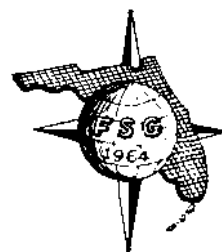


THE FLORIDA GEOGRAPHER



VOL. 3, NO. 2

FEBRUARY, 1967

Lakeland Themes:

WEATHER FORECASTING, CITRUS & PHOSPHATES

by ALFONSO GONZALEZ

The fourth annual meeting of the Florida Society of Geographers will be held in Lakeland on March 3-4, 1967. The meeting headquarters will be the recently opened motel, The Ramada Inn, near downtown Lakeland. Since Lakeland is in the center of the citrus region and adjacent to the major phosphate mining districts, these two major industries of Florida will be the highlight of the Saturday afternoon bus field trip. Lakeland is the headquarters for the Florida Citrus Commission, the Florida Phosphate Council and the Agricultural Weather Service (the frost-warning service).

The meeting will begin with registration on Friday, March 3, at 4:00 P.M., followed by a social hour at 5:30. The banquet will commence at 7:30 and the featured speaker will be Mr. Warren O. Johnson, Meteorologist in Charge, Federal-State Agricultural Weather Service, Lakeland. Mr. Johnson has served the the U. S. Weather Bureau for thirty-eight years and since 1943 has been the chief meteorologist at the Lakeland station. Mr. Johnson came to Florida in 1935 to inaugurate the Hurricane Service and the Agricultural Weather Service and is, thereby, one of the early pioneers in meteorology in the State of Florida.

(See Lakeland, p. 2)



Railroad cars are loaded underneath big bins, which are filled with dried and ground phosphate rock. In background are large piles of wet phosphate rock, showing the conveyor system which dumps the rock after it is separated from the clay and sand in the ore.

PERSPECTIVE FROM THE PRESIDENT

It is encouraging to note that as our membership soars toward 125, some of the rapid growth of this year represents student participation. You



LATHAM

are all to be congratulated for the successful manner in which our attitudes and programs have excited the newer disciples of geography, and involved them in the FSG. Their enthusiasm is needed, and their commitment to the future of geography is reassuring.

As we move into the fourth year of development, the excellent organizational vision of the

founding leaders and the experiences of the Society are blending into a happy combination. Growth however is change, and it is well for us to reflect on our progress and possibilities. Some of this analysis has begun as the ad hoc committees prepare to report to us at the business meeting on the advisability of establishing continuing committees or otherwise strengthening our influence upon such aspects of professional development as standards and status, publications, placement, curricula, applied geography and public relations. We will also have to make a decision on the status of dues delinquent members, since our amiable feelings toward those who have joined us must be realistically related to the financial requirements of our operations.

The success of our pattern of semi-annual meetings which rotate among geographic sectors of the state and reflect the varied resources of both the areas and their program committees is impressive, and one hesitates to suggest modifications. However, there are some considerations that need evaluation:

(1) Since the AAG Southeastern Division, the National Council for Geographic Education, the National Council of Social Studies, and some others all have meetings in the fall, would it be better for us to concentrate our effort (and travel budget) upon an expanded meeting in February? Perhaps this annual meeting could be supplemented with sectional meetings in the fall by geographers within local chapters, who could gather for a dinner meeting or field trip.

(2) Can we strengthen the professional level of our meetings by involving more geographers in the presentations? We have gained a great deal of information and favorable attention by

including spokesmen for state agencies and business or industry spokesmen. Let's continue this, but would it give a better image of geography if we exposed both our visitors and ourselves to more presentations by geographers within our midst and invited out-of-state geographers. This could include selected student papers, as well as scientific papers, planning studies, or panel discussions by our members.

The greatest asset of our Society is still its enthusiastic dedicated members. We certainly appreciate the efforts of John Davis who is now busily engaged in preparing the 1967 FSG Directory. Ed Fernald has again "gone to press" with another excellent issue. Secretary Harry Sealeman has been most helpful and efficient, as you all know. To them, and to the other officers, chairmen, and committeemen of 1966, we all can look with both pride and appreciation.

We all will be looking for you at Lakeland on March 3 as we accelerate the profession and fellowship of geography in Florida. Al Gonzalez and his central Florida colleagues are planning a promising blend of regional study, society development, and conviviality.

(Lakeland—cont.)

There will be an Executive Committee breakfast on Saturday morning at 8:00 o'clock. The annual business meeting, with a full agenda that will include election of officers, the various reports of special committees and other business matters, will begin at 9:30 A.M. The coffee break, the courtesy of the A. J. Nystrom and Deuoyer-Geppert companies, will take place between 10:30 and 11:00 A.M. After the coffee break the business meeting will continue until noon.

The Saturday afternoon field trip will begin at 1:30 P.M. and will take about three hours. The field trip will encompass visits to the open-pit strip phosphate rock mines of Polk County and a modern recovery phosphate processing plant. Nearly one-third of the world's output of phosphate rock is produced in Florida and the overwhelming bulk of the state's production is from Polk County and the adjoining sections of Hillsborough County. Attention will be given on the field trip to some major problems of geographic interest associated with the \$200 million phosphate industry, viz., pollution and land reclamation. This interior lake region of Florida is also the world's leading citrus producing district (\$300 million industry in Florida) and the field trip will pass through citrus groves and visit one of the many citrus processing and canning plants located in the region.

Editor's Prerogative

Note from the Wakulla Meeting

Joe Carter, the new Denoyer-Geppert Representative who, with **Ranny Hoehn** of Nystrom and Company, provided the FSG with the usual fine coffee, lost a \$70.00 set of geography transparencies. Does anyone have any idea as to what could have happened to them? If you do, please contact Joe.

John Davis points out that a full third of the FSG membership are practical geographers, that is, geographers who work outside of the public school and university systems.

For those of you who are new, you might be interested in the fact that the Society elects its president from the "school" ranks one term and then from the "practical" ranks the next. It is the fond hope of all members that our organization will be represented by persons from the "practical" areas and public secondary schools, as well as from higher education.

Banks Vest has taken up my cry for some cooperation and communication between the universities and the junior colleges regarding curriculum development. If we had a suggested curriculum for the junior colleges it would be easier to get more geography taught in those schools according to James Wattenbarger, the Coordinator for Junior Colleges in the State Department of Education.

Housekeeping Problems!

Your editor has recently received several books from publishers who ask that they be reviewed. These were unsolicited, by the way. Is this a proper step to take? If so, who will step forth to volunteer to preview books in your area of interest, and who should decide who reviews them? Your views will be appreciated.

Morton Winsberg is to be congratulated! Mort has received a Fulbright Lectureship to go to Finland for the academic year 1967-68. He will give lectures on the "Economic Geography of Latin America" at the Helsinki and Swedish Schools of Economics.

Our new members list shows 31 additions since the October issue of *The Florida Geographer*. Twenty-two of these are student members. We would like to welcome each geographer into our Society. As we note the growth of student members we are faced with the question of how to provide more for that group. All suggestions should be given to the Executive Committee or to President Latham.

Opportunities for Geographers in Investigating Problems Associated With Outdoor Recreation Planning

by JOHN F. DAVIS

Staff Planner, Florida Outdoor Recreational Planning Committee

An entire new area of opportunity for the professional geographer has evolved in the United States within the past few years. It has developed in the form of the many problems associated with comprehensive planning in general, and planning for the development of our outdoor recreational resources in particular.

The function of comprehensive planning in the governmental structure of American society is one of fairly recent origin. Born out of the crisis that has risen since the end of World War II as the result of the rapid growth of population, and nurtured by the consequent increase in demand for virtually every kind of consumer and governmental service, the planning function of the government agency has come to be recognized as a necessary and integral part of the development of programs leading to constructive action. Evidence of the fact that comprehensive planning has come to be accepted by both the public official and the private citizen alike as a legitimate and necessary function of government, can be found in a number of ways. One of the simplest would be to consider how the process itself is moving out of the broad general framework of concern from which it originated into areas of increasing specialization. A typical case-in-point is that concerned with the development and use of our outdoor recreational resources.

In the 20-year period since World War II, the rate of increase in the American citizen's demand for outdoor recreational opportunity has been phenomenal. Visits to state and federal recreation areas alone, have increased at a rate 10-times greater than population itself! This has caused a crisis to development in which even the best qualified people in the field of natural resources administration are finding it impossible to stay abreast of the problems which have arisen.

Florida is fortunate in that the problems which it faces in outdoor recreational planning are unique when compared with those of most of her sister states in the nation. In all but a few states, the problem is singular. They simply do not, as yet, have sufficient background in the treatment of outdoor recreation as an activity related directly to special resource requirements.

(See Planning, p. 7)

Geography Instruction in Florida's Junior Colleges

by BANKS VEST

Florida has experienced the rapid development of a system of community junior colleges. Over twenty-nine public and four private two-year institutions have been constructed, almost all since 1955. It is the aim of the state government to construct a junior college within commuting distance (fifty miles) of about 98 per cent of Florida's population.

It is estimated that in future years over 75 per cent of the enrollment in institutions of higher learning in Florida will be in the junior college system. Since most of the graduates of Florida's university system will receive their only exposure to geography during attendance at a junior college, the departments at our universities should acquaint themselves with the status of geography in these schools.

There are many differences between two-year and four-year institutions and all tend to influence the educational process. Two primary differences in emphasis have affected geography curriculum in the junior colleges.

First, is the nature of the students served. Generally, public junior colleges follow an "open door" policy of admissions, while the university is usually highly selective. Second, universities have better funded programs of instruction and administration than junior colleges. Both of these differences have had an impact on the scope and nature of geography curricula at the junior college level.

Geography is not, generally, a required subject in the upper division of our universities. Since most university graduates will complete their first two years of education at a junior college, all geographers should be interested in the maintenance of a good geography program at that level. Evidence indicates that several major problems now exist in a junior college geography curriculum.

A survey was conducted encompassing twenty-five Florida public and four private junior colleges to determine the status of geography instruction. The questionnaire was of a simple nature, covering only faculty, course descriptions, and comments on instructional problems. In the three cases where responses were not received, conclusions were based upon information derived from catalogs.

The survey indicated that a wide variety (nine) of courses were being taught by thirty instructors at the junior college level. The following list indicates the nature of the course and

the number of institutions including the course in their curriculum:

World Regional Geography	19
Introduction to Physical Geography	7
Economic Geography	3
Resource Utilization	5
Geography of North America	3
Global Geography	2
Combination Physical-Resource Utilization	1
Geography of Latin America	1
Geography Institute	1

World Regional courses were of two varieties: either a one-semester general world approach or a two-semester sequence divided into the western and non-western worlds. Only three schools followed the latter sequence. Several schools indicated a de-emphasis of the world regional approach in favor of an introductory course in physical geography. Outlines returned with the questionnaire indicated that in several cases introductory physical geography was being taught under the title of world regional geography. Junior college students may not be equipped to handle the world regional course, having little or no background in physical geography.

Economic geography is also being de-emphasized in many schools for the same reason. Another factor is that introductory courses in economics are not offered until the sophomore level. Global geography was the last semester of a three-semester sequence in both cases. The course combined both the physical and regional approaches. The Geography Institute was an in-service training course for teachers.

Generally, public junior colleges are restricted to offering only those courses which have counterpart in the freshman or sophomore year in at least one of the state four-year institutions. A comparison of the list of courses now being offered with university curricula indicates that there have been exceptions to this policy during past years. The junior colleges have been authorized by the State Department of Education to teach resource utilization in spite of its having no counter part in the lower division of any state university.

Comments regarding instructional problems in geography indicate that similar conditions exist throughout most of the junior college system. Problems mentioned included financial limitations, lack of audio-visual aids, lack of sufficient library materials, inability to win approval for the addition of courses to the geography curriculum, inability to require the purchase of atlases by students for use in class,

(See Fla.'s JC's, p. 8)

GEOGRAPHERS MAKE NEWS IN FLORIDA

East Central Florida Regional Planning Council

Of the three geographers who have been with the Regional Planning Council, only Alex Chamberlain remains. Charles Vigh left Titusville in September to become geographer for the Spindletop Research in Lexington, Kentucky. Michael Durak returned to his hometown of Sanford where he is teaching geography and living the type of rural life that so many geographers desire.

Geography continues to be important here, however. Since most planning schools are training urban-oriented planners, geographers here function primarily as natural resource specialists. Just going to press are research reports on the Region's "Agriculture," "Water Resources," and "Open Space and Recreation," which reflect the thinking of geographers. Likewise, groups of citizens from the seven counties have been formed into committees to work on agricultural planning and air and water resources under the guidance of geographers.

On February 17, 1967, the Regional Planning Council had its fifth anniversary meeting at the Langford Hotel in Winter Park. At this session the Council presented its "Countdown for 1980," a comprehensive development plan showing the kind of region East Central Florida can be and how the plans can be implemented.

UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI

The geography staff currently is updating the departmental curriculum. These changes coincide with University of Miami establishment of the Center for Advanced International Studies, expansion of the School of Education graduate program to include a Masters Degree in junior college teaching and the elimination of the University College.

Gamma Theta Upsilon has been especially active this year. Special events have included a trip to the Coastguard Air-Sea Rescue Headquarters, entering a float in the Homecoming Parade and the Annual Christmas Party at the home of Professor Salter. Members are looking forward to the Spring Semester and a scheduled excursion to the Bahama Islands.

Professor Robert Mings plans to study at the University of Guadalajara in Guadalajara, Mexico, during the forthcoming summer. Summer plans for the remainder of the staff are still unfolding.

ROLLINS COLLEGE

A few notes on the Henry F. Becker one-man geography activity (not a department) at Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla. Geography is presently in the Department of Latin-American Studies.

1. Trip to Europe from July 18-August 8, 1966, with twenty-two men on a People-to-People Goodwill Tour sponsored by the Florida Forest Service and the Wood Industries of Florida. Visited six countries briefly (Belgium, France, USSR, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, West Germany, including both West and East Berlin).

2. Received a special citation from the Florida Forestry Association for contributions to forest conservation education in Florida.

3. Course offerings during the eight week Winter Quarter in 1967:

- a. Seminar in Field Geography of the Local Area and some other parts of Florida.
- b. Seminar in Geography of North America with special emphasis on resource-use problems related to regional development in the United States and Canada.
- c. Self-Directed Individual Study in Geography at the junior level (subjects to be chosen by students in consultation with the instructor).

Note: Under the new curriculum, most of the special work of these types will be offered in the short winter quarter. Regular courses make up most of the offerings in the 12 week fall and spring quarters.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA

The Department of Geography plans to hire a fourth geographer to begin September, 1967. The Geography-Anthropology club has been active and has presented several programs that have been both well attended and well received.

Dr. Alfonso González was invited and participated in discussing "A Geographer's View of the Alliance for Progress" at the annual convention of the National Council for Geographic Education at Los Angeles in November. During the Christmas vacation period, Dr. Gonzalez and his family traveled through the Northeast and across the Ontario peninsula of Canada. The forthcoming issue of the *Journal of Inter-American Studies* will contain his article "Some Effects of Population Growth on Latin America's Economy." Dr. Gonzalez has been invited to present a paper at the annual convention of the South-eastern Conference on Latin American Studies

(See USF, p. 6)

(USF—cont.)

to be held in Atlanta in April. The paper will deal with the impact of Castro on Latin America's economy.

Dr. Robert Fuson is currently editing a 13-volume series in introductory geography for the W. C. Brown Co. Publishers, Dubuque, Iowa. This series will treat the basic topics of physical and cultural geography in paper back format. Publication date for the complete series is anticipated to be in the Fall of 1968. Revisions of two college workbooks (*Problems in World Cultural Geography* and *Laboratory Exercises in Physical Geography*) have just been completed and publication date is set for April 1, 1967. During the summer, Dr. Fuson expects to return to Yucatan for further research into the climatology of that peninsula. Tentative plans call for field work in the states of Yucatan, Campeche, Tabasco, Chiapas, and the territory of Quintana Roo.

Dr. Stuart Rothwell is currently writing a text, probably to be titled "A Geography of Earth Form and Its Representation." He hopes to have it completed in time to travel in Colombia and Brazil following the Summer session.

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA

The Dept. of Geography at the U. of Fla. has now 19 undergraduate majors and 29 graduate students, 24 of which are in residence; 13 are doctoral students. The total enrollment for the winter trimester is above 600.

At the 21st Annual Meeting of the SE-Division/AAG in Atlanta, Ga., five staff members and nine graduate students presented papers.

Of the many staff activities, the following are noteworthy: Dr. James R. Anderson, chairman of the department, who arranged a symposium on Resource Development and Conservation in the Southeastern States for the annual meeting of the AAAS (Washington, D. C., Dec. 26-30, 1966), presented a paper on the "East-Central Florida Take-Off: Resource Use Development in the Cape Kennedy Sphere of Influence." Mr. David Weaver, a graduate student of the department, is co-author of this paper. Dr. Anderson will be the official representative of the AAG at the inauguration of the first president of New College, Sarasota, Fla., which will take place Feb. 22.

Dr. R. E. Crist attended the International Conference on "Man in the Humid Tropics of Latin America," which was held in Peru and Brazil May 10 to June 5, 1966. He presented a paper at the annual meeting of the AAG last August in Toronto on "Contrasting Aspects of

Agriculture of Martinique and Jamaica"; Dr. Hugh Popenoe is co-author. In November, Dr. Crist gave a series of lectures on "Cultural Background of Latin America" to Foreign Service officers in the F.S. Institute, Washington, D. C.

Dr. David L. Niddrie was appointed to the editorial board of the Center for Latin American Studies, and to the Committee for the African Studies Program. He will organize and chair the 1967 fall conference of the Center for Latin American Studies. The *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers* will publish his paper on "18th Century British Settlement in the Caribbean" in the 1967 (No. 40) volume.

Dr. Clark I. Cross collaborated on the production of the Coronet educational film "Conserving Our Mineral Resources Today." He will teach in the University of Illinois summer program at Urbana.

Dr. E. E. Hegen presented an invited paper at the Symposium on the Biota of the Amazon Basin, which was held in Belem, Brazil, June 6-11, 1967. His *Highways Into the Upper Amazon Basin: Pioneer Lauds in Southern Colombia, Ecuador, and Northern Peru* was published by the U. of Fla. Press in the second series of Latin American Monographs.

Dr. Stanley D. Brumm is the senior author of "Notes on the Geography of Religious Town Names in the U.S." The paper was published in *Names*, Vol. 14, December 1966.

Dr. John R. Dunkle teaches cartography to 11 undergraduate and graduate students during the winter trimester.

Dr. Robert B. Marcus attended the meeting of the National Council for Geographic Education which was held in Los Angeles during Thanksgiving week. Recently he and a professor of astronomy discussed the topic "Teaching versus Research in College" in a television program on WUFT, Channel 5.

FLORIDA ATLANTIC UNIVERSITY

Gordon E. Reekord is now a Visiting Lecturer and Research Associate in Urban Geography, expanding the department to five staff members. Mr. Reekord was formerly the Assistant Director of the Office of Area Development in the Department of Commerce, and directed many economic area research and development programs in both the United States and foreign areas. He is a consultant to the Ford Foundation and other organizations.

Dr. Alan K. Craig is initiating his research into the ecology of the Paracas Peninsula in Peru, with sponsorship from the Office of Naval

(See FAU, p. 10)

(Planning—cont.)

Florida's problems, on the other hand, stem more from the fact that the comprehensive approach to outdoor recreational planning is already well established. And the problems which it faces are simply ones which deserve considerably more time for research and study than the current schedule can afford.

In the role assigned it by the Outdoor Recreation and Conservation Act of 1963, the Florida Outdoor Recreational Planning Committee has undertaken—and completed—a number of original studies designed to establish a basic framework within which it will continue to work toward more effective management and use of the State's natural resources. As is frequently the case, however, the basic studies have turned up innumerable areas in which additional investigation would be desirable. Due to the time limitations which are imposed on any agency which functions as a part of the governmental process, however, it has not been practical to allocate staff time and resources to their study.

Essentially what is needed, is research leading to the development of methodology which could then be generally applied to specific problem situations. Development of such topics as a

resource classification system to be used in appraising outdoor recreation potential; a technique for determining what portion of the responsibility for outdoor recreation demand should be assigned to the various levels of government—as well as the private sector; and optimum capacity standards for specific types of recreation areas, would be of considerable value. In addition, studies of user-fee practices, zoning regulations, policies related to planning and construction of highways, water and air pollution, problems of handicapped participants, motivational factors underlying increasing demand; these and numerous other subjects all warrant special consideration.

In all likelihood, however, it may be a long time yet before many of the peripheral areas of study and research can be thoroughly explored, unless the geography profession particularly seizes upon the problems as real opportunities for action. Geographers can, I believe, provide the dynamic leadership that is needed to change the entire process of comprehensive planning from one of *reaction* to problems, into *action* in advance of them. Speaking on behalf of planners in general, and outdoor recreation planners in particular, I can assure you that the opportunities exist in a quantity sufficient for us all.

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Map Resources at the University of Florida

by ANTOINETTE PORTER
Library Assistant for Maps
University of Florida

The major collection of maps at the University of Florida is in the University of Florida Libraries which is in the process of developing resources in this specialized area to support its educational and research programs. This collection totals approximately 60,000 sheet maps with a rate of acquisition of 3,000 maps per year. A recent gift of early United States Geological Survey Topographical maps from the United States Department of Agriculture will add approximately 15,000 sheets to the collection.

The library, or specifically the Map Room, is a United States Army Map Service Depository, receiving all map depository items and a United States Geological Survey Depository receiving the Topographic map series, Geologic Quadrangle (GQ) series, and the Miscellaneous Geologic Investigations (I) series from this agency. The Map Room is also a depository for many state geological surveys receiving all of their map publications. Other types of maps available for use in the Map Room are: county road maps for Florida, aeronautical charts, hydrographic and sailing charts, oil company road maps, chamber of commerce city maps, lunar maps, daily weather maps, political and distribution maps, city and national park maps published by the United States Geological Survey, National Geographic maps and some historical maps.

The maps are being classified by the Library of Congress Classification schedule with a card catalog for cataloged maps. For those maps not yet cataloged on the Library of Congress system, descriptions have been recorded in readily accessible ledgers. Index maps are used to designate holdings for large sets. A tracing table in the Map Room is often used for copying maps or sections of maps. A nearby Xerox 941 Copier also may be used for this purpose.

In addition to some basic historical maps, the major acquisitions has a heavy emphasis on the West Indies, South and Central America. The P. K. Yonge Library of Florida History in the University of Florida Libraries contains a collection of maps, both historical and modern. The major emphasis here is Florida with a secondary emphasis on the Southeastern United States. These maps are identified in a card catalog by both date and location. A duplicate date catalog for these maps is maintained in the Map Room.

Besides the map collections in the University of Florida Libraries, various departments on campus, such as Geography, Geology, Anthropology, and History have collections specifically orientated toward the teaching of certain courses. For example, duplicate sets of much used maps in graduate research are kept in the Department of Geography. These include United States Geological Survey Topographic maps of Florida at scales of 1:24,000 and 1:62,500, United States Geological Survey Topographic maps of the United States at a scale of 1:250,000 and the American Geographical Society set of maps of Hispanic America at a scale of 1:1,000,000.

In the Department of Geography at the University of Florida is a complete set of air photo mosaic indexes for all aerial photography done for Florida by the United States Department of Agriculture. Practically all of the contact prints for earlier flights (1937-38) are also available for use from the Department of Geography. It is hoped that in the future it will be possible to add this collection of air photo mosaic indexes and contact prints to the Map Room collection.

The Map Room collection is at present a basic collection. Plans for the future include acquisition of more maps from foreign publishers, embassies, and governmental agencies while, of course, keeping up-to-date with basic materials. Emphasis will be placed on geographical locations most used in research such as Latin America and Africa and materials most requested for other uses.

(Fla.'s JC's—cont.)

and inadequate and inefficient secretarial help. Another important problem was the admission by instructors of their lack of proper background for teaching geography courses.

On the brighter side were the comments regarding experimentation in the teaching of geography. Several schools are participating in field trips abroad. Others are striving to adapt traditional approaches to practical uses through class projects dealing with the local community. New techniques of teaching concepts are being introduced by instructors wrestling with the problems of teaching geography to students with varied backgrounds.

The overall picture of geography instruction in Florida's junior colleges is not as good as it should be. There are many problems which must be solved if junior college geography programs are to attain the standard of excellence expected of institutions of higher learning. Some of these problems are beyond the influ-

(See JC's, p. 9)

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Chairman, Department of Geography, Uni-
versity of Miami, Miami

(JC's—cont.)

ence of interest groups, but several could be
alleviated through the efforts of the Florida
Society of Geographers.

The society should express to the proper au-
thorities its feelings on the matter of non-geo-
graphers teaching "geography" courses in the
junior colleges. The society should also express
its concern over the omission of geography from
the curriculum of several junior colleges.

The society should develop a program de-
signed to improve geography instruction in jun-
ior colleges through training programs, utiliza-
tion of resource personnel in the local commu-
nity, better articulation between the universities
and junior colleges via exchange programs, and
material aid when possible.

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Warren O. Johnson

Mr. Johnson will be the featured speaker at the Societies' Meeting in Lakeland, March 1-3.



He has been in the weather forecasting profession in Florida since 1935, when he inaugurated the state's Hurricane Service and the Agricultural Weather service.

As the Chief Meteorologist of the Federal-State Agricultural Weather Service in Lakeland, Johnson is a most knowledgeable man concerning weather and climate in our state.

Active in several areas, Johnson is a past-President of the Lakeland Rotary Club, he received the U. S. Department of Commerce Meritorious Service Award, and he was awarded membership in the Florida State Horticultural Society in 1965. His hobbies are traveling, bridge, reading, and growing orchids.

FLORIDA PRESBYTERIAN

William A. Koelsch of Florida Presbyterian College has accepted a position at Clark University effective September, 1967. The appointment is jointly between the Department of History,

Government and International Relations and the Graduate School of Geography. Dr. Koelsch will direct research in the history of geography and the historical geography of New England in the School of Geography as well as working in nineteenth century intellectual history in the graduate program in Early American History at Clark.

(FAU—Cont.)

Research. He will spend the 1968 winter quarter in field studies in Peru.

Richard Witmer, in association with Dr. James Latham, has prepared a paper on "Comparative Waveform Analysis of Multisensor Imagery" which will be presented at the annual meeting of the American Society of Photogrammetry in Washington in March.

At the invitation of the Commission on Interpretation of Aerial Photographs of the International Geographical Union, Dr. James Latham will present a paper on "Machine Evaluation of Photos for Regionalization Problems" when the Commission meets in Ottawa, Canada, in March. The paper will report on some aspects of the project on Remote Sensors Imagery Comparison for which the Office of Naval Research has extended its support to December 1967.

The end of the obsolete map.

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