mattapan, within a mile of their homes. Furthermore, the only two subjects who shopped in downtown Boston got there via mass transit. In other words, access to improved transport innovation would have no causal effect in altering activity orbits; also, the same transport systems were present in 1960 as in 1972--accessibility was similarly feasible to any area of the SMSA.

Interview

Confident that the research design was solid enough to have accounted for most of the extraneous variables, an interview was composed with questions designed to test the above-stated hypothesis. Used as a guide to elicit easy rapport with the subjects, four topics were specifically examined: trips to synagogue and grocery; visits to friends and relatives. Two others simply provided peripheral information. The question concerning location of medical

facilities indicated that a majority of people (73%) had always been going to downtown Boston hospitals or physicians for medical care; therefore, any alterations within Mattapan would not affect such an external pattern. When asked to bound Mattapan as they know it, its residents could only conceptualize the whole in terms of that portion with which they now interacted.²⁷ These people do not view a community spatially as having cartesian bounds, but only as a set of points--nodes--with which they can interact for "convenience".²⁸

RESULTS

Figures 1 through 4, as well as Table 3, summarize the change in travel patterns from 1960 to 1972 for the Mattapan Jews:

TABLE 3
SUMMARY CHART OF CHANGE IN ACTIVITY ORBITS

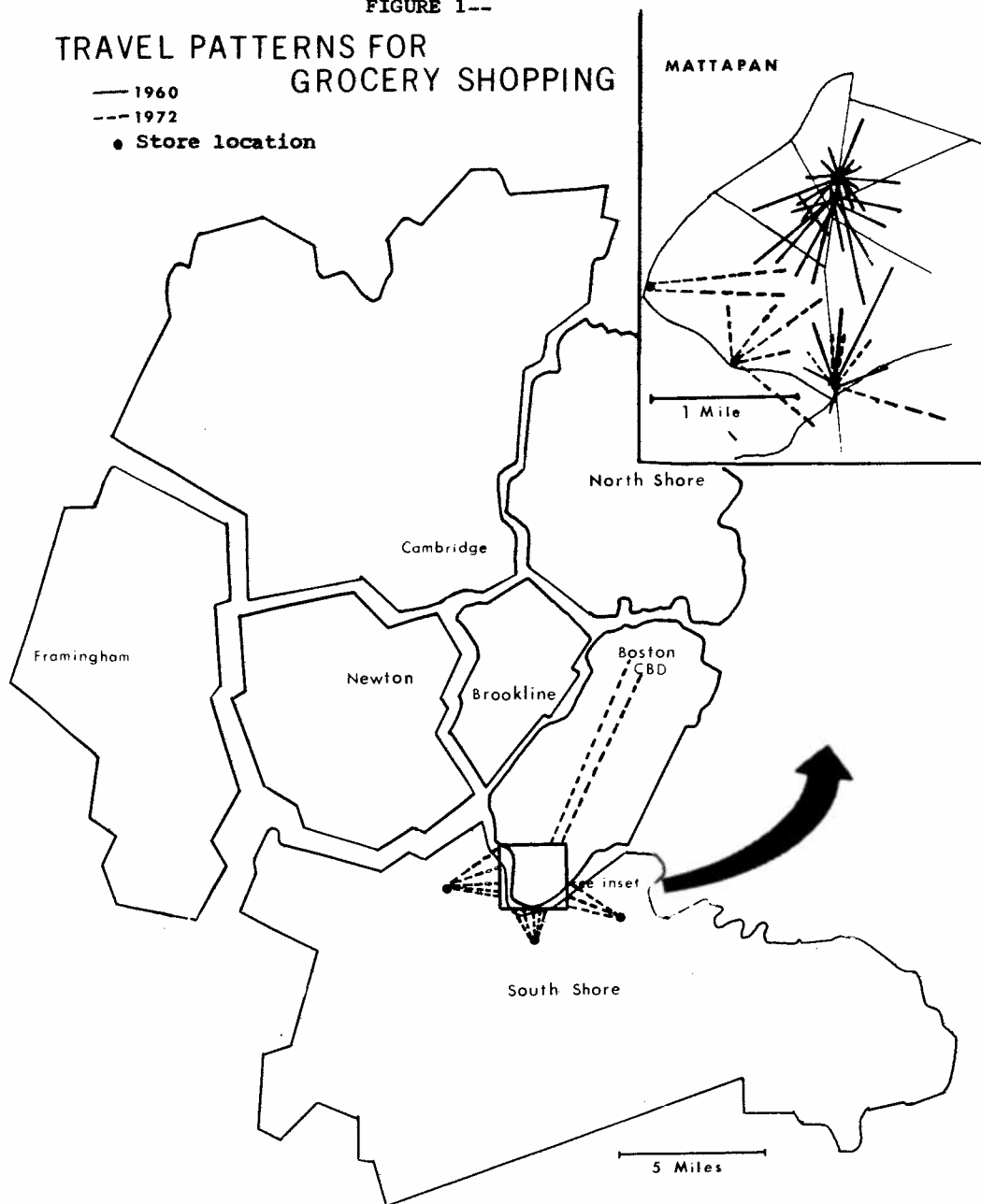
Trip purpose	# of trips (f)	mean distance (x) miles	standard deviation
Grocery Shopping			
1960	30	0.44	0.11
1972	27	1.80	1.25
Synagogue			
1960	30	0.45	0.29
1972	16	3.40	2.30
Visit Friends			
1960	30	0.40	0.27
1972	19	3.35	3.08
Visit Relatives			
1960	30	0.94	0.36
1972	28	5.98	3.82

1) Grocery Shopping (see Figure 1)--In 1960, all the shopping was done within the Mattapan area, 80% of it at the North Mattapan speciality stores along Blue Hill Avenue, the remainder at Mattapan Square.²⁹ In 1972, no shopping is done in North Mattapan; travel is primarily to the newer shopping center to the south: either along Mattapan's southern edge or in the surrounding suburbs.

2) Synagogue Attendance (see Figure 2)--All the subjects attended synagogue in 1960, all within Mattapan and 70% of this total went to synagogue in North Mattapan. Today, the number of persons attending services has decreased by nearly 50%. Only 3 persons still attend the one functioning synagogue in Mattapan. Others go to outlying synagogues, the majority to Milton on the south border. A few people take advantage of the CJP busing programs to synagogues in Newton and Brookline.

FIGURE 1--
TRAVEL PATTERNS FOR
GROCERY SHOPPING

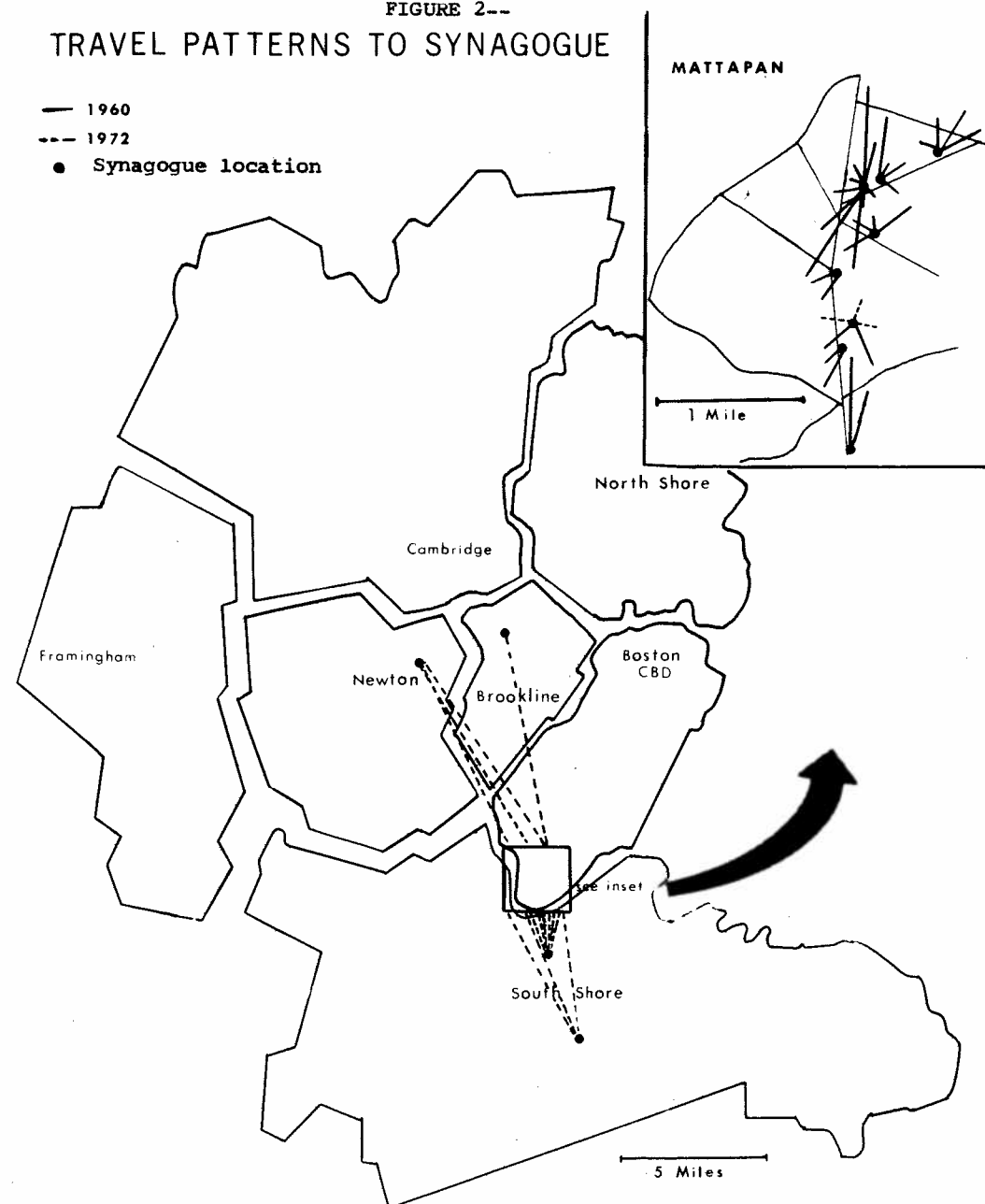
— 1960
--- 1972
● Store location



GENERALIZED MAP OF THE BOSTON SMSA

FIGURE 2--
TRAVEL PATTERNS TO SYNAGOGUE

— 1960
--- 1972
● Synagogue location



GENERALIZED MAP OF THE BOSTON SMSA

3) Visiting Friends (see Figure 3)--About 80% of the friends of subjects visited lived in Mattapan themselves in 1960. Friends lived throughout the Mattapan area at this time. By 1972, however, only 4 of 19 friends still lived in Mattapan; all of these 4 lived in South Mattapan. The friends who lived outside Mattapan were located primarily to the north (North Shore suburbs and Brookline) or immediately to the south and west of Mattapan. The total number of friends visited had dropped by 33% since 1960.

4) Visiting Relatives (see Figure 4)--Similar to friends, 80% of the relatives visited in 1960 also lived in Mattapan; the pattern of relatives visited within Mattapan was likewise a dispersed one. A marked difference occurs by 1972. None of these relatives are still living in Mattapan; they have moved out in a stellar pattern, primarily to the South Shore suburbs (about two-thirds of the total). It is also interesting to note that these kinship patterns have remained strong regardless of the increased distance now required for a visit. In fact 28 of the 30 relatives visited in 1960 are still visited today even though they have all moved away from Mattapan. All but one of these visitations were exurban; that is, they were made by a city (Mattapan) resident traveling to the suburbs.

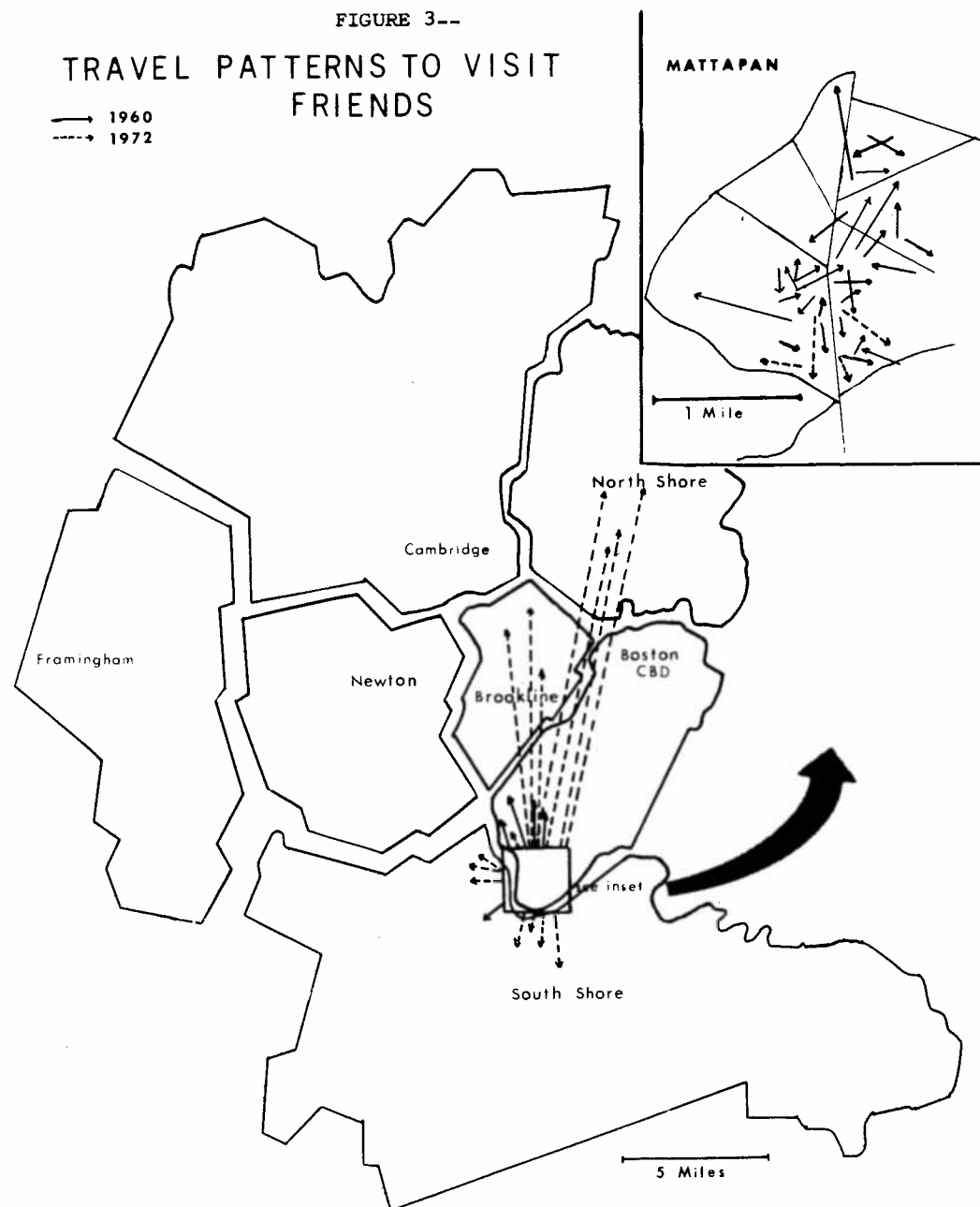
A further glance at Table 3 reiterates the fact of truncated and dispersed patterns through time. Note the value of the mean distance traveled and the standard deviation of the distribution. A marked hierarchy, inversely related to the ubiquity of these activities, is evident concerning the \bar{x} and standard deviation statistics for the four patterns. Travel distances and deviations were quite small in 1960; the interaction pattern therefore was compact and the destinations were propinquous to place of residence. In 1972, on the other hand, there is a general increase in both the \bar{x} and the standard deviation of travel patterns as one moves from grocery shopping to synagogue to visiting friends and relatives. In essence, the subjects' destinations have become dispersed away from the old core in Mattapan largely in the direction of the suburbs--but in a rational manner, not travelling any farther than the value of the trip would merit.

Conclusion

We have found, therefore, concurrently with a significant influx of blacks (or any hostility-provoking group) into a predominantly single ethnic-group neighborhood, firstly, a dispersal of that original community in a direction opposite from that which the hostile group is entering. Secondly, and generally affirming my original hypothesis, the activity patterns of these original-group residents have been dispersed. Before the black incursion, the majority of these activity trips which the subjects made terminated in the same community from which they originated; today, no new economic base catering to the Jewish group has emerged in this new area of Mattapan. Furthermore, the friends and kin which these people visit no longer live in proximity to them (see Figure 5 for a generalized model of these patterns).

A hierarchy of dispersion (mean distance traveled) concerning the different types of patterns was also observed. People were willing to travel further for those functions which were more important to them. In the case of these elderly Jews, it was the visiting of relatives. The resultant pattern of dispersal for this perceptually important trip--a "high order" function--is more stellar than

FIGURE 3--
TRAVEL PATTERNS TO VISIT
FRIENDS

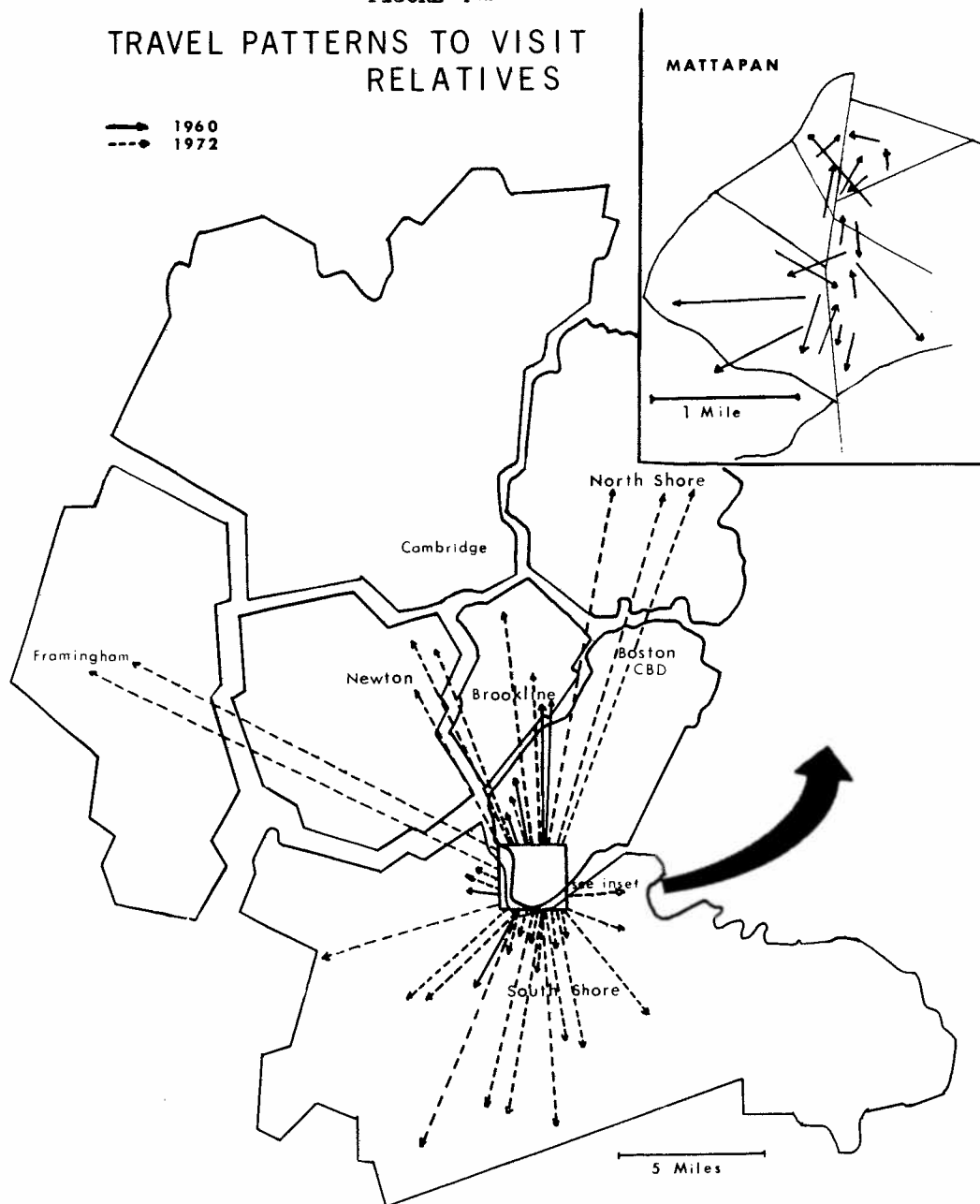


GENERALIZED MAP OF THE BOSTON SMSA

FIGURE 4--

TRAVEL PATTERNS TO VISIT RELATIVES

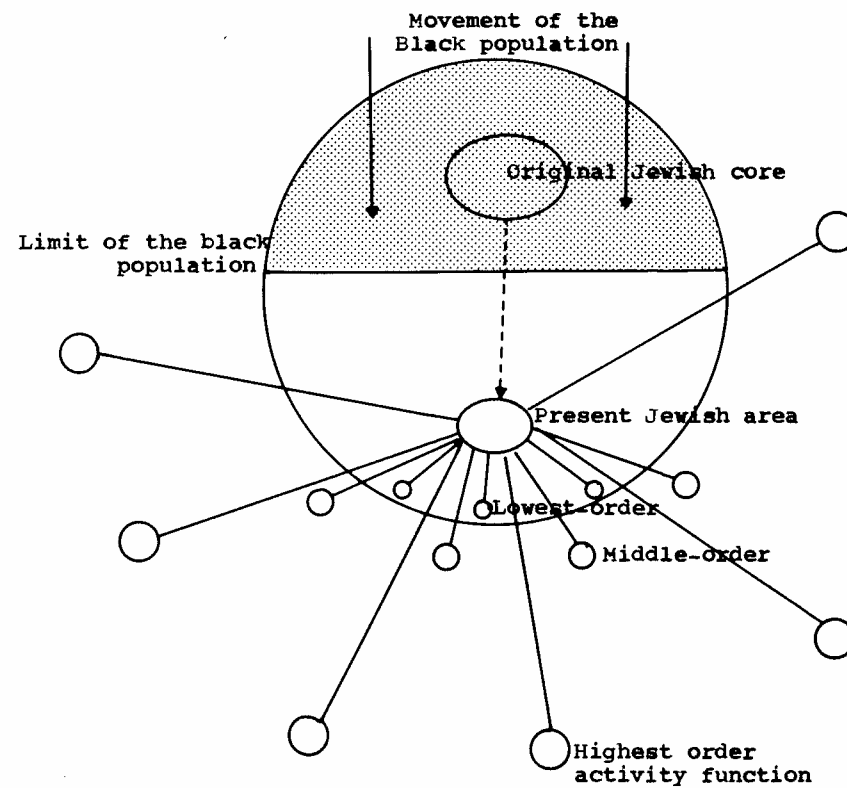
— 1960
- - - 1972



GENERALIZED MAP OF THE BOSTON SMSA

FIGURE 5--

GENERALIZED MODEL: CHANGING ACTIVITY ORBITS



any other. That is, it is influenced the least by the black incursion. Trips are made virtually in every direction from home. The less important trips, for near-ubiquitous goods, "low order" functions, are made to the grocery markets, for example, which are closest to home, but only in the direction antipodal to the black neighborhood. The present hierarchical pattern is illustrated in Figure 5: the larger peripheral circles represent "high-order" functions, the smaller circles represent "middle-order" and then "low-order" functions or trip destinations.

This model (Figure 5) can be generalized to predict the changing shape of personal activity orbits over time as one group's territory becomes usurped by the advance of another. Such a model sounds essentially ecological since the terms 'invasion' and 'succession' referring to the black movement have been implicit throughout. Hesitancy at using these terms to describe the process of black entry into white areas has been documented.³⁰ Admittedly, the term 'invasion' is accurate in describing the Jews' perception of events in Mattapan. On the other hand, the fact that the Jews moved from the original core without any territorial conflict is a factor that may limit or delay the temporal aspects of this model when applied to other white groups.

As Sklare has noted earlier,³¹ Jews are not particularly community-bound; they are urbanites, cosmopolites, rather than villagers. Apparently they will abandon their neighborhood earlier than other white ethnics. It is quite likely, though, that other whites will exhibit the same truncated activity orbits once they themselves have moved.

It is apparent that the socio-economic functions which Mattapan offered its Jews were prime factors in the vibrant life of the community. If the sample had included other than elderly, the patterns probably would have been different, since more options for shopping and visiting would no doubt be present. Yet in most outer city areas, it will be, in fact, just this group of elderly who do remain.

Underlying these conclusions is the dynamic and possibly universal theme which equates upward mobility with outward (from the city center) spatial movement. Is this American quest for open space and larger homes irreconcilable with the fact of vanishing land options near metropolitan areas? Will the outer city be abandoned to decay as the rate of rural in-migrants gradually decreases and white urban emigrants increases? This study has portrayed the manner in which this theme has been replicated by a once-visible group of people in Boston. Unfortunately, their attempts to counteract this dispersion by altering their activity orbits has neither recreated their past pleasure with cosmopolitan life nor has brought them closer to their new, black neighbors.

NOTES

1. Mark Mirsky, "Few Jewish Families Left in Mattapan," Boston Globe, February 7, 1967, p. 16.
2. See: Anselm Strauss, Images of the American City (N.Y.: The Free Press), 1961; and Strauss, The American City (Chicago: Aldine), 1968, for a discussion of the tradition of anti-urban thought among Americans.
3. For an expanded argument see: Marshall Sklare, "Jews, Ethnics and the American City," Commentary, April 1972, pp. 70-77, Vol. 53, Number 4.
4. A phrase which will be used hereafter to describe the stable residential areas that house the working- and middle-class tenant and owner, as distinguished from the inner city or suburbs; from Herbert J. Gans, People and Plans (N.Y.: Basic Books), 1968, f.n. 6, p. 49.
5. For a discussion of the philosophy behind social space and social area analysis see: Anne Buttner, "Social Space in Interdisciplinary perspective," Geographical Review, LIX:3 (July 1969), pp. 417-426.
6. Robert E. Park, E.W. Burgess, R.D. McKenzie, The City (Chicago: University of Chicago Press) 1925.
7. Eshref Shevky and Wendell Bell, Social Area Analysis: Theory, Illustrative Application and Computational Procedures (Stanford, Cal., Stanford Univ. Press, 1955).
8. Brian J.L. Berry and F. Horton, Geographical Perspectives on Urban Systems (Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1970).
9. Suzanne Keller, The Urban Neighborhood (N.Y.: Random House) 1968.
10. Gerard D. Suttles, The Social Order of the Slum (Chicago: Univ. of Chicago Press, 1968).
11. Sklare, op. cit., p. 70.
12. F.W. Boal, "Territoriality on the Shankill-Falls Divide, Belfast," Irish Geographer, Vol. VI:1 (1960), pp. 30-50.
13. Richard L. Morrill, "The Negro Ghetto: Alternatives and Consequences," Geographical Review, July 1965, pp. 225-238.
14. Harold M. Rose, "Social Processes in the City: Race and Urban Residential Choice," Association of American Geographers, Resource Paper No. 6 (Washington, D.C., 1969).
15. Ibid., p. 29.
16. For a detailed discussion of the history of the area see: Pauline Riordan, "A Comparative Study of Three Ethnic Groups in Boston," unpublished M.A. thesis (Worcester, Clark University, 1959).

17. The Boston Globe, April 5, 1972, "The BEURG Line in Mattapan," p. 39; a report on the consortium of Boston financial institutions, who in their previous loans to blacks, limited black moves out from Roxbury to only the Jewish neighborhoods in Mattapan.
18. The latest figures for the area, which seem to change every day, are 2500 whites and 7500 blacks, according to Mary Berger, director of the Mattapan Little City Hall.
19. "Analysis of Census Information: Occupied Units by Persons per Room, 1950-1970," Boston Redevelopment Authority, Planning Department, Advanced Planning Division, Report #2, September 1971, p. 40.
20. How the People See Their City: Boston 1969 (Cambridge: MIT-Harvard Joint Center for Urban Studies, MIT Press, 1970).
21. The exact number is not certain since private homes also doubled as locations for religious services.
22. See Suttles, op. cit., for a discussion of similar patterns of synagogue "transformation" in Chicago.
23. How the People See Their City, op. cit., p. 54.
24. F.W. Boal, op. cit.
25. Most of the visitors to the center are elderly Jews; in fact, over 90% of the Jews still living in Mattapan are over 65 years of age.
26. 31% of the interviewees own and use a car; 15% have access to a car (operated by a friend or relative); 15% use a form of mass transit; 8% use private taxicabs; 31% only walk to get around within Boston.
27. For example, when asked to bound Mattapan, 83% of the subjects responded that Mattapan is: "the Square" or "Blue Hill Avenue"; they did not perceptualize any specific boundaries.
28. This reinforces Sklare's thesis that Jews are "cosmopolites" and not "villagers". For a discussion of the manner in which "village-sense" territoriality manifests itself in the urban environment see: Richard Gambino, "20 Million Italian-Americans Can't be Wrong," New York Times Magazine, April 30, 1972, p. 20+.
29. In fact, 60% of these shoppers at Blue Hill stores used the same two stores for their groceries and meats, Prime Market and Rosenberg Bros., respectively, both of which are no longer in Mattapan.
30. Harold M. Rose, "The Case of the Negro Ghetto," Annals of the Association of American Geographers, Vol. 60, No. 1, 1970, pp. 1-5.
31. Sklare, op. cit.

UNFOLDING A MENTAL MAP*

by

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My globe goes gaddy at geography giggle pending
which time I was looking of my shoe all through
Arabia.

--Finnegans Wake

The way in which people perceive the world is receiving increased attention in the social sciences, to better understand differences between observed and predicted behavior, to understand how people store information, to relate environmental evaluations to behavior, and to determine space preferences.¹ The interests of a number of geographic "schools" fall within this broad area: the geosophists, interested in historical attitudes toward the American West, the hazard perception work on flood-plains and drought, and the work on mental maps.² Of primary interest in this paper is the latter structural school, which attempts to infer the structure, in map form, of the environmental images groups and individuals possess.

Mental Maps

Kevin Lynch³ provided the impetus for much subsequent work when he published his public images, or sketch maps, of Boston, Jersey City, and Los Angeles. Lynch asked people in each city to draw maps of their city and developed a procedure for compositing the individual maps into a single collective map for each city, based on the frequency with which people drew various features. This approach has been widely used in constructing other turf maps, home ground maps, and public images, and in each case a similar set of problems has been confronted. People differ widely in mapping ability and knowledge and this makes the maps they draw difficult to compare. There is always the decision, multiplied many times, of what was intended by some squiggly line or symbol. Wood⁴ confronted this problem by teaching a group a standard mapping procedure to make drawn maps more consistent and the mappers' experience more comparable. There is also the unsolved geographic problem of how to compare two maps, i.e., how to compare composite maps made at different times by different groups. Unknown effects and distortions due to reaction between interviewees and the interviewer may also occur.

Gould, in his studies,⁵ obtained what he termed mental maps by analyzing the conscious preference responses from groups of students for different parts of England and the United States, without having the students actually draw maps. This avoids some of the problems associated with the Lynch approach, but introduces others. The term "mental map" is a conceptual device to aid the investigator, not necessarily implying that an atlas map or even an integrated image exists in a person's head, but it requires that an appropriate or salient type of preference be asked for, if the purpose of the study is to

be achieved. Gould composites the individual preference responses he obtains by relying on principal components analysis to uncover dimensions of perception, then obtaining scores on these dimensions that can be displayed using standard isarithmic mapping techniques. This assumes that the collective mental map can be considered as a continuous surface, even when the scores are for discrete areas and must be arbitrarily located within the areas, say at the centers, before mapping. How much of the variance in the original data should be accounted for by a dimension before it is accepted, and how much caution is necessary in using factors derived from an underdetermined matrix (in the Q-mode analysis)? These are statistical questions that are not easily answered, as Gould points out.

This study is concerned with finding an alternative, yet equally persuasive and possibly simpler, means of examining the mental images of groups or individuals whether consciously or unconsciously expressed. At the risk of straining a metaphor, this is an attempt at unfolding a mental map. The problem selected for investigation is James Joyce's mental map of the world, as expressed in his writing.

Geo*joyce*ography

In *Finnegans Wake*, a seventeen-year writing project, James Joyce chose rivers, particularly Dublin's Liffey, as a prominent symbol, with the main characters, Anna Livia Plurabelle and Humphrey Chimpden Earwicker, constantly related to water and water/land relationships.⁶ It is perhaps in the twenty-page section commonly known as "Anna Livia Plurabelle", here designated as ALP to distinguish it from the character, that the efflorescence of this technique is found, although some river allusions can be found throughout *Finnegans Wake*. In ALP, Anna Livia is represented by the Liffey flowing to the sea, with Earwicker as the land. Here Joyce exercised great ingenuity in weaving river names into his work to create an atmosphere and wield a unifying structural device.⁷ There is some evidence that it was also an intellectual game and we know that Joyce went to great lengths to find suitable rivers, using the suggestions of anyone in his circle.⁸ Various estimates of the number of rivers have been published, but the most comprehensive and carefully compiled is Higginson's estimate of over 800.⁹ At what point the search for river names becomes a matter of clairvoyance is not clear, but a convincing case can be made for nearly all the rivers Higginson lists. Because the ALP section was published in four different versions, each one a carefully reworked expansion of the former, the addition of river names as Joyce refined the text can be quantitatively traced. Table I lists how this was done, on a gross scale, with the best known rivers used in the first versions and the lesser known rivers added in later versions. Joyce in fact retained his penchant for adding river names even after the completion of ALP. In 1937, while working with Nino Frank on an Italian translation of ALP, Joyce at times changed the original to add more rivers and preserve the general style rather than exact effects,¹⁰ with similar changes in the French translation.¹¹

Joyce frequently made a single word or phrase of text do multiple duty as a pun, evoking a river by allusion as but one function. Four general types of these allusions can be readily distinguished. The first type has no alteration of the river name in spelling, except for an occasional "s" added to the

end, and accounts for rivers such as the Saale, Nile, and Chattahoochee. Type II also uses the river name in unaltered form, but embeds it in another word, as exemplified by "appleweed" (210.30) for the Tweed of Scotland. Type III shows close association to the actual river name, but differs slightly in spelling or suggests the river by phonetic similarity. This more varied category is well illustrated by "Merrimake" (197.10) for the Merrimack of New England and by "I sonht so" (214.19) for the Isonzo of Italy. Type IV allusions are the most abstruse or ambiguous and require the greatest leap of imagination, sometimes bordering on uncertainty as to whether the river was genuinely intended. There are such allusions as "rrreke" (208.24) for the Arar of France, requiring both imagination and vocalization, or the somewhat far-fetched "buttercatch" (206.33) for the Teresa of the Soviet Union.

For this study, all of the rivers identified by Higginson were considered. Generally there is only one river for each allusion or pun, but some river names appear repeatedly in the world and it is not possible to link the allusion to any specific location. Conversely there are sometimes several allusions to the same river and it is a matter of choice whether, for example, "blood-orange" (208.15) or "oranged" (203.27) better represents the River Orange. Joyce did not restrict his attention to earthly rivers, but included a sprinkling from the mythological antipodes, with "pirryphlickathims" (199.35) to suggest the Pyriphlegethon of Hades and inclusion of the Gihon (213.8) of Paradise. Of the earthly rivers that appear, the major rivers of the world as measured by length are heavily represented, though there are surprising omissions such as the Niger, Indus, and Brahmaputra. Table II is a portion of the master list compiled from Higginson, after deleting redundancies and mythological rivers, showing the river name, river location, page reference in *Finnegans Wake*, page reference in Higginson, and text word or phrase alluding to the river.¹²

Of course several sources of noise or error must be recognized. First, quite possibly Higginson has not found all of the rivers that Joyce intended or he may have added some that Joyce did not intend. The situation is analogous to type I and type II errors in hypothesis testing, in that the more thoroughly a search is made for river names to be sure of missing no possibilities, the greater the chance of including some rivers that Joyce never intended. Second, this author may have made transcription errors in compiling the rivers and countries from Higginson and screening the list. A third problem is the manner in which Joyce collected river names, broadening his considerable personal stock with those gathered from friends, amanuenses, and gazetteers. Last, perhaps rivers were not a representative aspect of Joyce's mental map and by studying these alone a distorted view will result. Only the last of these sources of error is believed to be potentially significant and it will be reconsidered at the end of the analysis; the other three problems are not believed to represent a consistent bias or one of important magnitude.

The Gravity Model

Despite Joyce's deliberate conscious search for river names, it is hypothesized that the basic phenomenon of declining interaction with distance should be found in this body of river allusions, that is, that Joyce's mental map of the world must inevitably be conditioned strongly by the places he was most

familiar with by direct experience and culture. The expectation, then, is that river references will be most numerous for the countries where Joyce lived and worked and which he wrote about, with a regular decline in river references as distance increases from the center of Joyce's life-space.

This selection of a model for examining this hypothesis and extracting a mental map was influenced by experience gained in recent years in the geographic use of the family of gravity models.¹³ The Newtonian gravity model has been considered a model applicable to social physics by analogy, with either direct or surrogate measures of mass and distance used. Wilson¹⁴ shows, however, that the gravity model need not rest on analogy, but can be developed independently by entropy-maximizing methods. The most general form of the gravity model may be considered as

$$I_{ij} = k \cdot M_i^{b_1} \cdot M_j^{b_2} / D_{ij}^{b_3} \quad (1)$$

where I_{ij} is interaction measured between places i and j , k is a constant of proportionality, b_1 , b_2 , and b_3 are exponents, M_i and M_j are masses of places or areas, and D_{ij} is the distance between places i and j . Generally the values for the exponents are empirically determined.

The gravity model suffers from an admitted specification problem, that is, there is no a priori theoretical reason in this case for selecting this model over many others, but there are strong practical reasons for favoring the gravity model. It is susceptible to ready mathematical solution, work has been done to catalog its weaknesses, and it has been demonstrated to be useful in dealing with spatial interaction. We assume that mental maps are the on-going product of interaction with the environment and that examination of this interaction should be possible whenever a large body of responses exists for an individual or group. With appropriate modifications in study design, there seems no reason why either consciously or unconsciously expressed responses could not be used.

Procedure and Results

Several steps were taken at the start of the analysis to test and define some of the operational procedures. A random sample of 50 river names was selected from the 800+ and when plotted by approximate location on an equal-area map they confirmed the general notion of a declining interaction affect. In order to measure distances from a central point, selection of the most representative point in Joyce's life trajectory was necessary. A Weberian weight-polygon analysis was performed to seek the center of the major places Joyce lived -- Dublin, Paris, Trieste, and Zurich -- weighted by the number of years he lived in each place. The resultant point coincided with Paris, so all distances were measured from Paris. The model could then be reformulated from (1) to

$$I_{ij} = k \cdot M_i^{b_1} / D_{ij}^{b_3} \quad (2)$$

because the mass at Paris ($M_i^{b_2}$) was constant and ignored. There remained the

problems of deciding what measure of river mass should be used and what points distance would be measured to, from Paris. Both problems were solved by aggregating or allocating rivers to country-sized units and using the approximate centers of these units as the points at which the river masses were located. When a river flowed through several countries, as the Danube does, it was assigned to the country it was primarily in. If all river mouths could be located this might provide more precisely defined river locations for making distance measurements, just as length of rivers could represent river mass, but the measurement problems seemed to greatly outweigh the increase in accuracy to be expected. Mass was actually considered to be the density of rivers in an area, to correct for disparity in the size of areal units. This still assumed, however, that rivers are approximately equally distributed throughout the world for potential citation by Joyce. The model was rewritten as

$$I_{ij} / M_j^{b_3} = k / D_{ij}^{b_1} \quad (3)$$

This was then rewritten in linear form

$$\log(I_{ij} / M_j^{b_3}) = \log k - b_1 \log D_{ij} \quad (4)$$

so least squares regression techniques could be used to evaluate the overall fit of the model to the data and to estimate the parameters which were not known.

As a first visual approach to Joyce's mental map, a plot was made of the river densities arrayed by distance from Paris. This showed, in general form, a uniform low background level of references for most of the world with a sharp rise in frequency of references over Europe. Details of this European "island" are represented as a cartogram (Fig. 1) of density units, one such density unit equal to 9.0×10^{-5} rivers cited per square mile. The British Isles are greatly distended and magnified in importance, forming the highest portion of a ridge that slopes to the southeast across Europe. Notably enlarged in importance are Switzerland, Belgium, and the Netherlands, while Italy is nearly normal-sized. To the southwest and northeast, away from the axis of the ridge, the countries decrease in size and importance. Joyce was culturally most strongly linked to the British Isles by language and early life in Dublin, but he also knew French, German, and Italian and had fairly long residences as an adult in France, Switzerland, and Italy, so the general trend of the ridge is what might be expected. Rather surprising is the shrinkage of well-watered Scandinavia, for Joyce greatly admired Ibsen as a youth and at one time learned some Dano-Norwegian. Again, cultural affinity would seem to best explain why this gradient to the northeast is steeper than in any other direction, i.e., Joyce never lived in Scandinavia and no Scandinavian language was central to his writing.

In the statistical analysis cultural affinity is strongly linked to distance from Joyce's life trajectory. Figure 2 shows, for the world, how regularly density of river allusions declines with distance from Paris when measured logarithmically, with the regression line added. The residuals, or

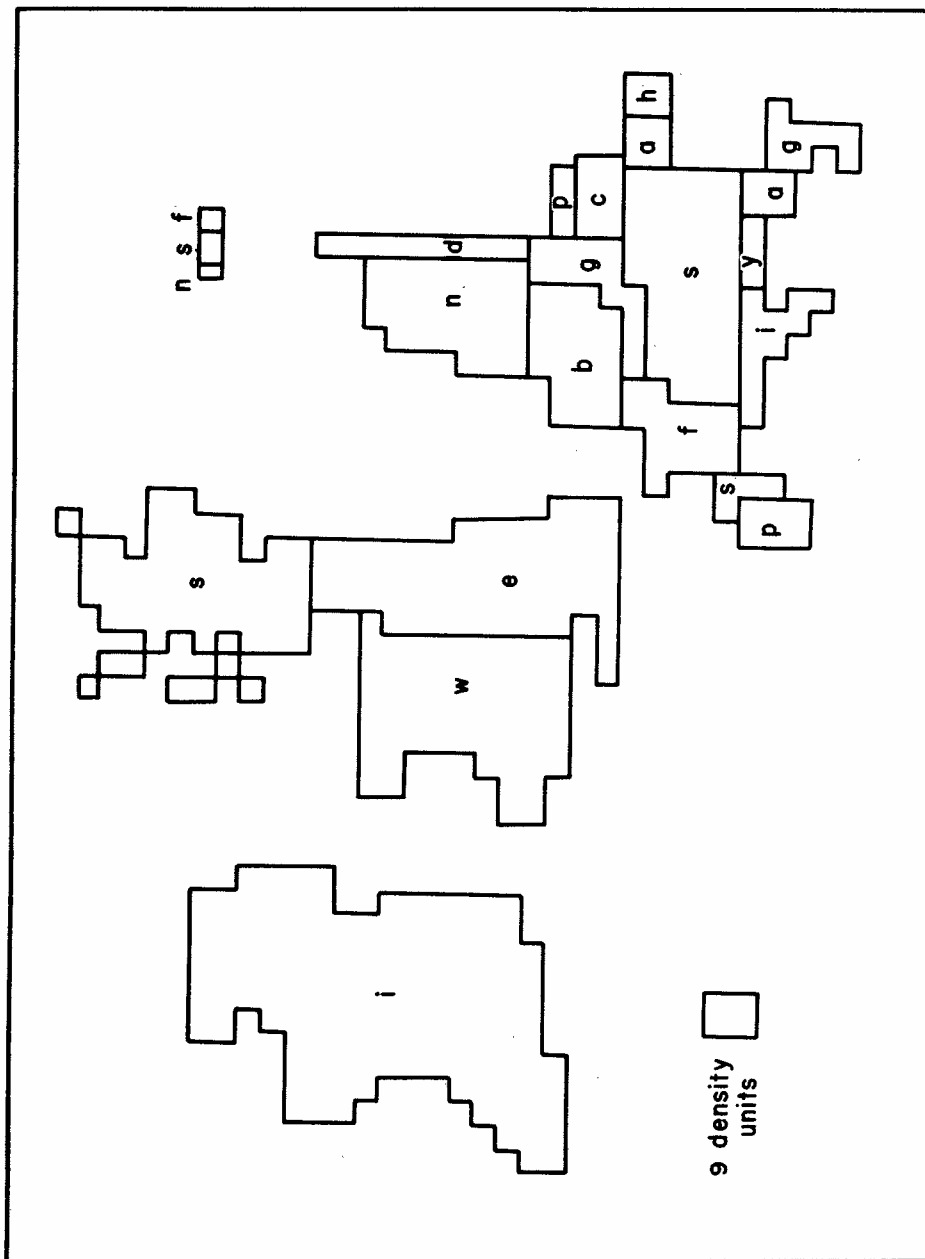


Figure 1 Joyce's mental map on the basis of frequency of citation of rivers (no. of rivers cited per square mile). Areas proportional to river density.

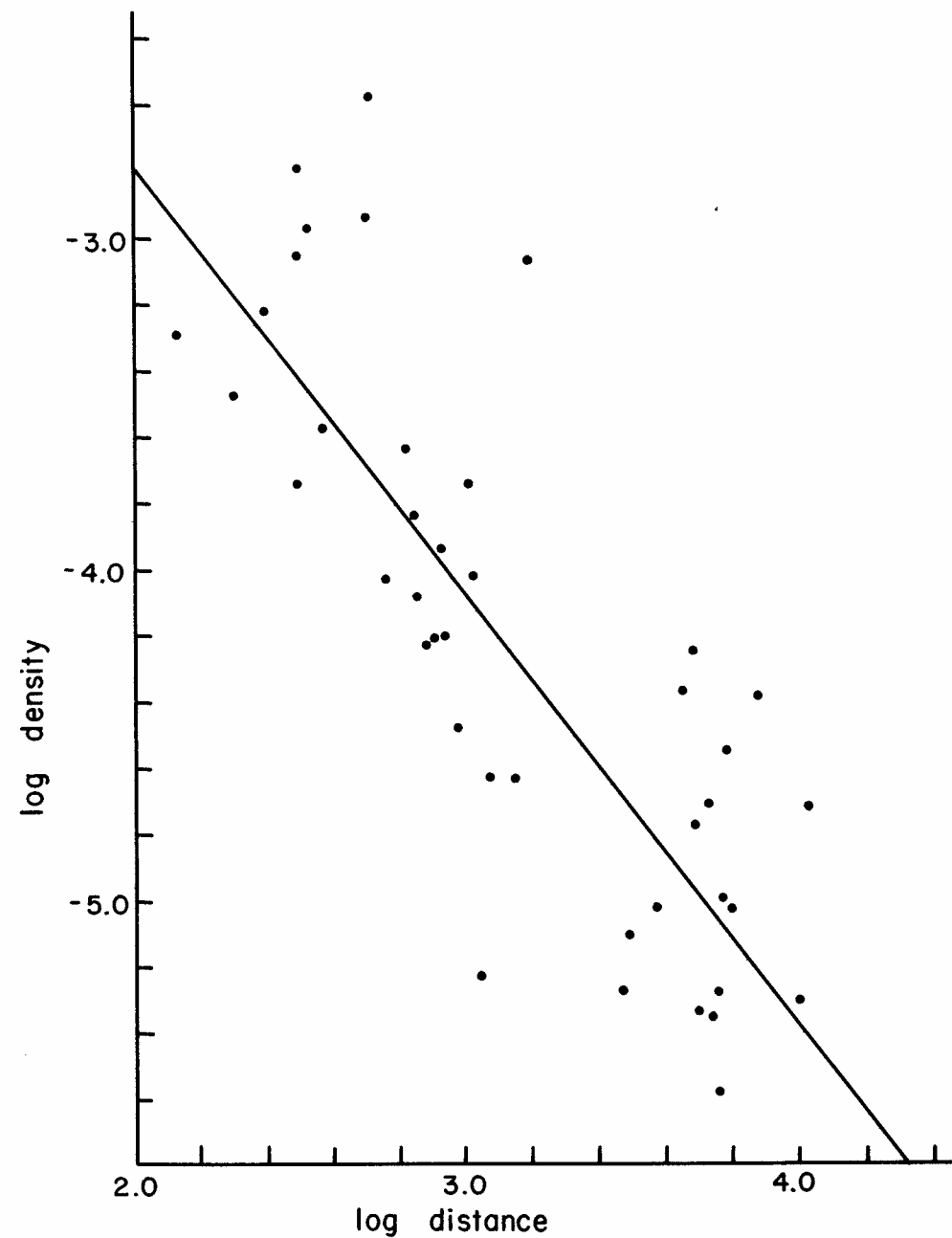


Figure 2 Scatter diagram of log river density and log distance, with regression line added.

deviations from the predicted, show a very similar pattern to Figure 1, with strong positive values over the British Isles and lesser positive values along the southeastward trending ridge (Fig. 3). Again, there is a conspicuous low over Scandinavia. The negative slope of the regression line, $b_3 = -1.3$, indicates the strong distance decay for the world as a whole. A threshold value of $k = -.16$ indicates that for a distance of some kilometers around Paris there were no rivers observed due to the aggregation procedure to country centers. The coefficient of determination (R^2) was .60, confirming the visual impression (Fig. 2) that distance from the center of Joyce's life trajectory is a very strong single factor in explaining, statistically, the density of river allusions in ALP. This also meets the intuitive expectations from a knowledge of Joyce's life. Other center points could be arbitrarily selected for study, but are difficult to justify except on an experimental basis and would not be likely to produce markedly different patterns unless far removed from Paris, due to the coarseness of units used.

Summary

No test as to how accurately the unfolded mental map (Fig. 3) represents the mental image Joyce presumably possessed. Whether the data for such a study is gathered purposively, or in *ex post facto* fashion, there is the problem of deciding what represents the person's mental map. With lists of preference items there is always the danger that some key aspect is missing. With drawn maps the problem may be reduced, but there is the equally severe problem of map comparison, often leading back to abstracted lists. To a large degree the reasonableness of the results must rest on faith between the investigator and his audience, and for that reason considerable space has been devoted to the nature of Joyce's river allusions and how they were analyzed.

These results support the belief that relatively simple geographic tools, the gravity model and cartograms, can be useful in unfolding or studying mental maps and that the study of rivers can sometimes be useful for other purposes than spawning jokes about memorizing the rivers of -----, in the "old geography".

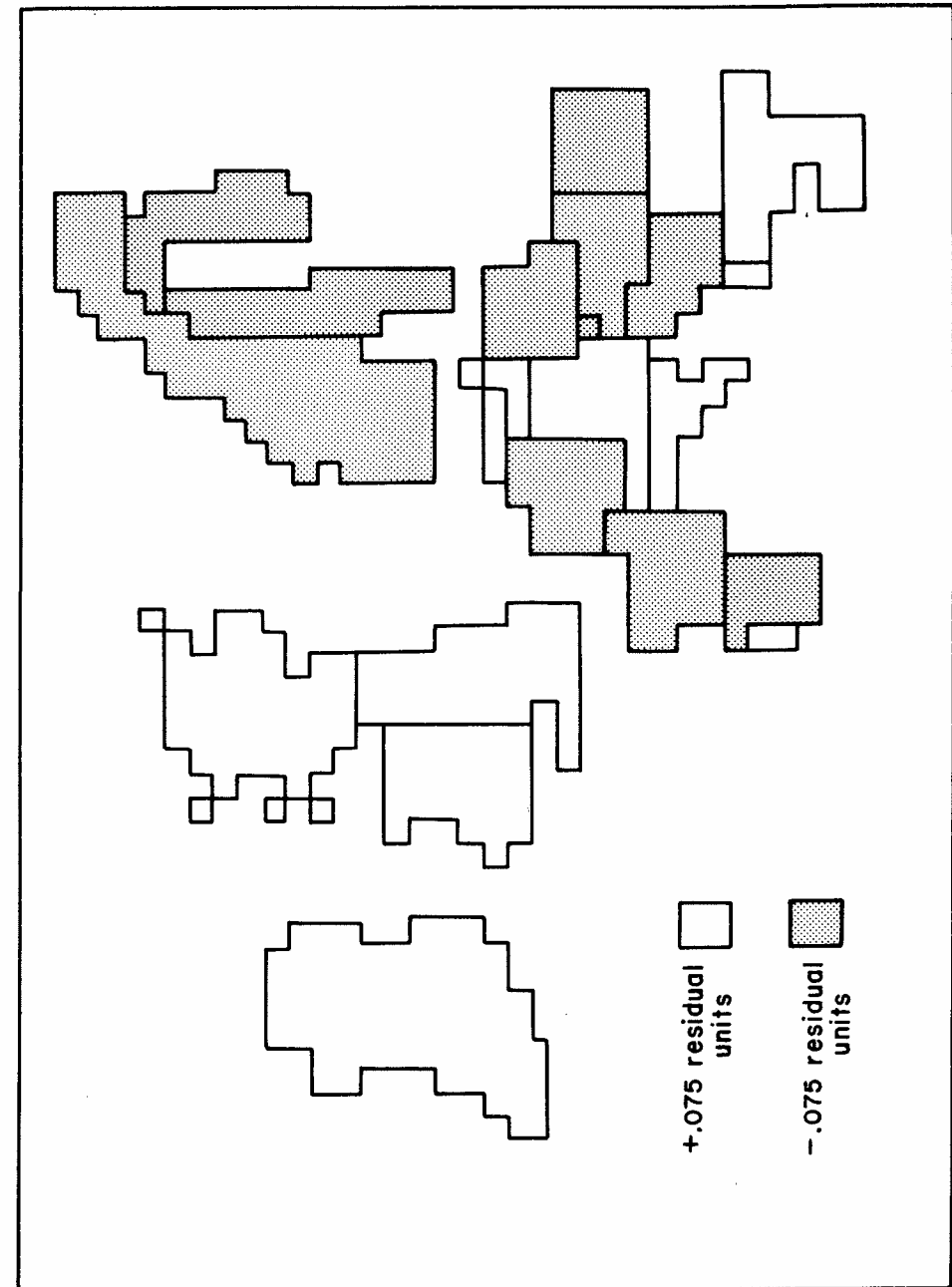


Figure 3 Joyce's mental map, with the effect of distance from Paris subtracted, reflecting cultural affinity. Residuals indicate countries more or less frequently cited than predicted by the model.

TABLE I.
ADDITION OF RIVER ALLUSIONS IN SUCCESSIVE
VERSIONS OF ANNA LIVIA PLURABELLE

TEXT	NO. OF RIVERS	CUMULATIVE PCT.
A (1925)	200	25.0
B (1927)	229	53.3
C (1928)	311	92.5
D (1939)	60	100.0

source: Higginson, "Revisions", p. 173.

TABLE II

RIVER NAMES IN ANNA LIVIA PLURABELLE
SCREENED VERSION 5

NO.	RIVER	LOCATION	ALP	HIG	TEXT
420	MELISSE	GERMANY	212	274	MELISSA
421	MERCED	USA	212	276	MERCED
422	MERIC	GREECE	205	244	MERICY CORDIAL
423	MERRIMACK	USA	197	209	MERRIMAKE
424	MERSEY	ENGLAND	208	257	MERSEY
425	MESHA	USSR	203	238	MESHES
426	MESS	GERMANY	202	231	MESSAMISERY
427	METAURUS	ITALY	199	220	METAUWERO
428	MEURTHE	FRANCE	206	247	MEURTHER
429	MEUSE	FRANCE	198	216	MEUSIC
430	MEYNE	FRANCE	214	286	MEYNE
431	MEZHA	USSR	214	282	MEZHA
432	MILK	USA	215	289	MILKIDMASS
433	MIN	CHINA	197	211	AULD MIN'S MANSE
434	MINACHOO	TIBET	201	229	MEANACUMINAMOYAS
435	MINE	IRELAND	207	252	MINE
436	MINHO	PORTUGAL	206	248	MINNEHO
437	MINIO	ITALY	206	248	MINNEHO
438	MISSE	LATVIA	211	269	MISSA PRO MESSA
439	MISSISSIPPI	USA	207	251	MISSUS, SEEPY AND SEWERY
440	MISSOURI	USA	207	251	MISSUS, SEEPY AND SEWERY

Acknowledgment

* I particularly wish to thank P.R. Gould for critically reading an earlier version of this paper.

Footnotes

1. Roger M. Downs, "Geographic Space Perception: Past Approaches and Future Prospects," Progress in Geography, v. 2 (1970), 69-108.
2. Much of this work is reviewed in Downs, op. cit., and in Thomas F. Saarinen, "Perception of Environment," Resource Paper No. 5, Association of American Geographers, 1969.
3. Kevin Lynch, The Image of the City (Cambridge: The MIT Press, 1960).
4. Denis Wood, "How I Mapped," Ph.D. dissertation in process (1972), Department of Geography, Clark University.
5. P.R. Gould, "Structuring Information on Spacio-Temporal Preferences," Journal of Regional Science, v. 7, n. 2 (supplement, winter 1967), 259-274, and P.R. Gould and R. White, "The Mental Maps of British School Leavers," Regional Studies, v. 2 (1968), 161-182.
6. All references to Finnegans Wake are to the Viking Compass edition, published by Viking Press in 1959. Text citations are given as (page number.line number).
7. Clive Hart, Structure and Motif in Finnegans Wake (London: Faber and Faber, 1962).
8. Fred H. Higginson, ed., Anna Livia Plurabelle: The Making of a Chapter, (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1960).
9. Fred H. Higginson, "James Joyce's Revisions of Finnegans Wake: A Study of the Published Versions," unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of Minnesota, 1953.
10. Richard Ellmann, James Joyce, (New York: Oxford University Press, 1959).
11. Nathan Halper, "Joyce and Anna Livia," James Joyce Quarterly, v. 4, n. 3 (1967), 223-228, and W.V. Costanzo, "The French Version of Finnegans Wake: Translation, Adaptation, Recreation," James Joyce Quarterly, v. 9, n. 2 (1971), 225-236.
12. A copy of the master list can be obtained by writing to the author.
13. Gunnar Olsson, "Explanation, Prediction, and Meaning Variance: An Assessment of Distance Interaction Models," Economic Geography, v. 46 (supplement, 1970), 223-233.
14. A.G. Wilson, Entropy in Urban and Regional Modelling, (London: Pion Limited, 1970).

FIELDWORK

by

Kirsten Johnson Haring

In this jaded sophisticated age, fieldwork, not unlike other old fashioned virtues, is no longer even its own reward. Theorists regard it with disdain. Radicals attack it as the tool of imperialism. And, of those remaining, nothing short of having to prove a point will drive them from their seminar rooms and libraries into the field. Once there, it is more than likely that they will administer Questionnaires to Samples. They will then rush home and subject their Data to Quantification and Analysis. The Results may well Corroborate their original Hypothesis. Point scored. Or not, in which case they offer us lame excuses. Better luck next time, Charlie. Thus Theory is buffered and Science marches on. Of course, the alternative, an all-purpose "So little is known about X!" type of fieldwork, has long since been on the wane. Malinowski is passé. Participant observation is suspect. To set out and indiscriminately record Non-Western exotica is no longer deemed romantic. In fact, it's not even considered to be particularly useful. And that's the kiss of death.

Navigating between the Scylla of intellectual sham and the Charybdis of professional marginality isn't a problem that necessarily inheres in fieldwork itself. Instead, it arises out of shifting currents and fads in the social sciences. These fall into two basic categories with respect to their approach towards knowledge to be gained in the field: either people "out there" know something that in some manner can inform us, or else they merely serve to reaffirm what we had already figured out in the seminar room anyway. It is clear that the pendulum has swung from the former to the latter approach. This, in turn, forms the context within which field research questions are framed, justified, and funded. Those of us who aren't comfortable with the current research modes wriggle and squirm in an attempt to reach some accommodation that will permit us to retain our professional status along with our personal integrity.

What follows has been taken in part from my 1972 Mexican field notes. I have been able to detect in some passages an attempt to confront the problem of relating the order I experienced in a Non-Western setting with that inherent in my own concept frames. It's really fragmentary; wretchedly inadequate at times. But for now it will have to do: my case.

ii

First: what I set out to learn in three short sentences: I'm interested in folk systems of knowledge, in natural resource cognition, and peasant rationale for assembling resources in an agricultural enterprise. All this emphasizes a farmer's own understanding of the physical and cultural processes involved in the farming operation. Ultimately, what I'd like to end up with is a systematic model of a traditional farming system based on folk understandings of the environment.

By the way that was worded it must be obvious to you that I'm still in the

seminar room, right?

Now listen to James Agee:

For in the immediate world, everything is to be discerned, for him who can discern it, and centrally and simply, without either dissection into science, or digestion into art, but with the whole of consciousness, seeking to perceive it as it stands: so that the aspect of a street in sunlight can roar in the heart of itself as a symphony, perhaps as no symphony can: and all of consciousness is shifted from the imagined, the revisive, to the effort to perceive simply the cruel radiance of what is.

Now from my field notes:

My hosts at El Centenario* are Damian and Micaela Mendez, their children Lucia, Jaime, Victoria, Meche, Bibiana, Manolo, Casio and Amparo, and Micaela's father, the children's grandfather, Carlos Ortega. I fear that my arrival has put a strain on their available living space. They have given me the better of their three bedrooms and must now all crowd into the remaining two. Damian Mendez works at the town bakery. He earns 20 pesos a day. That's \$1.60 U. S. dollars. The family keeps a donkey and small numbers of pigs, sheep, and chickens. Damian grows alfalfa on a small bit of land across the road from his house and feeds it to his animals. On this meagre basis the eleven of them seem to get by.

* * *

Truman Capote is able to conduct and reproduce verbatim long intricate interviews without the aid of a tape recorder or a notebook. Capote claims that this is a skill he developed through practice. This summer I propose to follow his example. With the exception of structured linguistic interviews, I will attempt to dispense with all props and concentrate on memorizing conversations. I had my first opportunity this evening. After dinner Damian talked to me about life and farming in El Centenario. And I told him a little about myself and what I have come to learn. As he became aware of what I wanted, his answers became more precise and careful and his manner more solemn. I had the feeling that a notebook or a tape recorder would not have been out of place. Like the camera, these devices can be immensely threatening. However, if I am able to develop a basis of trust and cooperation they may not be intrusive at all. I'm just surprised that those elements seem to have surfaced so early in my work. I'm surprised because there is no reason they should trust me. I'm like a spy in their midst.

* * *

*NOTE: I've changed all place and people names.

Portions of an interview with Damian Mendez:

"People of El Centenario have no land. We've been petitioning so that they'll give us some of the lands that belong to Rosario (a neighboring village). Those lands can be irrigated but they haven't been cleared yet. We've talked about this to the people in Rosario but they don't want to. The people of Rosario have land, both private and communal. Even the people of Salvador (a village in the neighboring valley) want to take their lands away from them. They came over the hill and cleared some of the land. Then the people from Rosario went to the authorities to complain.

Yes, farming has changed a lot since we got irrigation. Now curious people will even try to grow tomatoes, cucumbers, sugar cane, melons, and strawberries. And all of them grow well! The worst problem is insects. Before irrigation we didn't have this problem. Now each crop, even alfalfa, has its own kind of insect pest. The problem is worst when natural rain from the sky doesn't fall. Irrigation water has brought pests and weeds that we never knew existed. They come from other areas in the garbage in the water. Yields have declined a lot in this area because of insect pests. It has made farming a gamble. Farming is no longer profitable. After you've paid for insect spray, water, and a team to plow, the results often aren't enough to cover expenses. All in all, my best yields come from alfalfa."

* * *

If fieldwork doesn't come off in human terms, it's probably not going to be very good science either. What do you do when your choice, Ph.D. certified, seminar confected ideas crumble upon contact with a simple down-to-earth conversation? What do you salvage? Your pride? Or do you try and apprehend reality from scratch? I suppose it's a little of both. In time, an order of sorts will surely grow from the painstaking collection of taxonomies, from the rhythm of all the boring reiterated questions, and from their puzzled bored answers. In time, this will surely come. For now, however, there's nothing like the jolt of a first encounter and the vivid experience of hearing strange answers to naive questions.

iii

In retrospect, I can see that my expectations weren't really that much out of line with my experiences that summer. Although information was seldom conveyed in the neat concise units of explanation that I would have like, the manner in which it was expressed was arresting. It didn't take too many conversations before any lingering notions I might have had regarding the peasant farmer as an intractable prisoner of traditional custom vanished. The people I talked with were uniformly well aware of the new opportunities and drawbacks of irrigation agriculture. Their intellectual stance was inquisitive and evaluative, and their activities at times were experimental. The specific strategies that I had expected to find were often not employed. Nonetheless, the form, if

not the expected content, of innovative behavior was there.

* * *

Innovation-diffusion models visualize social change as somehow related to a time-space distribution of certain types of information. Individuals in a landscape either possess or do not possess certain ideas which allow change to occur. This is the shopping list approach to cognition: knowledge is chopped up into separate bits of information and some of these bits are isolated and labelled 'new': novel, innovative ideas. These bits are then tracked across the landscape. It's almost as if we could view the situation from way above, and could take a giant eye dropper with chartreuse ink, labelled New Ideas, and could, drop, watch the ink spread out in different patterns over the blotter-- pardon, the landscape. I've always thought of this as an exercise in ethereal geography. Meanwhile, down on earth, we might be able to gain a more genuine insight into how agricultural change actually occurs in a Third World setting if we make a different set of assumptions. We could view the resource knowledge of a farming community as an integral, though constantly changing, whole. This whole would be comprised of a large number of strategies, some of which are of neolithic origin, and others which are the product of a most modern technology. The actual choice of strategy or mix of strategies is made in response to material conditions in the environment and to the survival status of the individual peasant family. (Chayanov's ideas are most illuminating in this regard.) Whether an idea is old, new, or ancient, it must fit into a total survival pattern. Change isn't dependent on the presence or absence of isolated bits of information, but on the social and political conditions which permit productive strategies to flourish. And it's more likely than not that these productive strategies have been lying around in the back of peasants' minds all along.

iv

"If it's right for them, then it's alright." Generations of students have gone to study people in other cultures with this admonition etched into their minds. Suspend disbelief! Hold your judgement! Shackle your biases! Over the years these have been serviceable prerequisites for successful cross-cultural work. And if you get into the right frame of mind, they're not too hard to adopt either. Seldom do incidents occur that are so revolting to our cultural norms that we're incapable of functioning in an alien setting. Oh, our taboos do get a shaking up on occasion. One comes across smirky accounts of how anthropologist X was offered a Pygmy bride for the duration of his stay, or of the roasts of dubious origin that are served in New Guinea. But these showy dilemmas are the exception rather than the rule in most fieldwork. On the whole, suspending disbelief can be easy, and even fun in a self-indulgent sort of way. It can also be unhealthy. And condescending.

While in Mexico, innumerable small incidents took place that offended me. Some I only recognize in retrospect. Others were immediately and painfully evident from the moment they occurred. Almost invariably I responded to these episodes by suppressing strong feelings of ANGER. You see, they weren't the kind of things that I could make a fuss about: no cannibalism, incest, or mayhem. Just small things that add up. Sooner or later one explodes in a very messy scene over some trivial episode. That's known in the trade as Culture Shock. As far as I can see, most

culture shock occurs when people are placed in untenable situations where they are expected to perform according to unrealistic sets of rules. To accept everything, to show no discomfort or displeasure is, to my mind, an unrealistic expectation. We certainly don't behave that way in our own culture. Why should we do it in an alien context? For the fieldworker the answer is obvious: we don't know whether our anger is justifiable or whether it's the product of some nasty ethnocentric bias. So, as a point of professional pride, we try not to get angry at all. Our relationships with people acquire a curious unreal quality as the suppression of our critical responses casts a pall over honest dialogue. And, of course, in the end the whole stew usually boils over. Furthermore, total suspension of our values has another disadvantage. In refusing to judge other people in the same way we would judge ourselves, we tend to treat them as we would treat children: we don't expect too much. This infantilization of adult relationships is fundamentally condescending on our part.

The trick is to learn what to get angry at and how to voice this anger in an effective, non-offensive manner. It's a trick that, I must admit, I have yet to master. Two examples come to mind. One way to find out about culturally recognized resources is to ask children. I wanted to know what they played with, where they went, what they ate, and how they discovered these resources. Children, by the way, make tremendous informants. They take curiosity -- both mine and theirs -- for granted. Ants, bees, worms, butterflies, dragonflies, flies, grubs, beetles, rabbits, rats, frogs, polliwogs, mice, foxes, snakes, lizards, donkeys, sheep, goats, cows, horses, mules, chickens, pigs, cats, dogs, and birds -- especially birds: the children are interested in them all. Their exploratory methods are straightforward: they chase, corner, snare, trap, cage, tease, drown, stone, gauge, beat, skin, mangle, pummel, hack, dismember, and squash. Since I couldn't detect any overt malice in their pursuits, I didn't really get angry. On the other hand, it got to the point when I couldn't bear to have them show me any more of their animal treasures and had to limit my inquiries to plants. During the entire summer I never voiced disapproval beyond some feeble "Oh, why don't you let it go!"s. In short, the whole thing was most unsatisfactory, in both personal and ethnographic terms.

My other example involves an episode that was a good deal more provoking, although its resolution was just as inconclusive as the first. One afternoon, about three weeks after my arrival in El Centenario, I was having lunch in Micaela's kitchen. Damian was also there and we both sat at the table while Micaela served us. We were joined unexpectedly by an acquaintance of Damian's. He was a baker from a nearby town who was out of work and was searching for other jobs in the area. Although his features were Indian, I could tell by his speech, his manner, and his dress that he was really trying to be a mestizo. After a very short while, he asked Damian with a knowing leer whether I was his new mistress. I was stunned; too surprised to say anything. Then Damian introduced me and said I was doing "investigations" in the village and was a guest at his house. This didn't seem to deter our visitor one bit. He went on making jokes and insinuations in the same vein. I was livid; offended, in part, for my own sake and, in part, for Micaela's. It's possible that this kind of banter could have arisen if I had been alone with Damian; but it was a breach of all manners -- either Indian or Latin -- to make that kind of jest with Micaela present. His remarks were at our expense, yet he acted as if we weren't there: the worst display of male chauvinism I had experienced in a long time. I left the table as soon as I could. Later, when Micaela remarked that our visitor had been "strange", I retorted that he had been damn

strange. I thought I detected a sad expression pass over her face. Nothing more came of that incident.

v

Don Carlos: "I don't know a single letter but I have my thoughts."

Don Carlos speaks Otomi better than he speaks Spanish. His daughter, Michaela, and his son-in-law, Damian are bilingual. And all his grandchildren speak only Spanish. Fast acculturation, if I may say so. If I get up early in the morning when the sun is barely over the horizon I can sit and have morning coffee with Don Carlos in the patio. The air is damp and clammy and it's best to sit in the patches of available feeble sun. Often we sit silently. At other times Don Carlos will tell me how it was like before the revolution -- for he is very old and a lively raconteur. If times were hard before the revolution, they were terrible during the fighting. Don Carlos tells me that now at least he can count on a piece of meat every day. During the revolution he and his brother were forced to flee to the hills to live off the desert. This was preferable to the dangers and the famine in the valley. Don Carlos and his brother ate what they could catch or find: small animals, tunas, garambullos, biznagas, pulque, wild potatoes -- the same things that the children discover in the hills now.

CURRY AND RICE AND EVERYTHING NICE

by

Elaine F. Bosowski

A three-week field camp in the sunny Caribbean is one hell of a way to break up the academic year! Travelling from the snowy northlands of Worcester to the warmth and beauty of Jamaica is a relief of inexpressible magnitude, especially for the work-weary first semester grads. The Core Course over with, seven members of the Geography graduate student-body were ready and willing to set course southward - destination: the sunny shores of Jamaica.

The camp was, however, by no means entirely a vacation. Although time was found to enjoy the many pleasures of the tropical setting, long arduous hours were also spent working on a variety of projects dealing with the islands, its people and the Jamaican way of life. The Geography group, accompanied by Clark faculty members Douglas L. Johnson and Timothy O'Riordan, were joined this year at the camp by a group of six students working with Stanford N. Gerber, a social anthropologist from Clark University. In addition to these sixteen, the Anglican Youth Camp in Negril was also shared with three very wonderful and very special people. The three Jamaican women who cooked our meals, swept our floors, and performed various other chores made our stay on the island one of the most enjoyable times ever. Lolly, Shirley, and Norma revealed the Jamaican way to be a warm and friendly one; seeing to it that our tummies were full of fantastic Jamaican foods, and that we had a hearty breakfast before going out into the unknown. For their cooking, their smiles, their laughter, we shall always be thankful.

And during those times when we were not busy eating Jamaican meals, there were always places to go, things to be seen, much work to be done. A day at the camp would find members of the group engaged in a variety of activities. Breakfast at 7:15 AM was about the only activity, besides the evening meal, that could be pinned down to a definite time. Directly following breakfast a car carried Farron Vogel, George Cravins, and myself to the Green Island Junior Secondary School. There Farron was busy working on a nutrition study with some of the school children; while George questioned students about matters related to their education, career expectations, and social and familial relationships in an attempt to relate these to student class performance and attendance. I spent my time at the school teaching, assisting the Social Studies Department in a variety of ways and adding to their curriculum by teaching a contour mapping exercise to a couple of classes.

At the same time another car would be dispatched to leave David Campbell and Esther Rolnitzky at the entrance to the Great Morass to continue their soil and vegetation survey of the western end of the island. John Rosenthal and Bill Rosas might also have been passengers in this car - John to be left on the shores of western Jamaica to walk beachward back to the camp studying the impact of development on the physical and cultural environment, while Bill would be dropped at either a market place to speak to venders about the origins of their produce or amidst the fields to learn the market destinations of various crops. Having deposited students at their respective study-areas, Tim investigated the impact of tourism on the small entrepreneurs while Doug, concentrating on the fishing

industry, worked on the economic and social interactions of market processes on the island. Yet these are a mere smattering of the activities that filled our three-week stay.

We thank Doctor Proctor, a botanist from the Jamaica Institute in Kingston, and Professor Eyre, head of the Geography Department at UWI, for the time they were kind enough to spend with our group answering countless questions. Also we express our deepest thanks to Dan and Dolly Dworkin, without whose help things never could have been so grand. And no one would deny the added joys of spending time with their daughter Ida and her friend, Susan. There are so many thanks in order - to Principal Clarke and the faculty of the Green Island School, a Peace Corps worker named Ellen, a Jamaican taxi-driver named Keith, and everyone, just everyone with whom we spent time.

For three weeks: the nightly walks discussing the day's activities; watching the sunsets; swimming in the warm Caribbean; touring the island; visiting Mo Bay, Negril, Savanna-La-Mar; paddling up the Morass or to Booby Cay; feeling the warmth of a beautiful island and people. How can one express three weeks of experience in words?

It was nice and warm.
The best organized and most convivial field course I've been on.
Absolutely top-hole.

Dave Campbell

Although as an adult I felt too restricted by its bureaucrat-like procedure, the camp was generally well-run. I was rather depressed by the sad state of Jamaica's economy and politics. However, I was personally turned on by the humaneness and vivaciousness of the Jamaican people.

Bill Rosas

It was a great trip. Too bad there wasn't much continuity from the previous year - hopefully there'll be more next year.

John Rosenthal

Wot about us biters?

A. Mosquito

It was a great experience.

George Cravins

The Jamaican field camp offered a tantalising glimpse of an insight into the hopes and fears of a third world culture. It was too short to be more than a glimpse, but long enough to be tantalisingly rewarding.

Timothy O'Riordan

Too bad I wasn't there!

Elliot Wessler

The field camp was a good opportunity to experience most of the joys and some of the frustrations of field work in a tremendously rich and diverse third world culture. It was an excellent learning experience for us all.

Douglas L. Johnson

I enlarged the horizons of my life in many new and interesting directions.

Farron Vogel

I never knew January could be so warm.

Many things came out of the trip -

I sort of miss the community that was formed there,
but I found a lot.

In the crashing waves, the brilliant sunsets,

in the smiles of my students -

I saw me smiling -

smiling back at myself.

Elaine Bosowski

CANÁ BRAVA

by

William Rosas

I would like to expose my ideas and impressions of the Jamaica trip, some of which are shared by others of the group who visited there this January. Jamaica for me was not a field trip, but rather, a personal experience. My own research dealt with market hinterlands and the distribution of agricultural land use, but all this dropped into second place as the Jamaican people gently wooed me from my academic refuge.

The people of Jamaica are principally Africans; and their Africaness is much more than skin-deep. My own highly unrigorous and markedly subjective observation has been that African peoples possess a unique gift. That gift is, a vivacity and humaneness unmatched by any other people. The Jamaican countryside itself is awakened to life by the potency and dynamism of its human society. These people combine a great human respect for one another with an abolition of the synthetic walls which are so often erected by many whites, bourgeois types in particular, to fence a man off from the rest of his kind.

Africans in Jamaica have an aptitude for eros. Eros is not something physical; it is a state of mind which one may enter into. This eros is non-rational, the quintessence of subjectivity. It ebbs; it flows; it cannot be objectified. Shy child, it runs from the perverse observer - the brute anthropologist. It waxes good on the brain-top to bottom; poor fodder for the computer's bland palate. To know this eros, one must ebb and flow with it as the tide that knows not the earth. This tide rolls over the sandy analytical castles built by the methodical Germans, fills the English mental dungeon and washes away Europe's Midas Touch. The African psychology is such that it can enter into this flow with relative ease. In America, people of African origin call the feeling "soul". The Spanish have precisely the same concept - "alma," which means soul. Try to imagine the psyche of the "blues" singer as he actually performs: the presence of the audience is virtually forgotten as he projects himself. The euphoria produced by marijuana and other drugs assists in re-creating this eros; hence, the popularity of drugs within the otherwise sterile culture of the United States.

In Jamaica, the people are warm, friendly and bold. They will approach you, talk to you, say what is on their minds. Frankness seems to be endemic amongst African peoples. They "tell it like it is" and therefore, are easy to converse with. The most intimate things can be discussed if one reveals him or herself to be friendly and genuine. Largely for this reason, Jamaicans have minimized inhibitions and restrictions in regards to things of a sexual nature. The prevailing view toward sex is basically different from that of the West. When I asked a young woman what her attitude toward sex was (my motives had little to do with the advancement of knowledge in social science), she answered simply that: "It is a pleasure." Could another reply be more straight? In general, I found people in Jamaica to be very communicative. They share a culture, commonalities which few whites, especially north Europeans, can comprehend; "they have something to say to each other."

Nonetheless, we must not deceive ourselves about the Jamaican situation.

All is not well; the economy is very much in the strangle hold of the English who are now being bolstered by their close cousins and admirers, the Americans. Their government, still largely a puppet of the English parliament and stock exchange, is run by pro-British, white-oriented Jamaicans whose skin hue is often little darker than that of their Anglo Saxon predecessors. In Westmorland Parish where I conducted my study, men did the literally back-breaking work of cutting sugar cane in the oppressive sun for a wage of one dollar per ton (that is about \$1.10 in American money). If your back feels bad after harvesting two tons in a day, imagine your sense of achievement when the big English sugar company, Wisco (West Indies Sugar Company) hands you two dollars for your day's effort. And money doesn't go too much further in Jamaica than it does here in the States. Slavery was declared at an end in the early nineteenth century. Says who? Even after the apparent departure of the world's primate racists and enslavers - the English, in 1962, the African folk of Jamaica remain in a servile, depressed condition. The laborer of the cane field today is doing the same work, in the same circumstances as were his ancestors two hundred years ago. Want to be a cane field hand in Westmorland? Try it. You won't like it.

Once again, it is a credit to the African mentality, that the Jamaicans are able to subsist under these conditions. They, by means of their culture, give themselves some morale boost in miserable circumstances. Perhaps this boost is the capacity for eros mentioned before. Most Jamaicans realize how bad off they are but seem to hold no deep, burning grudges; thus they are too good, too nice in this respect. They have allowed injustices of all types to be foisted upon them.

Most Jamaicans deal with people on a personal level and do not let the logically potential hostilities in their ideologies obstruct a pleasant encounter with another individual. When I criticized people in Jamaica about some of their social or political outlooks, although the disagreement was clear, there arose no personal animosity; we departed as friends. George Cravins reported the same with a number of Jamaicans he encountered. Even after his most vehement and unscrupulous attacks upon their religious beliefs, they still retained their liking for him as a person. Bear in mind that religion and the ideas associated with it are very strong and highly regarded among the majority of Jamaicans.

My impression is that all members of the Clark University group, both geographers and sociologists entered into some understanding of the people and the general situation in Jamaica, although to varying degrees. It is unfortunate however, that some of the fluidity of Jamaican social process, the less structured nature of Jamaican thought, and their recognition that there are various alternatives to life's many exigencies, could not have infected the thinking and behavior of our group more.

My perception of the circumstances in the camp was that there were assembled nineteen adult persons; seven of whom were interested in the sociological aspects of Jamaica as well as enjoying some sun and surf; nine were geographers and were so oriented; they too were attracted to the climate and beaches of the island. Finally, three were concerned with earning money and getting away from

Montego Bay for awhile. Three out of the nineteen were professors who were appointed to see that certain central needs were ministered to. The renting of cars, buying of food, hiring of people to cook, and similar functions were to be performed by these men. In addition, all three were to guide and advise students when such assistance was needed. I must report that the actual situation was more complex than this and hence, more troublesome.

The responsibility for the greater portion of the administrative duties described, fell on Doug Johnson who indeed did a fine job: all camp needs were promptly and efficiently met; the camp was well operated. In the smooth operation of the camp however, there were other concerns afoot. Some of these were: that each student do some worthwhile, self-satisfying research while perhaps making a contribution, of whatever magnitude, to the Jamaican people; that the camp justify its presence to the Jamaican government by producing some scholarly, scientific papers; that the group not be jeopardized then or in the future by actions of group members which might be illegal in Jamaica (use of *ganga* - marijuana); and that the events of the camp and the resultant research be worthy of the acclamation of the high and the powerful back home in downtown Clark University. My belief is that these considerations combined with a limited tolerance to deviation from the expected, gave rise to tension among various people in the group.

The aforementioned concerns were reasonable ones, and I can appreciate the problems one faces if he wishes to see that things turn out positively; nevertheless, a question of human rights develops. With all the concern over ethics in research and making a contribution to the Jamaicans, maybe a little brain space could have been devoted to ethics in the treatment of individual human beings - students and others. Whose right is it to see that members of the group behave in such a way as to realize the goals of the listed considerations? No one's. Individuals may collude to insure the success of their endeavors and social well being, but it cannot apply to anyone not so included, nor should any single individual have the right to set out norms for the rest. If people are offended by the actions of a particular person, it is their option to approach this person, possibly seeking a consensus among themselves first, and let him or her know the nature of the problem. There should be no authority which mediates this sort of interaction, nor any other form of interaction. I acknowledge no right of authority of appointed administrators beyond those of procuring food, securing transportation, giving advice when so solicited, and the like.

From observing the sociology group and later conversations with some of them, I judge their professor, Stan Gerber, to be a man who believes that adults have the right to mediate their own affairs - a right to freedom; that they have enough sense to know what the consequences of their behavior will be and sufficient honesty to let each other know when they are doing wrong. It is too bad that all geographers, both professors and students, were not committed to Stan's viewpoint. Throughout the trip, the geographers existed under an inexcusable parent-child relationship between the students and the professors. This relationship is as much the students' fault as the professors'. Those with authoritarian outlooks or those too immature to carry the responsibility of freedom have no business at such a gathering. I believe that the friction between the sociologists and some geographers can be traced to the differences in the two systems: the one,

egalitarian; the other, patriarchal.

The treatment of the ladies doing the cooking fell well below the minimum standards of any halfway thoughtful and perceptive person. To begin with, their pay was too little. By Jamaican standards, the pay was about average, but Jamaican standards are low. Do we go to Third World countries to exploit cheap labor much as do western capitalists whom we bleeding-heart liberals never tire from excoriating? Obviously we do. What happened to the liberal New England consciousness? Left in New England I suppose, along with all the rest of the meaningless verbiage. Our "generosity" in giving the ladies bonuses just before leaving was actually the payment of back-taxes. We owed them that, for their excellent services, and much more. Furthermore, the system of apartheid at mealtimes, between the Clark people and those doing the cooking was repugnant and disgraceful. The "insufficient plate thesis" offered to explain the disgusting phenomenon, fails to hold up in reasonable company. Not only was this segregation a source of embarrassment and irritation to some of us, in principle, but also it was malignant in practice; obliging those women to wait until the superior Clark people were finished eating, before they could eat. For their fine cooking, and the irreplaceable friendship and humanity which they added to camp life, they should have eaten first. The major fault of Shirley, Lolly and Norma was symptomatically Jamaican: they were too nice for their own good.

In general, I noted a large measure of inflexibility among members of our group; I was not totally free of this malady myself. There was a tendency for some to become irritated at events which they found to be nonconforming with their expectations. Hence, noisy disturbances, the advent of strangers, logistical problems in the use of cars, and similar happenstances, produced dismay and worry in excess. In almost all of the exigencies (if they can be called that), reasonable adjustments could have been made or suitable alternatives found. In short, there was unwarranted mental preoccupation which infringed inexcusably on the personal freedom of all those at the camp. Farron and Esther came telling us one night, a beautiful story about a bus ride they had just taken from Montego Bay through a round about way, back to the camp. The bus stopped to let a passenger make deliveries several times; it halted in order to help a man get his truck running again; the bus waited while a woman picked up the fruit spilled from her torn paper bag; and it went a total of eight miles out of its route to take Farron and Esther right up to the camp entrance. Why didn't the bus driver get mad over the various delays? Why didn't the passengers complain? Why did the bus driver even bother to stop to help the disabled truck? Surely he had a schedule to keep, a line to run; he wanted to go home, the passengers had considerations of their own. This bus ride would never have taken place in America. The bus driver understood the woman's problem when her fruit spilled. Those on the bus realized that they should try to assist the trucker. These and other "problems" of the bus trip, including running Esther and Farron all the way to camp (eight miles out of the way), were met and adjusted for with little or no consternation because of the peculiarly humane and flexible quality of the Jamaican psychology. The analogy with the camp situation is very close indeed. But the way problems were handled is in marked contrast. The Jamaicans could teach us a hell of a lot. Some have written that Africans have a messianic destiny to save Europeans from their own sterility and inhumaneness. Perhaps our own Jamaican experience may prompt us to at least whisper that they are right.

The trip, I regard as a success, and I do not want to seem overly critical, but there is little solace for a patient with a brain tumor in assuring him that his teeth look good, his heart is strong and his kidneys are working beautifully. A brain tumor, all by itself, is fatal. I hope that constructive criticism will serve as preventative medicine for the next time around. I also wish that my description of some aspects of the Jamaican psyche along with my critical remarks will yield a deeper comprehension of the Jamaican experience through a comparative device. The culture of Africans may not only be something to be admired but something to be lived up to.

FIELD TRIPS: AN EDUCATIONAL EXPERIENCE?

by

Debbi Lieberman

By and large they (students) are expected to learn what the faculty wants them to learn in the way the faculty wants them to learn it, and no nonsense, please. Freedom to explore, to test one's ideas as a means of finding out who one is and what one believes - these are luxuries a well-run school cannot afford. As one student summed it up, "It's all a question of what they want to produce, not what we want to become." The result, at best, is to persuade students that knowledge has no relation to them, no relevance for the kinds of lives they will lead.

Charles E. Silberman,
Crisis in the Classroom, 336.

The use of field trips as a learning device is neither new nor particularly controversial. Meaningful evaluation of the success or failure of a field trip is difficult, however, since any attempt to assess the learning value of such an experience necessarily entails defining, either implicitly or explicitly what is to be regarded as 'educational'. Perhaps, field trips are one of the means of attaining seemingly incompatible goals.

Early in the semester, the members of the Undergraduate Seminar in Regional Planning (Dick Peet, Professor) took a five day field trip which included visits to Greenbelt, Maryland; Columbia, Maryland; Reston, Virginia; Soul City, North Carolina and Washington, D. C. (to hear a speaker from H. U. D.). Most obviously, things were learned by visually experiencing the physical layouts of these new towns and having the underlying principles explained by representatives of each town. Talking to residents and wandering on one's own gave us further insight into each of the towns - feelings, intuitions, impressions - that printed materials and even slides could never convey. Just a few minutes in Columbia, Maryland, for example, greatly confused me. I approved of many of the things I saw which sounded excellent on paper yet the town itself, left me with a feeling of sterility, of overplanning, that no amount of reading on the subject could have caused me to feel so acutely.

Unquestionably, a great deal directly related to new towns and regional planning was learned in those five days which could justify to concerned students, parents and administrators the time and money spent. Many things occurred, however, which, in my mind are of equal or greater importance, which are not so easily classified and communicated and thus, are too easily ignored. Spending a night in a roach-infested cheap 'hotel' is, quite honestly, a new and traumatic experience for middle-class students who sit comfortably in air-conditioned university classrooms discussing poor housing conditions. A constant and justifiable fear of walking a street at night even with a group (in Washington, D. C.), is upsetting to us, intellectuals, whose personal experience with 'crime in the streets' is, for the most part, limited to Newsweek articles and Walter Cronkite

reports. Talking to, eating with and spending a great deal of time with a professor are new experiences for many students and perhaps help to bridge some of the distance felt between students and teachers in many classrooms. Being in close continual contact for an extended period of time with people whom one hardly knows is a rare experience. Initially there was awkwardness (at least on my part) but in time, most or all of this feeling disappeared and new friendships and new relationships of many differing kinds developed. The sharing of the entire experience made communicating various thoughts and feelings in the class discussions which followed much easier, at least for some members of the class.

The list of all the things which happened and were felt by all the different individuals is endless and their impact and educational implications are impossible to ever fully know or understand. Had very specific goals and types of things to be learned been predetermined, the very nature of the experience we shared might have been quite different and rather limited in scope. Issues and feelings such as those mentioned might have been relegated to a position of less importance or irrelevance. Refusal to rigidly structure in advance what a group of individuals is to learn allows for the vital elements of flexibility and spontaneity. Furthermore, it carries with it the corollary that what one anticipates learning may, in fact, not be learned at all.

A TOO SILENT MAJORITY

by

P. A. Lentz

Wilbur Zelinsky recognizes the issue; Professional Geographer may soon publish an article by him on the problem. It is just possible that this year some of the major (and not so major) departments will be faced with the question, if there is a job opening or in selecting new graduate students. Ever notice in J.I.G., what seems to be a mandatory phrase, "Equal Opportunity Employer"? Are these words truly meant, or just hollow noises? And there are some, who consider themselves lucky indeed, if there are not any of "them" disrupting their nice, safe bastions of intellectual freedom. What issue? What problem? What "them"? Women geographers. But do not worry too much: Professional birth control in the graduate departments assures you against more than one or two for years to come.

The problem is a whole string of questions: Why females are not in graduate school - or if they are in graduate school, why they do not earn M.A.'s and Ph.D.'s - or if they do earn their degrees - why they do not apply for and/or obtain jobs in geography? With these questions in mind, I obtained whatever data were available for Clark and might be useful in answering these questions. The tables following summarize my findings; while these tables are not as accurate as I would like and perhaps do not answer directly the questions asked above, they do provide some insights. It is worth noting that as Zelinsky documents in his forthcoming article on women in geography, Clark on the whole has one of the best records for awarding doctoral degrees to women.

Tables I and II show the relationship between the numbers of females and males receiving higher degrees from the Graduate School. Both sex and marital status of recipients is shown on these tables. As is obvious, women are grossly underrepresented. Marital status was included due to a hypothesis suggested to me that married female students are less likely to finish their degree requirements than unmarried females. It is clear that these tables do not substantiate this hypothesis.

Sex of the individuals was determined from given names and from data on the alumni listing. For a small number of foreign graduates, sex was not easily determined; these were assigned to the male category since most Non-Western students have been male. Data on marital status was available only from the alumni listing - individuals not on the listing due to death, change of address, change of name for females who married after graduating, etc. are listed in the "unknown marital status" category.

Data in Tables I and II are given by decades except for the 1960's. The sixties were divided into halves for two reasons: (1) it is the most recent time period, and (2) unlike previous decades, the first half had a relatively high percentage of women earning degrees, while the second half dropped to a minuscule percentage. Indeed, in terms of degrees granted, the last eight years have been dismal for females at Clark.

TABLE I

Ph.D.'s awarded by the Graduate School of Geography, Clark University, by sex and marital status.*

Time period		Male	Marital Status: Married-Single-Unknown				Female	Marital Status: Married-Single-Unknown				Total	
1922-1929	No. %	24 86	6 14	- -	1 4	- -	17 71	4 14	0 0	- -	2 50	- -	28 100
1930-1939	No. %	28 80	17 61	- -	4 14	- -	7 25	7 20	1 14	- -	3 43	- -	35 100
1940-1949	No. %	35 90	18 51	- -	7 20	- -	10 29	4 10	2 50	- -	1 25	- -	39 100
1950-1959	No. %	56 88	33 59	- -	6 11	- -	17 30	8 12	2 25	- -	4 50	- -	64 100
1960-1964	No. %	18 69	11 61	- -	2 11	- -	5 28	8 31	2 25	- -	3 38	- -	26 100
1965-1969	No. %	22 96	17 77	- -	3 14	- -	2 9	1 (1967) 4	0 0	- -	1 100	- -	23 100
1970-1972	No. %	19 100	16 84	- -	3 16	- -	0 0	0 0	0 0	- -	0 0	- -	19 100

*Sources: Clark University Masterlist of Geography Alumni; The Guy Burnham Index of Recipients of M.A. and Ph.D. Degrees From the Graduate School of Geography, Clark University, Through June 1964; and Clark University Bulletin: Dissertation and Theses, for the Years 1965-1972.

TABLE II

M.A.'s awarded by the Graduate School of Geography, Clark University, by sex and marital status.*

Time period		Male	Marital Status: Married-Single-Unknown				Female	Marital Status: Married-Single-Unknown				Total	
1922-1929	No. %	34 58	10 29	- -	5 15	- -	19 56	25 42	8 32	- -	7 28	- -	59 100
1930-1939	No. %	42 55	21 50	- -	3 7	- -	18 43	35 45	19 54	- -	12 34	- -	77 100
1940-1949	No. %	47 55	19 40	- -	8 17	- -	20 43	39 45	19 49	- -	11 28	- -	86 100
1950-1959	No. %	84 81	50 60	- -	14 17	- -	40 24	20 19	8 40	- -	8 40	- -	104 100
1960-1964	No. %	35 78	19 54	- -	7 20	- -	9 26	10 22	10 60	- -	6 10	- -	45 100
1965-1969	No. %	33 94	18 55	- -	8 24	- -	7 21	2 6	2 100	- -	0 0	- -	35 100
1970-1972	No. %	14 74	6 43	- -	8 57	- -	0 0	5 26	2 40	- -	2 40	- -	19 100

*Sources: Clark University Masterlist of Geography Alumni; The Guy Burnham Index of Recipients of M.A. and Ph.D. Degrees From the Graduate School of Geography, Clark University, Through June 1964; and the Clark University Bulletin: Dissertations and Theses, for the Years 1965-1972.

TABLE III

Average yearly number of students in residence, male - female, by decades.*

Decade	Male No. %	Female No. %	Total No. %
20's	13 62	8 38	21 100
30's	15 71	6 29	21 100
40's	22 76	7 24	29 100
50's	26 81	6 19	32 100
60's	35 86	6 15	41 100

*Source: The Monadnock, Clark University Geographical Society, 1927-69. Data were estimated on the basis of the various descriptions and listings of graduate students.

Table III indicates the relative proportions, male - female, in the graduate students. These data show the average number of students in residence in any given year, in a particular decade. As it can be seen, the total yearly number of students in the Graduate School has been increasingly steadily. This generally reflects increasing availability of funds to support graduate students and increasing numbers of undergraduate degrees. The striking fact that appears in this table is the absolute consistency over the years in numbers and the relative decline in proportion of female graduate students. The increase in graduate student numbers has occurred only among male students. Yet there has been a steady national increase in the numbers and proportion of females receiving undergraduate degrees.

What answers can be suggested for this anomaly? A response that holds a great deal of truth, no matter how unpleasant for some, is discrimination against women. And discrimination does not have to be overt; it is the subtle things like how qualifications for graduate school are set and reviewed, the moral support given students by professors, the undergraduates encouraged to continue their studies in graduate school, etc. What other possibilities? A case can be made for the generally poor perception of geography, especially in academia. Fewer females may perceive opportunities existing in geography than males. Geography has not been a typical female occupation, except for the educational component, and the importance of that may be perceived as declining.

TABLE IV

New graduate student appointments in the Graduate School of Geography, Clark University,*

Year	Completed Applications	New Appointments: Total-Male-Female			Accepted: Male-Female		Rejected Male-Female	
1968-69	n.a.	48	35	13	16	8	19	5
1969-70	43	28	22	6	16	4	6	2
1970-71	44	34	31	3	21	2	10	1
1971-72	77	18	17	1	9	-	8	1
1972-73	97	22	15	7	10	5	5	2

*Source: Mary O'Malley, Graduate School of Geography, Administrative Office, Clark University, March, 1973.

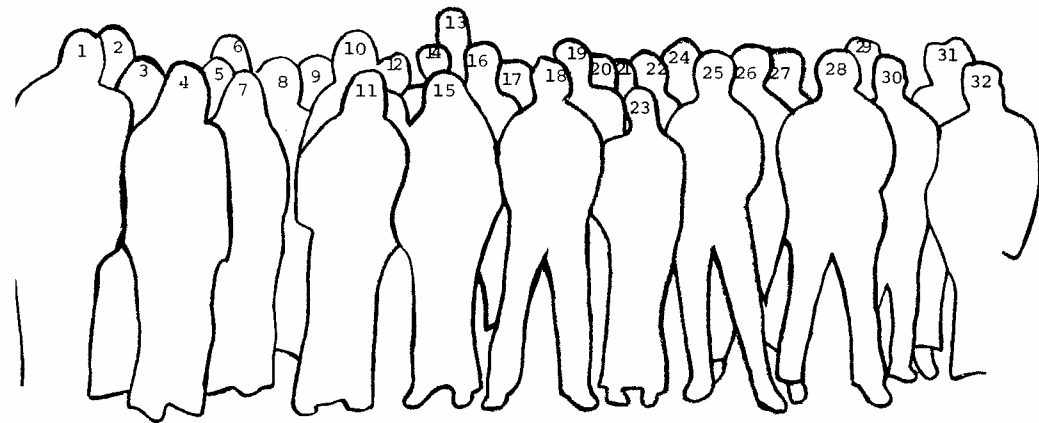
Table IV shows the structure of new Clark geography student appointments over the last five years. For such a short time period it is difficult to recognize any obvious trends in the relative proportions of new students by sex. As is obvious from Tables I, II, and III, however, the number of women admitted has never been greater than one-third of the total.

Whatever the truth or fiction of the matter, the fact remains that geography has not been and is not an equal opportunity profession, and will not become one until there are more females obtaining the necessary credentials in the form of higher degrees. The outlook for this event occurring is indeed poor. With declining availability of funding (whether real or only perceived), the likelihood that more females can afford to earn degrees must also decline. Given the present system, the inclination in the next few years will be to encourage fewer, not more, female graduate students. The general social system, of which geography is a part, has never actively encouraged females to participate fully, and in hard times, actively discourages females, since everyone knows that men need jobs more than women.

Is this an overly pessimistic viewpoint? Do feel free to prove it wrong - encourage more female undergraduates, accept more females into graduate programs - not forgetting to support them, analyze and correct the problems that prevent women from obtaining Ph.D.'s and oh yes, remember to hire them when the Ph.D.'s are awarded.

The Graduate School of Geography

1972-1973



- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Dan Dworkin | 17. Dutch Klugman |
| 2. Douglas Johnson | 18. Jim Wood |
| 3. Teresa Franks | 19. William Koelsch |
| 4. Judy Dworkin | 20. Dave Campbell |
| 5. Ruth Rowles | 21. Bob Kates |
| 6. Mick Godkin | 22. Ken Gelman |
| 7. Esther Rolnitzky | 23. Myrna Breitbart |
| 8. Graham Rowles | 24. Gary Roboff |
| 9. Peter Bates | 25. Jon Rosenthal |
| 10. Dick Peet | 26. Les Solomon |
| 11. Farron Vogel | 27. Tim O'Riordan |
| 12. Hank Aay | 28. Martyn Bowden |
| 13. Elaine Bosowski | 29. Larry Lewis |
| 14. Walter Murphy | 30. Ulf Erlandsson |
| 15. Peggy Lentz | 31. Bill Rosas |
| 16. Saul Cohen | 32. Henry Warman |



HANK AAY writes: "This is my fourth year at Clark (Yes, I am leaving next year). The year has been spent doing dissertation research and battling a recalcitrant job market the outcome of which is still quite uncertain. My article "Confronting the Ecological Crisis" was published by Vanguard magazine (a radical Christian publication)."

DAN AMARAL is a fourth year student who is working on a dissertation which deals with environmental ethics.

JOHN AUWERTER (BA, Case-Western Reserve; MA, Kent State) John's research interests are: urban economic, model building and regional economics.

PETER BATES (BA, Oxford; MSc, London) is an exchange student from England, researching into shopping (for comparison with the European situation), and generally acting as a participant-observer of American life.

ELAINE BOSOWSKI (Double BA at Clark in Geography and Psychology, 1972) "Present interests are in: Education in developing countries; environmental Studies (as they relate to education); and Cartography, as a means of expressing these interests."

MYRNA BREITBART (BA, Clark, 1971; MA, Rutgers, May 1973?) After a "brief absence" I return to Clark with interests in: the area of social inequality in American cities (particularly the distribution of employment opportunities); and planning alternatives for the location of industry and services.

SISTER ANNETTE BUTTIMER is on leave of absence in Ireland and Sweden during the Spring Semester.

DAVID J. CAMPBELL (BA, Bristol) notes: "Signed from Bristol to play for the Geography Department Soccer team. Urban Problems and Development Studies fill in the time between games."

BILL CAROLAN, JR. (BA, University of Arizona, BS, Oregon State University) Bill's interests center on the areal differentiation of the quality of human life, and particularly cartographic techniques used to illustrate this differentiation. "One set of my United States Apt Maps appeared in the Autumn 1972 issue of Social Science Record. Two Apt Maps of the world appeared in the 1971 Yearbook of the Encyclopedia Americana, under 'Population'. In preparation for my orals defence in Philosophy of Geography, I am producing the outline for a book."

NORMAN T. CARPENTER. "I spent the past year improving the Map Library, introducing the Cartographic Laboratory to pretty mapmaking, teaching modern cartographic techniques at Clark, teaching cartographic techniques at Kansas, supervising the collection of audio-visual equipment, learning to draw, and enjoying myself, often concurrently."

JAMES CERNY (BA, University of New Hampshire; MS, Pennsylvania State) a second-year student, is "presently pursuing scenic analysis and several cartographic interests."

SAUL B. COHEN. "Reentry to the administrative routine of the School and the University, following my sabbatical year, was by no means easy. My greatest accomplishment was to pry Mary (Moore) O'Malley away from the Graduate School to take on the task of Administrative Assistant of the School of Geography. Mary's sharing of the administrative burdens has given me more time to experiment with my teaching and to pursue other activities of interest: the development of a Clark-Hebrew University Year Abroad program; inquiry into developing a university-wide set of AB-AM programs; planning for the establishment of Interdisciplinary AB-AM programs in Environment and International Development; chairing the AAG Committee on Research Program Development; serving as a member of COMGA and the Steering Committee for Reform in Graduate Geography Teaching and Learning; helping to develop a new national U. S. O. E. program on Networks for Educational Reform. In addition, the Oxford World Atlas, for which I am geographical editor, was published in March, the new revised edition of Geography and Politics in a World Divided will be published in July, and two articles are in press--one on 'Men-in-Environment Systems' (with Seymour Wapner and Bernard Kaplan); the other on 'Israel-Prospects for Peace 1973-2000.'"

JOE COPES (BS, Grambling; MA, Kansas) is a Ph. D. candidate in geomorphology. He is currently writing a dissertation entitled: "A Model for Studying Drainage Basins." The focus is on developing curriculum materials and their implementation in physical geography classrooms. His minor interests are marine sedimentation and geographic education. Joe expects to return to Grambling College as an Assistant Professor this fall.

GEORGE CRAVINS is a first year graduate student.

DAN DWORKIN (BA, Clark, 1947) is at present: running the data for his dissertation, trying to get a dissertation proposal accepted and reading for orals, in that order. His major interests are water reuse and tourism.

JUDY DWORKIN is a second year graduate student interested in environmental management, problems of developing countries, and political geography. Judy was president of the CUGS this year.

MARC EICHEN is spending his second year of graduate studies at the London School of Economics.

ULF ERLANDSSON is visiting professor of Geography.

JIM FONSECA is a fourth year graduate student who has been busy working on the dissertation as well as teaching several geography courses.

MICK GODKIN (BSc Economics, U C London; MA, Ohio State) "New arrival to Clark along with wife Freda. Enjoying the flexibility of the graduate program, allowing the development of statistical skills without being labeled a 'quantified-geographer' (or whatever the means). Interests are in social geography (especially inequalities between urban systems); political geography and urban economics."

TOM HANKINS (BA, Denison University; MS, University of Chicago) is presently completing a thesis on drought hazard adjustments in Sukumaland, Tanzania. His main research interest at the present is the problem of land use and tenure in rural areas of the Eastern U.S. "Will leave Clark at the end of this year for a job (hopefully) somewhere, probably in West Virginia."

KIRSTEN HARING reports more of the same: "hurdling those hurdles, writing those proposals, taking those orals, and contemplating the bleak job prospects of the (shudder) near future."

GORDON AND NUBIA (MORALES) HINZMANN were married in November, 1972 and are presently living in Bogota, Colombia. Gordon is finishing his Ph.D. dissertation.

HERMAN JENKINS

DOUGLAS JOHNSON. "As a new staff member most of my time is consumed in course preparation (Survey of Geography, Cultural Ecology, and the Jamaica Field Camp). Two publications should appear this calendar year: 1) "Jabal al-Akhdar: An Historical Geography of Settlement and Livelihood in Eastern Libya." University of Chicago, Dept. of Geography Research Paper No. 148; and 2) "Changing Patterns of Pastoral Nomadism in North Africa," in B.S. Hoyle (ed.), Spatial Aspects of Development (Wiley, October, 1973?).

GERALD KARASKA is Professor of Geography and Editor of Economic Geography.

ROGER KASPERSON. "Have just completed a 2-year research project on the community adoption of renovated wastewater systems. Results will be published in a monograph. Now preparing a CCG Research Paper on citizen participation, advocacy and dissent. Finally, as Dean of the College, am working on a general plan to reorganize the College at Clark. Plan is now available."

DARWIN P. KELSEY (BA, History, Seattle Pacific College; MA, American Folk Culture, SUNY, Cooperstown Program). Among Darwin's many activities in agricultural history this past year were his presentation of two papers at the Eastern Historical Geography Meetings last May: "Areal Integration and Situational Analysis: An Approach to Historical Geography"; and "New England Agricultural Grasses, 1790-1840". He also notes the birth of a daughter, Amanda Joy, born New Year's Day, 1973.

GARY KESSLER (BA, Clark, 1972) is a first-year student interested in energy utilization. Gary writes: "the grad program is the most structured, loosely knit activity I've ever participated in."

LAURENCE "DUTCH" KLUGMAN (BA, Johns Hopkins, 1971) "Taking orals, then heading south to Baltimore to do dissertation research. Interests are urban housing problems, social justice, access to medical facilities and urban transportation. To all who remain -- 'watch out for those alligators'."

DUANE KNOS is Professor of Geography and Co-director of TTT (Training Teacher Trainers).

PEGGY A. LENTZ. "Computers, Polish and econometrics equal one dissertation in geography! Happily, I'm almost finished--does anybody hire anybody else lately? Without a doubt, diversity is the best attribute of Clark geography."

LAURENCE LEWIS. He is continuing work on geomorphic processes in the tropics; article forthcoming on soil creep under tropical conditions. He is working on a Physical Geography text book to be published in 1974 by Harcourt, Brace and Jovanovich.

KAO-LEE LIAW writes: "I am wishing, just wishing to get a teaching position in the next school year. My current interest is in dynamics and systems analysis."

ALAN MARCUS is doing research in Geomorphology at the Hebrew University in Isreal.

GEORGE MCCLEARY is enjoying a sabbatical year at the University of Kansas.

FRANK MILLS has passed the orals, and left Clark for his home St. Kitts to do dissertation research.

ROBERTA SMILNAK AND ROBERT MORRILL. The Joint Dissertation is Process. "We've been to the beach. We are now in the process of tying driftwood into bundles as chapters of the dissertation."

MARK MUJWAHUIZU returned home to Tanzania to work on his dissertation after passing his orals in December.

RAYMOND E. MURPHY. "In June, 1972, my book, The Central Business District, was published by Aldine-Atherton, Inc. I am now working on the second edition of The American City: An Urban Geography and hope to have the final draft complete by this printing. Mrs. Murphy and I have sold our house in Princeton and by June will move to Florida where our address will be: 1299 Briarwood Avenue, Deltona, Fla., 32763."

WALTER MURPHY is a third year graduate student interested in water resources management.

BILL MURRAY (BA, Iowa St. Teachers College, 1961; MS, University of Missouri, 1969) is currently working on his dissertation: "The Spatial Distribution of Polish Industry: 1950-1970".

TIMOTHY O'RRIORDAN is visiting Professor in resources management.

RICHARD PEET is Assistant Professor of Geography and Editor of Antipode.

GARY ROBOFF has succeeded in formalizing his schizophrenic interests this academic year. Half of Gary's course work was done at MIT's School of Urban Planning, the other half--complete with historical bent--at Clark. His interest in urban mobility continues, and may yet evolve into a dissertation.

ESTHER ROINITZKY.

U of Michigan, '72
a BA and a lifestyle, too.
Climo, Geo, all the 'oh gees'
and versed in all geographies.

My special interests include Biogeog,
getting skills and tools,
which can sometimes be applied
here at home and far and wide.

BILL ROSAS (BA, University of South Florida, 1969, MA, Cincinnati, 1971) "After studying at Oklahoma State for a year, I transferred here to Clark last September. My research interests were lodged in social and urban geography, but now I'm not sure. I'm still trying to decide which direction to go."

JOHN ROSENTHAL (BA, Amherst; MCP, MIT; ED M, Harvard) John is a first year Ph.D. candidate interested in environmental studies particularly energy.

GRAHAM D. ROWLES. "A year of reorientation both socially and academically: a success in both domains. Involved with the Poland project, teaching courses in Urban Social Geography and 'Research Design and Methodology'. Developing a strong interest in problems facing the aged, my next dissertation, taking orals, and raising tropical fish. 'I'm learning through experience and not only about geography'."

DAVID SEAMON. After spending a year in England, David will be returning to Clark next Fall.

DAVID SHARON. "I am presently spending my sabbatical year from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem at Clark. We live in Newton, trying to make the best of what Boston has to offer in academia and in the Arts. Current research focuses on the calibration of a statistical tool previously developed for evaluating the degree of localness (i.e., the spatial non-uniformity) of rainfall especially in arid regions. The information derived from such analysis is relevant to the study of rainfall-dependent phenomena in arid environments such as desert-floods, plant ecology or for estimating the probability of drought during the planting season. Recent publications include two articles related to the localness of rainfall, and another on the urban heat island. Courses offered: Seminar on Rainfall Climatology; Applied Climatology; Intermediate Statistical Methods for Geographers."

LES SOLOMON. "With the damned orals out of the way, my efforts are now focused on the dissertation and job hunting."

FARRON VOGEL (BA, Hunter College, CUNY) Farron is interested in resources management, especially food resources in developing countries. "I'm Farron, not Esther."

DR. HENRY WARMAN is completing an expanded, up-to-date manuscript on "Geography in Education--Backgrounds, Techniques and Prospects". It is for a book especially geared to teaching Geography, per se, but also one intended to strengthen the strand of Geography in the Social Sciences. He has compiled a bibliography which is divided into three parts which bear the names of the three categories listed above. There is a fourth section labelled General References. If Alumni desire a mimeographed copy of the Bibliog-

raphy write to Dr. Warman for one. He would appreciate comments, pro or con, regarding the list, from the recipients.

BOBBY WILSON is a fourth-year graduate student who is currently doing research on "The Influence of Church Participation on the Behavior in Space of Black Rural In-Migrants Within Bedford-Stuyvesant."

JIM WOOD (AB, Clark University-Geography/Biology, 1972). Research interests: 1. Consideration of environmental cognition and its effect on resource use and development in the past 2. Resource use decision making 3. Environmental hazards. Jim's wife Gale is enrolled in an MA program at Assumption College in Worcester. Her interests are centered on the treatment of Educational Reading Disabilities.

CAROL ZIMMERMAN (BA and MA, Kent State University, 1970 and 1972). Carol is interested in modelling techniques especially urban theoretic and decision oriented models.

MARTYN J. BOWDEN has been fortunate in being in 3 new and highly stimulating team-run seminars with Sister Annette, Bill Koelsch, and Bob Kates. A new course at the sophomore level - "Cities and Culture" - is proving a great challenge. The newly founded Fuller Hamlets (Sutton) S.C. soccer teams for boys 7-14 years old have a home base, and have a highly successful season behind them. With the first four issues published, the editorship of the Historical Geography Newsletter will be handed over after the April 1973 issue. The monography - Hurricanes in Paradise is about to be published in St. Thomas (V.I.). A paper (with Nora Neilson) - "Bound to Barriadas" was presented at the regional AAG meeting, fall 1972. Two sessions on Historical Urban Geography were organized for the AAG meeting at Kansas City and a paper on "The Colonial Replica City" presented. Two sessions on "Geographies of the Mind" - a foretaste of a book honoring J.K. Wright - are organized for the Atlanta AAG meeting and a paper will be presented at one of the sessions. The organization and chairmanship of a session on "Regional Variations in Urbanization" in a fruitful 3-day conference on Historical Urbanization in North America at York University also proved a worthwhile experience. A paper - "The Great American Desert: Behavioral Implications" is to be presented in May at the conference on Perception of the Great Plains, Lincoln, Nebraska. It has been a frenetic and enjoyable year for all of us. Marc and Jonathan thrive at the Assumption and Montessori schools respectively, and Margaret is enjoying teaching kindergarten.

BOB KATES sticks his head out of a pile of manuscripts to survey what is worth noting: completion of a book with White and Burton The Environment as Hazard; a nostalgic reunion with Martyn teaching Environmental Cognition and Behavior; a new mini-career as treasurer and resident at the Elm Park Center for Early Childhood Education; small attempts to use his craft in Managua, the United Nations and various exotic places; and much thought about science and society and man-environment theory.

WILLIAM A. KOELSCH. "Having returned to 'active duty' from a semester's leave of

absence last Spring, I am clearing up various writing obligations before going on sabbatical leave for 1973-74. Completed within the last year were a biographical sketch of Wallace Atwood for the Dictionary of American Biography, some book reviews in history and politics, two chapters for Bessie Pierce's and my History of Chicago, Vol. IV, and paper, 'College and University Archives as a Resource for the History of American Geography,' for delivery at the A.A.G. meetings in Atlanta in April. As Archivist of Clark I have been organizing the University's old records with the help of an able full-time assistant and we have issued three printed guides to important collections (the G. Stanley Hall, Carroll D. Wright, and Wallace W. Atwood papers) through our Register series. American Habitat: A Historical Perspective, an anthology of essays and articles put together by Barbara Rosenkrantz and myself, was published by Free Press in March, 1973. This winter I became a Contributing Editor of the Ripon Forum, the liberal Republican journal of politics, and (with Doug Johnson and a couple of graduate students), attended a seminar course on New England Preservation Management at Old Sturbridge Village. Thanks to the waning of the campus distemper of recent years at Clark as elsewhere, I have experienced a renewed love affair with teaching, which doesn't get as much space as writing but does get more time and is just as demanding and exciting and rewarding and enjoyable."

KEN GELMAN notes his second year of grad school as being one of: "prepping for orals, learning about the joys and frustrations in the life of a teaching assistant, and focusing interests on the migration of Jews through Boston (my probable dissertation topic)."

SHERMAN R. ABRAHAMSON (MA 1948 PhD 1949) is Associate Director, Office of International Commercial Relations, Bureau of International Commerce, Department of Commerce.

LEWIS ALEXANDER (MA 1948, PhD 1949) is Professor of Geography, University of Rhode Island. He writes: "I am continuing work in Marine Geography, both with respect to international ocean problems and to coastal zone management. Our Law of the Sea Institute, now in its eighth year, held a workshop on the Gulf and Caribbean region in Caracas last February, and will have another next May in Nassau on Hazards of Maritime Transit. Otherwise, I look forward to a sabbatical next year."

AGNES M. ALLEN (MA 1934, PhD 1937) has retired, as of June, 1972, from teaching--the last 37 years were spent at Northern Arizona University at Flagstaff. She writes: "For the present I expect to make my home in Flagstaff with trips hither and yon as the urge strikes me."

JOHN L. ALLEN (1964-67, PhD 1969) is Assistant Professor of Geography at the University of Connecticut. He writes: "Have had a number of articles published in 1971-72. Travelled to Montreal in August, 1972 to the IGU Meetings. Delivered a paper there entitled 'Pyramidal Height of Land: A Persistent Myth in the Exploration of Western Anglo-America'. My book on Geographical Lore and the Lewis and Clark Expedition is to be published in Fall, 1973. Current work includes a paper on exploration and the creation of geographical images of the Great Plains, and beginning work on study of early images of the Rocky Mountains."

JEREMY ANDERSON teaches at Eastern Washington State College. The Andersons write: "1972 was a full year for us: Two glorious summer months were spent in the small town of San Juan Cosala on Lake Chapala near Guadalajara, Mexico, where we brushed up our Spanish, prepared for a teaching stint in Guadalajara this coming spring, and imbibed the ambience of the local scene."

WILMA M. ANGELBECK (1960-62) is a High School Teacher in Montclair, N.J. She laments that there is: "less joy in present-day school teaching!" She enjoyed a 12,000 mile trip to Alaska in the summer of 1970.

ROBERT H. ARNOLD (AM 1964, PhD 1970) is Associate Professor of Geography at Briarcliff College, Briarcliff Manor, N.Y. He writes: "After spending two interesting years at Worcester State College, I have succumbed to the pleasures of the private college environment. My job and the social life at Briarcliff College in New York are both very rewarding, and it is my pleasure to work with two other Clark alumni, Bob Weiner and Bruce LaRose."

SIMON BAKER (PhD 1965) is Associate Professor at Florida Atlantic University. His current research interests are in the geographical aspects of electronic communications and in orthophoto maps. He reports a heavy year of teaching and course revision.

BRAD BALTENSPERGER (1969-72) is currently conducting dissertation research in Lincoln, Nebraska, Topeka, Kansas and Springfield, Illinois on pre-

migration and post-settlement images of the Great Plains in the late nineteenth-century.

RUTH E. BAUGH (MA 1926, PhD 1929) is retired Professor at the University of California, Los Angeles. She writes: "I have recently returned to Sun City near Riverside, California and am living at Sun City Gardens, a retirement center on the desert side of the Los Angeles area. Recent travels have taken me somewhat farther afield into Arizona and New Mexico."

GEORGE A. BEISHLAG (MA 1937) is Professor of Geography at Towson State College. He reports that he attended the IGU in Montreal and undertook a prior excursion to the Canadian North West with geographers from 4 continents and 10 countries.

LLOYD D. BLACK (MA 1936) is Professor of Geography at Northern Illinois University, De Kalb. He has authored, *The Strategy of Foreign Aid*, Van Nostrand, 1968, Burmese Edition, 1970. He retired from the U.S. government in 1966 after 25 years of service.

ROBERT E. BLACK (MA 1967, PhD Candidate 1972) is the Deputy Director of The Worcester Model Cities Program. His dissertation topic is "Citizen Participation in the Decision Making Process of an Urban System--An Empirical Enquiry".

ADELBERT K. BOTTS (MA 1931, PhD 1934) has retired after seven years as Professor of Geography at Bowling Green State University. He is Professor Emeritus at Trenton, N.J. State College--after 25 years of teaching. "We are now living in our lake shore home in Battle Lake, Minn., with probable trips to Texas during the most severe part of the winter."

LEONARD W. BOWDEN (PhD 1964) is Associate Professor of Geography at the University of California, Riverside. He writes: "Just returned from a sabbatical leave which included a lecture tour of 23 universities in New Zealand, Fiji, Australia, South Africa, Nigeria, and Europe. Presently directing ERTS and Skylab remote sensing projects in Southern California."

MEREDITH F. BURRILL (MA, PhD) is Geographer, Defense Mapping Agency, Executive Secretary, Board on Geographic Names. He participated in the Second United Nations Conference on Standardization of Geographical Names, London, 1972 and was re-elected Chairman of U.N. Group of Experts on Geographical Names.

EVERETT H. BUSH (MA 1947, 1951-52) is Associate Professor of Geography, Wittenberg University, Springfield, Ohio. He writes: "I spent a very profitable sabbatical year at the University of Newcastle where I sat in on classes, contributed a few lectures and had a chance to catch up on current literature in the field."

RUSSELL B. CAPELLE JR. (MA 1971) is Instructor, Department of Geography, University of Rhode Island in Kingston. "I am madly rushing toward completion of the dissertation ('Space from the Urban Residents' Point of View') for the

University of Pittsburgh." He reports that he has several articles accepted for publication including "Current Influences on Science Friction" in the *Phi Kappa Phi Journal*. He continues: "Pam is working toward her B.A. at U.R.I.; Kim is now 24. Regards to the many other 'disenchanted' of the class of '69, and to the many who came before, and will leave long after, if at all."

MARY L. CARUSO (MA 1951, PhD Columbia) is Principal at the East Hills School, Roslyn Public Schools, Roslyn, Long Island. Among her many distinctions, she received the A.J. Hamerlanien Award for distinguished service in Education, 1971; and is President of the Nassau County Elementary Principal Association. She writes of the late Guy Burnham: "....a true friend of every student...a warm human being who listened and understood. He will always be remembered with love."

THOMAS W. CHAMBERLIN (MA 1937, PhD 1946) is Professor of Geography at the University of Minnesota in Duluth.

CLIFFORD B. CRAIG (1970-72) is on a leave of absence from the Department of Geography, Utah State University. "After an enjoyable two years in Worcester, Mass. I and my family have migrated West to Utah to collect the necessary data for the dissertation which will hopefully be completed by July of 1973." Cliff will join the staff at the University of Utah in September of 1973 and already has a number of research projects in the planning stage.

CLARK N. CRAIN (PhD) has been appointed Adjunct Professor of Geography and Regional Development, University of Denver, after retiring from full-time duties as of June, 1972. He reports: "When not in Denver or travelling overseas as Development Consultant, we are living at the edge of Table Rock Lake in the Ozarks."

HAROLD F. CREVELING (PhD 1951) retired from teaching in the Summer of 1971. "I have just completed a month's tour through the eastern and southeastern parts of the U.S. Main activities include travelling, reading, and a part in some community activities."

F. HARRY CUMMINGS (1970-72) is Program Officer for the International Development Research Center in Ottawa. His dissertation is entitled: "Regional Development and Migration: A Comparative Study of the Philippines, Indonesia and Thailand". He is travelling regularly to S.E. Asia. His January trip to the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand concerned work being supported by the IRDC.

FLOYD F. CUNNINGHAM (PhD 1930) is Professor Emeritus, Southern Illinois University. Dr. Cunningham owns and manages Cunningham Enterprises; its holdings consists of lots, farm land and rental properties. He is also continuing with his writing and research.

VEVA K. DEAN (MA 1940, PhD 1949) is enjoying her retirement on Martha's Vineyard.

WILLIAM R. DEEBEL (1949-50 at Clark) is an oceanographer with the U.S. Naval Oceanographic Office.

AUBREY DIEM (MA 1956) is Professor of Geography at the University of Waterloo in Waterloo, Ontario, Canada. He reports the forthcoming publication of an article in the *Revue De Geographie De Montreal* (Winter 1973); the article is entitled: "The Growth of Copenhagen".

SIGISMOND de R. DIETRICH (PhD 1931) is Assistant Vice President for Academic Affairs, Inter American University of Puerto Rico. He writes: "Last Xmas, Mrs. Diettrich and I took a Caribbean cruise of two weeks duration. It was fun to revisit and visit the several Caribbean islands and Caracas. We became the proud grandparents of a boy, named: Michael Clayton Diettrich Huskey. During the year, I made several official trips to New York and Washington as the Grant Officer of Inter American University. Unfortunately, none of these could I stretch to include a visit to Clark."

ROBERT P. DONNELL (MA 1971) is Instructor in Geography at Framingham State College in Framingham, Mass. He writes: "I am teaching full-time and developing new courses within our new undergraduate major program in geography. My special interest this year focuses on a regional course on New England--with special focus on certain geographical implications of regional planning within New England as a whole, and with special focus on the problems of the Metropolitan Boston area which includes Framingham. I still have a strong interest in historical urban and economic geography. It is also quite probable that I will take a leave of absence next year (1973-74) and pursue basic coursework in a PhD program. I plan to be married in 1973 to Susan R. Weithman."

JOHN E. DORNBACH (PhD 1967) is Deputy Manager, Applications Office, NASA Manned Spacecraft Center.

JOHN R. DUNKLE (PhD) is Assistant Dean and Professor of Geography and Physical Sciences at the University of Florida. He writes: "Our son is now a college sophomore, our daughter in the eighth grade. Tempus fugit. I work on cartography and curriculum matters for the college."

SIDNEY E. EKBLAW (1932-34, PhD 1934) is a part-time visiting Professor at Arizona State University in Tempe. He is Professor Emeritus at University of Missouri-Kansas City, having retired in 1970.

FAROUK M. EL GAMMAL (MA 1963, PhD 1966) is Associate Professor of Geography at the University of Puerto Rico. Dr. El Gammal has published several articles and presented various papers during the past year; topics include: non-governmentally controlled public transportation systems in Puerto Rico, psycho-spatial analysis of the behavioral patterns of the Puerto Rican toward their Recreational Areas, problems of Environmental quality in the Third world countries, and reflections on Urbanization, Urban Problems and Urban Planning in developing countries.

FRANCIS E. ELLIOTT (PhD 1952) is Assistant to the Director, National Oceanographic Instrumentation Center.

WILMA BELDEN FAIRCHILD (MA 1937) is Editor of the *Geographical Review*, American Geographical Society, New York. She reports: "After three decades at the AGS and 23 years of living with deadlines as Editor of the *Review*, I am retiring from the Society at the end of the year and am moving to California. I hope to spend the next few years of my working life in a job that carries less responsibility. In August, as a sort of professional swan song, I attended the International Geographical Congress in Montreal as a member of the United States delegation."

BRADLEY FISK (1948-51) is Geography Teacher at Cape Cod Community College. He writes: "Teaching remains a most satisfying occupation."

EDWIN J. FOSCUE passed away on February 23, 1972.

J. KEITH FRASER (PhD 1964) is Executive Secretary, 22nd International Geographical Congress, Canada 1972. He writes: "Three and one half years of preparation culminated in the 22nd International Congress at Montreal in August '72. The next six months will be concentrated on the production of the Congress Proceedings and winding up accounts."

ALFONSO J. FREILE (PhD 1961) is Professor, University of Pittsburgh. He reports that his: "research in the History of Geographic Thought is almost finished" and that he has had happy travels in Middle America, planning next summer for a car trip to Panama.

BOB FRENCH (MA 1972) is Assistant Professor of Geography at the University of Southern Maine in Gorham. He reports: "We are slowly succeeding in building a viable department here. I'm engaged in a number of things besides 15 hours of teaching - institutes, committees, publications, directing a local museum. My most interesting present research involves the use of geographic techniques in archaeological investigation and land use planning and development in Maine."

ROLAND J. FUCHS (MA 1957, PhD 1959) is Professor and Chairman, Department of Geography, University of Hawaii. He visited the German Democratic Republic, Poland and Czechoslovakia after attending the Montreal IGU Meetings.

M. H. GANJI (PhD 1954) is Professor and Chairman, Department of Geography, Tehran University, IRAN. He is presently engaged in the revision of the *Climatic Atlas of Iran*, first published in 1968. He recently attended the World Meteorological Organization's "Committee on Special Application of Meteorology and Climatology to Environmental Problems" Group Meeting in Geneva.

ALEXANDER R. GASSAWAY (PhD 1971) is Associate Professor of Geography at Portland State University in Portland, Oregon. He has recently published a monograph and several papers. The monograph is entitled *The Food Geography of Finnmark Fylke, Northernmost Norway*. His papers include: "A Technique for Measurement of Sub-regional Consumption in Food Geography",

International Geography, 1972; "Natural and Economic Events Influencing Arctic Food Consumption", Archives of Environmental Health; "A Field Method: Estimating the Total Herd Size of Reindeer Herds in Northernmost Norway", 21st International Congress, Volume 2, Economic Geography.

JOHN L. GEORGE (MA 1956) is Professor of Geography, Salem (Mass.) State College. He and others are busy preparing a new B.S. program in Geography within the department. His children are now 13, 12 and 5 years of age--the first two are girls.

MONIR SAAD GIRGIS (PhD) is Professor of Geography at Edinboro (Pa.) State College.

THOMAS GLEDHILL (MA) is an Earth Science Teacher at Burrville (R.I.) H.S. He recently attended an NSF Institute in Earth Science at Wesleyan University (71). His second child and first son, Gregory Thomas, was born in February, 1972.

LOREN GOULD (BA 1953, MA 1959) is Director of Institutional Studies at Worcester State College. He has taken trips to Washington, DC for the 3rd Meeting of the NCHEMS at WICHE Higher Educational Finance Manual Task Force; to New Orleans and San Francisco; and he and his wife have planned a two-week tour of Alaska after a meeting he will be attending in Vancouver.

HOWARD L. GREEN (BA 1947, MA 1949) is President of Howard L. Green and Associates, Inc., Bloomfield Hills, Michigan, consultants on retail and distribution strategies and land use planning. His latest publication is: "Trade Area Research...and How it Alerts the Declining Center", Shopping Center World, Vol. I, No. 5, June 1972, pp. 18-22.

DONALD W. GRIFFIN (PhD 1963) is Professor of Geography and Director, Institute for Regional, Rural and Community Studies, Western Illinois University, Macomb. He writes: "The principal activities over the past year have been to help form and gain HUD approval for a six-county Council of Public Officials (pop. 193,000+) as an areawide Planning organization, and to begin research implementation of the Rural Development Act of 1972 for Illinois."

NEIL W. HALKYARD (MA) is retired. He spent 3 months this past summer travelling through Canada, Washington, and Oregon. He reports that he and his wife have become rockhounds, "a hobby I can recommend to all."

CHARLES W. HARDY (1963-64) is a Social Studies Teacher at Walpole (Mass.) High School.

ALAN HARRIS (Clark 1951-52) is Reader in Geography, The University, Hull, Yorkshire, England. He reports continuing interest in the historical geography of England.

ROGER A. HART (MA 1970) is a Research Fellow, Clark, and part-time Lecturer, Faculte de l'Amenagement, Universite de Montreal. He writes: "A year's worth of field work finished but I remain in Vermont to write a

dissertation. Anxious to get out of Clark now and apply some of this stuff to design and education with kids."

SISTER MARY URSULA HAUKE (PhD 1958) is Professor at Mt. Aloysius Junior College. She writes: "I have resigned as President of Mt. Aloysius J.C. (Aug. 1, 1972). During a year's leave of absence, I expect to travel both in and outside the United States (Australia). Present plans call for teaching and research in the fall of 1973."

ALFRED HECHT (PhD 1972) is Assistant Professor of Geography at Waterloo Lutheran University. "No major news since we left Clark in July '72 except that we are expecting our second child in February. I am working my 'butt' off to stay above water, i.e. have tomorrow's lectures prepared today."

RICHARD D. HECOCK (PhD 1966) is Professor at Oklahoma State University. He is currently working on research (funded by OWRR) dealing with the recreational behavior in Oklahoma, and administering an NSF grant to train middle school teachers in Oklahoma City in the use of new Geographical Instructional Materials. He reports that he has "completed" his family which now consists of wife Georgia, son Doug, daughter Bess and samoyed Anna.

JEFFREY C. HERRE (MA "as soon as Dr. Peet will give it to me") is Manager Trainee, Friendly Ice Cream Corp. Columbia, Md.

WILLARD C. HESSEN (1948-50, MA 1950) is a Teacher in a Senior High School in Brevard Co. School system, Satellite Beach Florida. He reports that he travelled the U.S. last summer showing his 12 year old son Mitch some of the geography and history of the U.S.

HARRIET LEE (MRS. ROY) HIRST (MA 1928), currently retired, travelled this winter to Spain, Portugal and North Africa.

STEPHEN HOBART (MA) is an Instructor at Keene State College (University of New Hampshire). He spent the past summer gathering dissertation data at the Minnesota and Ohio State Historical Societies.

FRANKLIN HODGES (MA 1966) is Associate Professor of Geography, and Chairman of the Department of Geography and Anthropology at the University of Maine, Portland-Gorham. He reports that the faculty is trying to put together a major in the combined fields of Geography and Anthropology. He writes: The Hodges family is still living on our 14 acre exurban farm in South Windham practicing intensive subsistence agriculture for fun and good health."

CARL AND EDITH HOLZHAUER (MA 1928) are retired and enjoying relief from Michigan's winter in southern Florida.

G. H. HONES (MA 1953, 1968-69) is Lecturer in Education (Geography), University of Bath, England. He attended the IGU Congress in Canada last summer and met some "old" Clark friends. He also reports that he is maintaining close contact with former Clark classmate, George Howe, who is currently on an exchange program in England.

JOSEPH B. HOYT (PhD 1954) is Chairman of the Social Sciences Division, Southern Connecticut State College. Man and the Earth (3rd Edition) will be out in January, 1973.

PRESTON E. JAMES (PhD 1923) is Maxwell Professor Emeritus, Syracuse University, and Adjunct Professor, Florida Atlantic University in Boca Raton. Dr. James has been appointed Adjunct Professor at Florida Atlantic University in Boca Raton. He also maintains his connections with Syracuse University, and plans to spend several months in the summer and fall at his home in New York State. His book All Possible Worlds, A History of Geographical Ideas was published this year by Bobbs Merrill. He is now working on a history of the AAG, and on other shorter papers. In October he spoke to the Annual Meeting of Gamma Theta Upsilon on "Options in the Selection of a Professional Career in Geography."

JESSIE M. (THORNTON) JESSEMAN (MA 1941) is a retired Teacher, living in Concord, New Hampshire.

WILLIAM F. KANE, JR. (MA 1954) is now Director of Development and Tourism for the state of Arizona. He spent the past summer rafting 270 miles down the Colorado River through the Marble and Grand Canyons.

HARRY B. KIRCHER (PhD 1961) is Professor in the Department of Earth Sciences at the Southern Illinois University in Edwardsville. He reports that he is working on the fourth edition of Our Natural Resources, a high school text (P.E. McNall, co-author, Interstate Printers, Danville, Ill.). He plans to conduct a geographic study-tour of Scandinavia during the summer of 1973.

ESTHER L. KISTLER (MA) is a retired School Teacher. She writes that she is: "living a comfortable and interesting retired life in Nanticoke and in the summer home at Lake Silkworth (Pa.)."

RICHARD J. KOPEC (PhD) is at the University of North Carolina - Chapel Hill. Among his research interests are: the urban island effect on flowering phenology; climate and air quality in N. Carolina; and a population atlas of the S.E. United States. He has published "Daily Spatial and Secular Variations of Absolute Humidity in a Small City" in the Journal of Applied Meteorology.

MARY L. (MAC DONALD) KRAMER (MA 1941) is on leave from her teaching post. She writes of an extensive trip she and her husband took during the latter months of '72 to Western Europe and South Africa, "a glorious trip--and a chance to understand much by careful reading of local newspapers, and personal observation and listening."

BRUCE LA ROSE is Assistant Professor, Dept. of Geography-Cartography, Briarcliff (N.Y.) College. His recent presentations have been: "Radio Broadcasting as a Tool for the Cultural Geographer; A Case Study from Mississippi", AAG Regional Meeting, Geneseo, N.Y., 1972; and "Arvin and Dinuba Revisited: A New Look at the Community Structure and the Effects of Scale of Farm Operators", testimony before U.S. Senate Subcommittee, 1972.

PIERRE C. LALOR (MA) is an Earth Science Teacher at Waconah Regional H.S. (Dalton, Mass.).

DR. GEORGE LANGDON is presently Professor of Geography at West Chester (Pa.) State College. He is "currently involved in the development and production of educational filmstrips concerning the Geography of Pennsylvania and New Jersey."

J. ALAN LEACH (MA 1969) is a Captain, U.S. Air Force. In September, '72, he received Air Force pilot's wings; he will be stationed near Topeka, Kansas, flying C-130 aircraft.

LOUIS E. LEIPOLD (MA 1946) writes "retired August, 1971, moved to Minneapolis in April, 1971 and am busy getting reacquainted with Minnesota. This past summer took a 4,900 mile trip to Anchorage, Alaska".

MINNIE E. LEMAIRE (MA, PhD) is Professor of Geography at Mount Holyoke College. She recently attended the meeting of the Applied Geography Committee of the IGU in Waterloo, Ontario.

SALLY LEMAIRE (1968-70) is working to complete Master's thesis which is scheduled to be completed this year. Sally is Program Director at the YWCA. She reports that she is involved in working on the development of methods of dealing with institutional racism.

LAWRENCE T. LEWIS (MA 1962, PhD 1971) is Associate Professor at Western Illinois University. He presented a paper entitled: "Amtrak: A Geographic Assessment" at the Illinois Academy of Science meetings. He is currently working on: 1) variations in urban crime; and 2) the adequacy of medical care in Illinois.

THOMAS R. LEWIS, JR. (NDEA FELLOW 1966-67) is an Assistant Professor of Geography at Manchester Community College (Conn.) and Lecturer at Eastern Conn. State College in Willimantic. Among his recent publications are: a paper at the Milwaukee NCGE meeting; a book, Rails, Sink and Paper; and an article in the February, 1972 issue of Journal of Geography. He is starting his PhD dissertation in historical cultural geography for Rutgers.

HARRIET RUTH LONG (MA, PhD) is Professor of Geography at Edinboro (Pa.) State College. "During the second semester of the 1972-73 academic year, I will be on academic leave and will be working on a study of new towns and satellite cities in the United States and Europe."

JOHN C. LOWE (PhD 1969) is Assistant Professor at George Washington University. He notes: "I am co-authoring a book on the Geography of Movement, under contract to Houghton-Mifflin--to be finished with draft by summer '73."

SISTER MARION LYONS (PhD 1963) is a Teacher at Seaton High School (Mass.).

EMANUEL MAIER (PhD 1961) is Chairman, Department of Earth Science and Geography at Bridgewater (Mass.) State College. He reports that he is working on an internship program for geography majors in the local planning boards.

KIRTLEY F. MATHER writes: "Since retiring from Harvard University as Professor of Geology, Emeritus in 1954, I served as Visiting Professor of Geology at Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., in 1956, and as Visiting Professor of Geology, Part-Time, at the University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, N.M. where my sole duty is to conduct a graduate seminar on glacial geology, which I have done during the Fall Semester of 1971 and of 1972. I spent several, very informative weeks in Australia, New Zealand, the Fiji Islands, and Tahiti during July and August of 1972. Have contributed several biographies of geologists whom I have known to the DICTIONARY OF SCIENTIFIC BIOGRAPHY and am now working on my own memoirs."

BERNIE MAY (MA Candidate 1967-69) is an analyst in site analysis and market research for Star Market Co. "Corporate research has been extensive rewarding and naturally unpublishable. Thesis research continues, this time on the role of the supermarket as a 'convenience' store."

SHANNON MC CUNE (PhD 1939) is Chairman, Department of Geography, University of Florida. He is continuing research on the Ryukyu Islands and the Far East. He writes: "was a pleasure to see so many Clark alumni at the International Geographical Congress last summer."

HENRY R. MC CUTCHEON (MA 1966, PhD 1970) is Assistant Professor, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's. He recently obtained a research grant from the Canada Council for Urban and Regional Research on "The Evolution of a Network of Service Centers in Northeastern Newfoundland".

WALLACE E. MC INTYRE (MA 1947, PhD 1951) reports that he travelled through Portugal in May, 1972.

NATHAN H. MELEEN (MA) is Assistant Professor of Earth Science and Geography at Oral Roberts University.

MICHAEL G. MENSIOIAN (AB 1949) is Professor and Chairman of the Geography Department at Boston State College. His text for public school use, People of the Middle East and North Africa (Sadlier), was just published.

FREDERICK S. MERRIAM (AB 1939, MA 1946) is Registered Representative at Waddell and Reed Inc.

CLAIRA P. MONIER (MA) is Instructor at New Hampshire College. She writes: "Spent three weeks in Nuremburg and Bavaria last June. Campaigned for husband running for a state senate seat. Lost, but has been appointed administrative assistant to Republican gubernatorial candidate."

BENJAMIN MOULTON (AB 1939) is Chairman and Professor at Indiana State University. He is the Editor and Contributor to Readings in Earth Science (1972). He spent the spring semester, 1972 in Australia where he visited 9 universities.

JOHN M. MOULTON is Professor of Geography and Geology at Hastings College (Nebraska), where he was awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Human Letters at the June ('72) Commencement.

RUSSELL MUNCASTER (MA 1968, PhD 1972) is Assistant Professor at Waterloo (Ont.) Lutheran University. His PhD dissertation is entitled "A Model for Applied Urban-Place Hierarchies: An Application to the London, Ontario Urban-Place System".

RICHARD E. MURPHY (PhD 1957) is Professor and Chairman, Geography Department, University of New Mexico. "This is a sabbatical year for me, and I am spending the bulk of it in research and writing at the Institute of Geography of the University of Paris. My wife and our two younger children are with me, and we plan to travel extensively in Italy, Austria and Germany as well as France before returning next summer."

SALVATORE J. NATOLI (MA 1957, PhD 1967) is Educational Affairs Director at the Association of the American Geographers. He reports that he is keeping active and busy with numerous projects and activities of the AAG.

HERMAN L. NELSON (PhD 1954) is Professor of Geography at the University of Wisconsin - La Crosse.

RALPH E. OLSON (PhD 1946) has completed 25 years of service in the Department of Geography, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma. "Mrs. Olson and I and the two younger children spent the summer of 1971 in Europe mostly in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, a long time research interest of mine." He reports that Karen is a PhD candidate in English at the University of Minnesota, that Susan graduated from Pomona College last June, and that Gordon graduated from University Highschool last spring.

JOHN W. PAWLING (MA 1956) is Assistant Professor of Geography at Temple University. He presented two papers on trend surface analysis of glacial landform parameters to the Michigan Academy of Science, Arts, and Letters.

ROBERT F. PERRY, JR. (PhD 1957) is Chairman of the Department of Geography at Worcester State College in Massachusetts.

RAFAEL PICO (MA 1934, PhD 1938) is Vice Chairman of the Board-Banco Popular de Puerto Rico. He writes: "Last summer Teresin and I took a month vacation in Spain, France and England. A highlight of the trip was a week long motor tour of Northern Spain."

RICHARD J. PIKE (MA 1963) is a Geologist with the U.S. Geological Survey. He writes: "In August and September, Jane, Ben and I put 9,600 miles on our VW bus (utter madness). High points include reading papers at both the Geological and Geographical Congress in Montreal and skinny-dipping in my favorite unspoiled Maine stream. The papers were on lunar craters and Q-mode landform regions, respectively. Current work includes lunar photographic mapping, and application of special analysis to landform study."

RICHARD E. PRESTON (PhD 1964) is Professor, Department of Geography, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada. Dr. Preston presented a paper at the IGU Applied Geography Commission entitled "An Approach to the Identification of Central Place Systems" and chaired a session on the Quality of the Urban Environment. Several other articles on aspects of Urban geography have been and will be published.

- GEORGE B. PRIDDLE (MA 1964, PhD 1972) is Associate Professor of Geography on the Faculty of Environmental Studies, University of Waterloo. He writes that he is busy on a forthcoming book that will be entitled Recreational Resources Management. A monograph dealing with environmental quality, and work on prescriptive land use modelling for rural areas experiencing urbanizing pressures are included among current research projects.
- HUGH C. PRINCE is Reader in Geography, University College, London. He writes that: "as much time as can be spared from teaching and doing busy work is spent writing the mid-nineteenth century tithe surveys and gathering material for an introduction to the Agrarian History of England Between 1750 and 1850, which will be an account of the English countryside in the middle of the eighteenth century."
- LOUIS O. QUAM (PhD 1938), now retired, is the former Chief Scientist, Office of Polar Programs, National Science Foundation.
- JOHN E. RICKERT (PhD 1960) is Dean, Management Sciences, at Stockton State College in Pajon, N.J. He has recently edited Urban and Regional Information Systems: Information Systems and Political Systems. His family has also increased by one - a daughter.
- J. LEWIS ROBINSON (PhD 1946) is Professor, Department of Geography, University of British Columbia. He writes: "My wife (Josephine Rowan, MA 1943, International Studies) and I returned to Clark in June, 1972, for the first time together since we first met as graduate students 30 years ago." He has published a new book, British Columbia: 100 Years of Geographical Change, 1973; and the opening article in the 1972 Canada Yearbook, "Geographical Regions of Canada".
- JOHN KERR ROSE is affiliated with the Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress.
- PETER R. SAKALOWSKY, JR. (MA 1966) is Assistant Professor of Geography, Southern Connecticut State College. He received his PhD from Indiana State University. He is married to the former Grace Mastrototaro of Worcester and has two sons: Peter and John.
- ANTHONY SAS (PhD Clark) is a Professor at the University of South Carolina. He is continuing work on the relation of geography to warfare, and starting a "micro-climatological study within the USC football stadium."
- GERALD W. SCHULTZ (PhD) is Associate Professor, Geography/Geology Department, Drake University. He attended the IGU meetings in Montreal last summer, and while in Canada undertook a Maritime Province field trip.
- HARLEY E. SCOTT (MA 1963) is enrolled in the EdD program at Indiana University.
- EARL B. SHAW (PhD 1933) is retired and writes: "Most of my time is spent in relaxing retirement; with some travelling (trip to the Orient last Winter), a little writing, and much reading."

- ADA M. SHAWKEY (1947-48) is Associate Professor of Geography and Chairman of the Geography Department at Framingham State College. "Attended 22nd International Geographical Congress in Montreal. Most satisfaction has come from the growth of the Geography Major at Framingham State College. There are 52 Geography Majors in 1972-73, the second year the Major has existed."
- JAMES A. SHEAR (PhD 1952) is Professor and Department Chairman at the University of Georgia.
- SUK-HAN SHIN (MA 1967) is Assistant Professor at Eastern Washington State College. He writes that he spent the summer at Glacier Park and Mt. Ranier familiarizing himself with the surroundings of Eastern Washington State College.
- JULIA M. SHIPMAN (MA, PhD) is retired from an active career in geography. She reports that after falling and breaking her hip a year ago she has been confined to the house. Although she still walks with a cane she feels that everything will be back to normal in a few months.
- VICTOR W. SIM (MA 1957) writes: "Spent the 1971-72 academic year at the Scott Polar Research Institute in Cambridge, England on completion of a three year term as chairman of the department of geography at the University of Western Ontario. Returned to Canada in September via the Trans-Siberian Railway and Japan."
- SUE C. SIMONDS (MA 1971) is teaching Geography at Roger Williams College, Bristol, Rhode Island. She writes: "Introduced geography of New England as an elective at RWC; continue teaching intro. Physical Geography. Enjoyed 2-month camping trip through U.S. and Southern Canada past summer."
- ROBERT B. SIMPSON (MA 1933, PhD 1941) is Professor of Geography at Dartmouth College in Hanover, New Hampshire.
- DAVID A. SMITH (MA 1968) is Assistant Vice President, Galbraith, Mortgage Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. "Completed dissertation at the University of Pittsburgh this year. Dissertation entitled: 'NASA and the Aerospace Industry: A Study of Federal Influences on Industrial Location'. Also had an article published in the Journal of American Industrial Development Council, 'Industrial Parks: Their Characteristics and the Need for Certification'."
- HELEN BOYER SMITH (MA 1938) reports nothing new in the past year.
- FRANK J. SPARICIO (MA 1963) is Assistant Secretary, Hartford Insurance Group. He writes: "During the past year served on a Charter Revision Commission for the town of Simsbury, Conn. Toured Europe with the Urban Land Institute in September, and visited among other places Yugoslavia and Hungary."
- MYRON STARBIRD (1954-55) is a Professor at the University of Maine-Farmington. He writes: "The only department of geography in the state is completing the development of a media-centered geography lab designed to improve instruction in geography and to promote its study."

ROLF STERNBERG (MA 1956, PhD Syracuse) is Assistant Professor, Department of Geography, Montclair State (N.J.) College.

ROBERT G. STONE (1931-32) is retired from an active career in geography. "Keep busy with some editorial work, studying the area (Biglerville, Pa.) some philatelic writing, house painting, going to country auctions, hiking, keeping up with professional journals etc."

MARGARET A. TINDAL (MA 1970) is Instructor in Geography at Coppin State College. She experimented with "airborne geography" in Introductory geography classes; the approach received wide publicity. Her MA thesis was published as paper No. 8 in the Place Perception Project.

RAY W. TOBEY (MA 1953) has retired from an active teaching career since 1954.

EUGENE VAN CLEEF (PhD 1926) is retired and Emeritus Professor at Ohio State University. He still is engaged in research in the urban field.

CHARLES B. VARNEY (MA 1953, PhD 1963) is Professor of Geography at the University of Wisconsin-Whitewater. Dr. Varney reports that during the summer of '72 he was director of an interdisciplinary National Science Foundation Institute at the University of Wisconsin-Whitewater entitled: "Interdisciplinary Approach to Community Environmental Quality Improvement". The Institute proved to be quite successful.

PAUL P. VOURAS (MA 1951) is Chairman of the Geography Faculty at William Paterson College in Wayne, N.J.

LILLIAN H. WALLACE (MA 1941) is retired from Westfield (Mass.) State College.

J. HENRY WEBER (AB 1926, MA 1927) is the Chief Meteorologist for the N.Y. News. He writes: "The 1973 issue (20th edition) of the NEWS Weather Almanac went on sale in November, 1972. This may be my last issue since I expect to retire in July, 1973. Our 12-foot revolving globe, which was first installed in our lobby in 1930, has been done over completely."

SEYMOUR WEST (MA 1941) is a Contact Specialist for the U.S. government. He will retire in April, '73 after 31 years of government service. His eldest son Allan is a senior at Clark taking a year off "to get things together". A second son Murray has been accepted at Clark and is considering September, '73 registration.

KATHERYNE THOMAS WHITTIMORE is Professor Emeritus at the State University of N.Y., College at Buffalo. She reports that she is spending an active and pleasant retirement. She is involved in civic affairs and also retains an interest in geography. An article: "Celebrating Seventy-Five Years of The Journal of Geography" appeared in the Journal of Geography, January, 1972. She is currently interested in writing articles on the geography of the local area for newspaper publication.

BERNT L. WILLS (1942-43) is Professor at the University of North Dakota. He attended and had a programmed part in the West Lakes Division AAG meeting at St. Louis and also with the N.C.G.E. at Milwaukee.

DAVID C. WINSLOW (PhD 1948) is Professor at Indiana University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Winslow carried out field work on container shipping in Thailand, Macao, Hong Kong and Japan. He edited the Pennsylvania Geographer for the tenth year. Mrs. Winslow was recognized as one of the NCGE Merit Award teachers of Pennsylvania.

DR. MARY VOGT WOODLAND (MA 1943) is Associate Director, Grant Program, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, at Governor's State University, Park Forest S., Illinois. Among her many positions, she was appointed to the 5 member Board of Appeals, Cook County (Ill.) Department of Environmental Control last May to hear cases of pollution violations. She writes: "Thursday evenings are spent representing Home-wood on the Little Calumet River Basin Flood Control Steering Committee and the Rezoning Commission, which is updating the local zone ordinance."

AARON JOSEPH WRIGHT (PhD 1951) is Chief Geographer at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. He reports that he has recently travelled in Europe, Asia, and the Pacific. A revision of Our Dynamic World is complete. Further travels to the Guianas are planned.

MARION I. WRIGHT (MA 1946) is Professor of Geography at Rhode Island College. "This past year I had some field experience in Europe. My visit to the Netherlands reminded me so vividly of Dr. Van's 'Political' classes."

CHENG TSU-WU (PhD 1958) is Associate Professor at Hunter College of C.U.N.Y.

HLA TUN AUNG (MA 1964) is Lecturer and Head of the Geography Department at Bassein College, Bassein, Burma. "Carried out field research in Central Burma during January with my colleagues; will present two research papers at the 1973 Burma Research Congress to be held in December, 1973."

MIRIAM L. & RICHARD A. LOCKHART (MA 1957); Miriam is a "mother, wife and community resource". Richard is Chief Project Administrator, Cambridge (Mass.) Planning & Development Dept. Miriam has helped organize a local food co-op; Richard is working on fire station and skating rink locations, re-use plans for the discontinued city dump and other Cambridge land use issues.

WILLIAM LUTHER JEYASINGHAM (MA, PhD) is President, Jaffna College, Ceylon. "Conducted a raw materials survey of the Jaffna district for the industrial development board of Sri Lanka. Travelled around the world in 1971-2 visiting educational and church organisations, alumni of Jaffna College as well as attending meetings of the trustees of Jaffna College."

(MRS) NADIUS A. H. DEACON (1944-45-62) is Head, Geography Department, Bishop Strachan School, Toronto. She has travelled recently through Greece, Syria, Lebanon, Turkey, Jordan, Israel and Egypt. She owns and works a 150 - acre farm in the outer urban rim of Toronto - mainly glacial moraine, hence beef cattle.

ROBERT & ALETA LOOKER (MA 1960 for both). Bob is Deputy Director of Hartford City Planning Department. "In the summer of 1972 we spent our vacation tenting in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. This spring semester Bob is

teaching an urban geography course at Southern Connecticut State College. Aleta is not 'gainfully' employed but quite involved in the school where the four kids go."

CHARLES H. TELLER (MA 1969) is Assistant Professor of Sociology, University of Texas at Austin, Associate Director, Population Research Center, University of Texas Medical School, San Antonio. "My research of the past few years has centered around studies of internal migration in Latin America, mainly Honduras. These studies looked at migrants coping with urban institutions, particularly when confronted with problems of health. Received my PhD in Sociology in August 1972. A second child was born in September 1971, just prior to moving down here to Texas. I got married to former Patricia Cruz in 1968."

WILLIAM VAN ROYEN passed away at his home in Bilthoven, The Netherlands on February 22, 1973.

Guy Burnham
1895-1972

about Guy Burnham one reader wrote:

"He was a true friend of every student... a warm human being who listened and understood. He will always be remembered with love."

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The John K. Wright Reading Room in the Graduate School is in need of out-of-print issues of Economic Geography to make up a complete set. If any alumnus or alumna has any of the following to spare, we would appreciate receiving it.

Volumes 23, 24, 25, 28, and 39: all numbers needed

Volume 22: nos. 1, 2, and 4

Volumes 29, 34, 35, 37, and 43: nos. 1 and 2

Volume 26: nos. 3 and 4

Volume 27: nos. 2 and 4

Volumes 30 and 40: no. 1

Volumes 33 and 42: nos. 1, 3, and 4

Volume 36: nos. 1 and 4

Volume 32: nos. 1 and 3

The reading room is now in full-swing, but with the cut-back in spending we are not able to make many new acquisitions. Gifts of books in geography and the social sciences would be much appreciated.

Martyn J. Bowden

We are also interested in obtaining a complete set of the Monadnock for the J. K. Wright Reading Room. Contributions from alumni of back issues (pre-1966) would be very welcome.

The Editors.