



## Miami Themes Are Urban and Educational Geography

by ROBERT C. MINGS

The 1967 fall meeting of the Florida Society of Geographers will be held Friday and Saturday, October 20 and 21, at the Holiday Inn in Coral Gables. Dne1 themes of the meeting are: The Geographer and Urban Problems, and Geographic Education in Florida.

Friday's activities consist of a tour of the University of Miami Campus at 3:00 pm, registration 4:00-5:30, social hour 5:30-6:30, meal-time ("dntch") 6:30-8:00 and at 8:00 a ronudtable discenssiou of geographic education in Flor-

ida—problems and prospects from the secondary school to the Ph.D. program.

The Saturday program will begin with a business meeting 8:30-9:45, followed by a coffee break from 9:45-10:00. Beginning at 10:00 there will be four papers dealing with our second theme, urban problems. Dr. Stanley Brunn of the University of Florida will present "Current Trends in Urban Geographical Methodology with Special Reference to the Caribbean." Dr. Donald Lewis of the University of

(See Meeting, p. 3)

**Urban  
Land Use  
Change  
Demands  
Spatial  
Planning —  
FSG  
Miami  
Topic.  
(For  
Proof  
See  
Page 3)**



## PERSPECTIVES FROM THE PRESIDENT

The most degrading thing about being a professional geographer is that no one knows what it is. An amateur geographer or a teacher of



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geography is well understood (or perhaps misunderstood) by the general public. "The amateur is obviously one who enjoys traveling and learning more about foreign countries; the teacher of geography is a teacher," whether he be instructing first graders or Ph.D.'s. The public has no understanding of the function of the non academic professional geographer.

The usual retort to my explanation that "I am a geographer," is, "Yes, but what do you do for a living?" With most any other profession from garbage man to astronaut, the man on the street at least thinks he knows what that individual does for his livelihood. Even such uncommon professions as hangman and economist are immediately recognized by the average man as doing something that he is familiar with.

Why is geographer not a household word? There are reasonably large numbers of us to whom it would seem that the message should have registered — but it obviously has not. Several reasons for this lack of understanding are possible, but it seems likely that they are more excuses than reasons.

The most commonly mentioned reason is that geography is such a broad field, that geographers do many things. Therefore, explaining the role of geographers in general is no simple task. Certainly this is true, but it is also true that doctors and lawyers also specialize to an almost infinite degree. Still, the word "doctor" or "lawyer" strikes a familiar chord in the minds of everyone.

A second rationalization is that the public has no day-to-day contact with the field of geography after leaving school and loses any conception he might have gained in school. While this is all too true, it is also true that very few people actually consult an engineer or architect regularly but they have very definite (if often incorrect) impressions regarding this work.

A third common explanation is that most young students are left with such a negative impression of geography after being forced to memorize "five exports from each country in

Europe or the capitals of the 50 states" that these negative impressions overcome any positive stimulus they might receive in later years. While most people would agree that these negative influences exist, one's early impression of a dental chair is also negative but there is no doubt in our mind what a dentist does.

The real answer to the problem of lack of public understanding of the role of geographer is the almost complete lack of good public relations or public information dissemination by the profession and its individual practitioners. While history records the exploits of the early explorer-geographers such as Columbus, Darwin, and Von Humbolt, how many Floridians realize that we have explorer-geographers within our Society who have voyaged up the tributaries of the Amazon, participated in on-site research at the South Pole, or assisted in determining the location of major state facilities. Geography is more alive today than ever, but the public is not aware of it!

The Florida Society of Geographers has collectively recognized this lack of communication by forming functioning committees to deal with the problem. The Committee on Standards and Status, chaired by Clark Cross gave a comprehensive report on its actions at the last annual meeting. The Public Relations Committee has

(See President, p. 4)

### FSG OFFICERS AND COMMITTEE MEMBERS

**PRESIDENT:** Alex Chamberlain, Geographer, East Central Florida Regional Planning Council, Titusville.

**VICE - PRESIDENT:** Alfonso Gonzalez, University of Alberta, Calgary.

**SECRETARY-TREASURER:** Harry Sehalman, University of Miami.

**EDITOR, THE FLORIDA GEOGRAPHER:** Edward A. Fernald, Florida State University.

**EDITOR, DIRECTORY:** John Davis, Department of Education, Tallahassee.

**MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE:** Clark Cross, University of Florida; Claude Farmer, Pensacola Jr. College; Ranny Hoehn, Nystrom Representative, Gainesville.

**NOMINATING COMMITTEE:** James Anderson, University of Florida; John Davis, Department of Education, Tallahassee; Burke Vanderhill, Florida State University.

(Meeting, from p. 1)

Toledo will discuss "Water Procurement Problems in Urban Areas." Mr. David Sweet, Geographic Analyst, Battelle Memorial Institute, will talk on "The Role of the City in Regional Planning." The final speaker will be Mr. Reginald Walters, Director of Planning, Metropolitan Dade County, who will discuss "Planning Problems in Metropolitan Miami."

These four speakers have been invited by the program committee (Paul Salter and Robert Mings) because of their proven interest and competence in the area of urban geography. The committee is extremely pleased to have attracted men of such high caliber.

Following the last paper, buses will be boarded for a field trip around Dade County. The field trip will be correlated with the morning papers. The buses will stop for lunch at a fine Miami restaurant. We expect to return to the Holiday Inn by 4:30—in plenty of time to enjoy a little Miami nightlife.

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#### **NCGE MEETING CHICAGO, NOV. 23-25**

## **Southeastern Division of AAG to Hold Annual Meeting in Florida**

On November 20 and 21 the Southeastern Division of the Association of American Geographers will be meeting at the Ramada Inn in Gainesville. The host department will be the Department of Geography at the University of Florida. Over the years the Southeastern Division has been one of the most active regional divisions of the A. A. G. Last year in Atlanta more than 200 geographers attended the annual meetings. At the meetings last year professional papers were presented and the President of the Association of American Geographers gave the main address at the annual dinner.

This year the current National President of the A. A. G., Clyde Kohn, will give the dinner address. James R. Anderson of the University of Florida has served as Chairman of the Division during the past two years.

Members of the Florida Society of Geography, regardless of affiliation with the A. A. G., will be most welcome at the forthcoming meetings. We at the University of Florida sincerely hope that many of you can be present.

**Miami:  
I-95 and  
36th Street  
Expressway**



## EDITOR'S PREROGATIVE

Your Editor is happy to report that his study concerning the development of a model for predicting optimum land use in the area contiguous to the Cross-Florida Barge Canal has been submitted to the funding agency, the Florida Canal Authority.

Essentially, the study identifies a model, or outline, as the steps in predicting optimum land use after the waterway is completed. The major steps include in the input: 1. a set of thirteen inventory maps, each with an overlay; 2. an analysis of the cultural and physical features of the area prior to construction; and, 3. an identification of the factors to be considered in land use change.

The output of the model is another set of maps which identify optimum land use after the 165 million dollar project is completed.

Details of publication and dissemination are presently being discussed. All, or at least the map sections with some explanation, should be available shortly after the first of the year.

Good luck to Harry Schalemau as he plans to build a geography program at Barry College. He is splitting his talents between that school and the University of Miami.

Did you hear about the child who told his teacher that the geography book stated that the people of California were getting progressively dumber? When asked to explain, he said, "See, it states that the population of that state is getting more dense each year."

Oh well, back to the drawing board.

(President, from p. 2)  
been newly formed under Bob Fuson and is just beginning to formulate ideas and courses of action.

What is needed now is individual recognition by all geographers of the importance of a public image. Organizations such as the Society and the AAG can help, but success will be attained only when the average geographer participates in public relations. This effort will at first seem contrived, unnatural, perhaps even unprofessional, but familiarity will change all this; now is the time to gain this familiarity.

Geography is today at a crossroads; some major universities are dropping geography departments entirely while others are adding more teaching staff than ever before. Non-geographers in related professions are assuming more

specialties which formerly lay within the realm of geographers but, at the same time, more geographers using the title "geographer" are being put to work. A major missing step leading toward a healthy future for the science of geography is public recognition. Only with such recognition will geography, the Florida Society, and individual geographers prosper.

The methods of achieving public recognition are not simple and certainly I do not have all the answers. However, several possibilities suggest themselves immediately:

1. Public news releases concerning any gathering of geographers are probably the simplest tools. If a meeting is important enough to concern ourselves with, it is important enough for the public to know about.

(See President, p. 8)

## Anderson Works on National Atlas of the United States

Last spring at the annual meetings of the Association of American Geographers the first five sheets of the National Atlas of the United States were displayed. During 1967 and 1968 additional sheets will be released and hopefully by the end of 1968 the entire atlas can be completed and bound as a single volume. Nearly a quarter of a century of concerted effort on the part of geographers has been necessary to make make a thematic atlas of the United States a reality.

The U.S. Geological Survey was assigned the responsibility of preparing the *Atlas*, although many government agencies and consultants from universities and industry are rendering service.

For example, a group of graduate students from the University of Florida working under the supervision of James R. Anderson are compiling and scribing maps for the agricultural section of the *Atlas* which will comprise twenty pages. One of the main maps in the agricultural section will be the map of Major Land Uses of the United States originally prepared by the late Francis J. Marschner and revised for the *Atlas* by James R. Anderson.

The *Atlas* when completed and placed on sale should be a must for every high school, college, and university library in the United States. It is also an atlas that will be treasured by geographers specializing on the United States. Yet, many of us may feel that we will have to resort to use of a library copy, since a minimum price will be fifty dollars and rising printing costs may require a higher unit price. Sheets of the *Atlas* will be on display at the Miami meetings.

# Planning Legislation Killed by House of Representatives

by HOWARD R. RYBOLT, *President*

*Florida Planning and Zoning Association, Inc.*

Florida came close to having a state-wide General Planning Bill authorized by the 1967 Legislature. For the first time in history the Florida Senate approved such a bill. This bill would have given the cities and counties of Florida the authority to establish local planning commissions; prepare community development plans; adopt zoning ordinances, subdivision standards and construction codes.

Failure of passage by only one or two votes in the House came as a surprise. The need for such legislation had been recognized and favorable consideration given by the House during previous terms of the legislature. Defeat of the proposed act denied the cities and counties jointly of the authority to work together toward solving problems of growth.

Florida has experienced unprecedented growth in population and industry. This growth has resulted in problems as well as in benefits. Unplanned, uncoordinated, unguided and uncontrolled growth has, in many cases, been responsible for a major portion of the sky-rocketing cost of local government.

The proposed act provided a procedure carefully designed to protect and safeguard individual rights and yet to balance those rights against the needs of the community. The bill was entirely permissive and state wide in that any city or county of Florida could elect to operate under the provisions of the act.

Why didn't it pass? The mind of man is hard to understand. Many legislators may not have had the opportunity to fully read and understand the provisions and protections incorporated in the Bill. That there were just not enough who were fully informed still does not answer the question. It could and does point to the action needed for the next term of the legislature.

Members of both the Senate and the House should have the time to read and understand the proposed bill. Informed citizens have an opportunity to talk with and advise their legislators. Members of the legislature are dependent on others to help maintain contact with their community.

What would a general Planning Bill do for Florida? The purpose of the act is to enable every city and county in Florida to prepare and carry out local community development plans and programs. Existing laws authorizing incor-

porated municipalities and counties to plan, to zone, to regulate subdivisions and to enforce construction codes would not be affected by passage of the bill.

According to local desires, a city or county already operating under existing legislation could either continue to do so or elect to proceed under the new law. Protection and enhancement of property values is important to every community. Accordingly land use control is and should be an important function of local government. Growth of communities should follow a community development plan.

The plan should be comprehensive and provide for and set aside areas suitable for agricultural, industrial, commercial and residential uses. Public facilities such as streets, water lines and sewer lines, parks and schools could then be provided on a logical and more economical basis. The protection thus afforded individual property owners would encourage private investments and improvements.

All of Florida's cities and counties would also be able to adopt and enforce reasonable standards for new subdivisions. The plans should be designed to make sure that streets, drainage, utilities and other necessary improvements are provided and properly installed. This would protect the tax payers from having to pick up the tax burden of a poorly designed and installed subdivision.

Basically it would permit local people to face local problems and give them the necessary authority to act.

The need for planning and zoning in Florida is all too evident by the large number of local acts sought by individual counties and cities in Florida. Well over a thousand bills, local in application, are to be found in the Florida Statutes.

Problems do not start nor do they stop with a line drawn on a map. That problems have a habit of overlapping city and county boundaries only serve to point up the necessity for them to be able to cooperate with each other on common problems. The need to plan and to establish zoning and subdivision regulations arise because humanity, packed into urban and/or fringe areas, demands a form of protection which is of no importance to humanity dispersed throughout rural areas with low density of population.

Florida is the only urbanized state in the union that does not have a general planning legislation similar in content to the proposed bill. Isn't it about time that we did?

# FLORIDA GEOGRAPHERS MAKE NEWS

## UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI

In conjunction with a soaring enrollment, the University of Miami and the Department of Geography continue to reorganize and establish new programs. With the arrival of a new Dean of Arts and Sciences (and a new departmental chairman beginning in September 1968), there will be a growing emphasis on research and graduate training.

The Department is pleased to have acquired the part-time services of Mr. Harry Schaleman, formerly of Broward Jr. College. Harry is associated also with Barry College of Miami.

The number of graduate teaching assistants has been expanded to three. Total number of undergraduate majors has now reached 36.

The staff has been saddened by the recent passing of Fred Day. Fred had been an instructor since 1960.

## EAST CENTRAL FLORIDA REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL

The Council lost its executive director this summer to a very responsible position in Washington, D. C. Bob Doyle, whom many of you met at the Cocoa Beach meeting, is now Director of Urban Planning Assistance for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Results of our massive research program on the seven counties by both staff and nationally recognized consultants is now available in a series of fourteen reports at the cost of printing. Sets have been distributed to key locations around the state, including university libraries.

Carol and Alex Chamberlain just completed a 10-day combination vacation and quick geographic tour through Guatemala and Honduras.

## UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA

The Department of Geography at USF has begun the 1967-68 academic year under the new state-wide quarter system with approximately 30 undergraduate majors and four staff members. The Department is still in temporary quarters in the Engineering Building while the new Social Science facility is under construction. Slated for completion in the summer of 1968, this new building will provide geography with one of the most modern plants in the United States. Among the usual office and classroom items there will be a fully equipped weather/climatology station, and cartographic research section.

The Department has been successful for two years in a row with NCF grants for the upgrading of its meteorological and cartographic programs. Total expenditures from these sources alone will exceed \$10,000.

Dr. Al Gonzalez has resigned from the staff to accept a position as Associate Professor of Geography at the University of Alberta, Calgary. Dr. Robert Fuson has returned as Chairman after a three-year absence from that post.

Dr. Fuson returned to Mexico this past summer where he continued his research in Yucatan, Campeche, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Quintana Roo. This work centers on certain aspects of (1) tropical climatology, and the (2) morphology of Mayan ceremonial centers. He continues as Geography Editor for the William C. Brown Co., and presently 14 volumes in a new introductory geography series are in various stages of production.

Dr. Stuart Rothwell was promoted to Associate Professor this summer and has just completed a book titled (tentatively) *The Geography of Earth Form*. It will be published in mid-1968.

Dr. Dewey Stowers, formerly Director of the Social Science Division at Broward Junior College, has joined the staff as Assistant Professor. Dr. Stowers' primary interest is in physiography, meteorology, climatology, and Anglo-America.

Mr. Lance Limoges comes to the department as Instructor from Penn State University, where he is a Ph.D. candidate. He is currently handling map and photo interpretation, and cartography for the department. Limoges received his A.B. from USF and his M.A. from Miami (Ohio). He is the first USF student to return as a member of the regular faculty.

## UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA

Department members at the University of Florida scattered to the four winds during the past summer. In May and June Ray Crist was in Europe, mainly France and Spain. At the University of Toulouse Professor Crist was formally recognized for his many years spent on tropical studies. Dave Niddrie was off to Angola about the first of August. A grant from the African Studies Program and cooperation from the government of Portugal helped make this extensive reconnaissance possible.

Ed Hegen had a real change of pace. He went to the hills of North Carolina to work on his forthcoming book on the Putumayo. A re-

search grant from the Social Science Institute at the University of Florida made this possible. Clark Cross taught courses at the University of Illinois and went camping out West. Stan Brunn, with a research grant from the Center for Latin American Studies began his study of urbanization in the Caribbean with extended field visits to major Caribbean cities — Habana excepted.

Jim Anderson stayed on campus during most of the trimester to teach two courses. However, he did slip away for several days to participate in the Eastern Michigan University Institute in agricultural geography. Along with Merle Punty from Georgia he had the responsibility for leading an extensive field excursion through Southern agricultural areas. Eddie Cass was the only participant from the South, so there was much to be learned by the group.

The last week of August Stan Brunn and Jim Anderson were in Jamaica to participate in a conference of Caribbean teachers on "New Viewpoints in Geography." Bob Marcus also remained on campus for counseling duties but did leave the campus for reserve duty at Dugway Utah, in Juuc and Ft. Enstis, Virginia, in August. Josh Dickinson, who is working in the Center for Tropic Studies returned to Mexico for follow up research to an earlier study of problems of deforestation.

#### **FLORIDA ATLANTIC UNIVERSITY**

The Florida Atlantic University, Department of Geography, has now added its fifth full-time staff member with the appointment of Dr. Nelson R. Nunnally as Associate Professor in Geography. Dr. Nunnally comes to Florida Atlantic University from East Tennessee State University and holds a Ph.D. from the University of Illinois. He is well known for his research in remote sensing with particular reference to radar imagery interpretation, and will provide additional support for remote sensing research and the teaching program in geography.

Richard E. Witmer has successfully defended his dissertation at the University of Florida. It will be published as a technical report of the Office of Naval Research project which is directed by Dr. James Latham. It is entitled "Waveform Analysis of Geographic Patterns Recorded on Visible and Infrared Imagery." Dr. Latham and Dr. Witmer published a joint article entitled "Comparative Waveform Analysis of Multisensor Imagery" in the July issue of *Photogrammetric Engineering*.

The Geological Survey has recently awarded a contract to Florida Atlantic University for the study of the requirements for obtaining and analyzing geographic patterns in imagery secured

by orbiting television systems. This project is related to the EROS Program which anticipates launching a satellite in 1969 which will observe the resources of the earth's surface. Dr. Witmer and several students are related to this project. Dr. Latham is the Principal Investigator.

Dr. Alan K. Craig continues his preliminary evaluation prior to his planned winter quarter of field work on the Paracas Peninsula of Peru at which time he will study the evidences of ecological change through time in this desert region associated with the marine environment. His research is supported by the Office of Naval Research.

Assistant Professor Robert J. Tata, has received a Grant from the University to support his study of the changes in the industrial structure of Florida's Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. He has been encouraged by the faculty of Syracuse University to prepare for the defense of his thesis which studies "The Use of Locational Space Potential Analysis for Studying Mexican Industrialization."

Florida Atlantic is now moving into its first quarter in the new state schedule and is finding more students than ever moving into geography study.

#### **FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY**

New space is an appropriate item of news for a geography department. The FSU department now occupies the equivalence of one full floor of a new 3.2 million dollar social science building.

New members of the department are: John Baxevanis, who comes from teaching duties at Trenton State in New Jersey, is interested in human migration, and the Balkans countries. He is finishing his dissertation at the University of North Carolina; Thomas Gergel, comes from Western Michigan with interests in geomorphology and cartography, is finishing his doctoral work at the University of Georgia; Terry Lewis, a graduate of this department comes back as an instructor from Seminole Jr. College; Louis Paganini, a doctoral student at the University of Florida, has regional interests in Latin America, especially Panama.

Dr. Burke Vanderhill did research on the Features of the Country on the Great Slave Lake Frontier. He was supported by a grant from the University Research Council. Dr. Rashid Malik spent the summer in Pakistan.

Dr. Morton Winsberg is spending the academic year 1967-68 in Finland on a Department of State Fulbright Lectureship. He will present a series of lectures on aspects of the economic geography of Latin America.

(President, from p. 2)

2. Participation of geographers in community activities is a splendid way to familiarize the public with what geographers are and what they do. How many other layman professionals are as well prepared to deal with problems regarding conservation, education, public administration, planning, etc.?
3. Publication of scholarly articles has become a way of life for ambitious academic geographers but popular publication has been sorely neglected. If these writing talents can be turned toward the people who need them, a major step will have been accomplished. When popular publication achieves equal status within academic circles, then much of the recognition problem will be solved. It is popular to ridicule the National Geographic Magazine, but I suspect that it contributes more total geographic education than all other efforts put together. Similar results could be achieved by Sunday Supplement-type articles regarding Florida Geographers and their exploits.

Certainly the committees of our Society will arrive at more detailed means of improving the status and public image of geographers, but if each of us in the meantime can make some small contribution through at least one of the above mentioned methods, public recognition will have taken a great leap forward. Abstract ideas have appeal to some of us, but everyone is interested in people. Florida geography is alive with vibrant individuals who have fascinating stories to tell. Let's tell the world about them!

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## MEMORIAL

Frederick J. Day, geography instructor at the University of Miami, died September 12, in Hall County, Georgia.

Mr. Day, 58, came to Miami in 1953 and graduated from the University of Miami's Education School in 1960.

A native of London, England, he served in the British Maritime Commission and received his master's ticket at 23 while in the merchant service. He moved to Canada in 1938 and served as a commander in the Royal Canadian Navy during World War II.

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## NOTICE: EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

President Chamberlain has announced a meeting of the Executive Committee on Friday, October 20, at 1:30 P.M. All Executive Committee members are urged to be present as there is much Society business to transact. All other committee chairmen are invited to attend.

## Fla. Scallops Processed in N.C.

Experimental work by John Salvador of St. Augustine, the Florida Board of Conservation, and the Federal Bureau of Commercial Fisheries to determine the production quantities of the small Florida East Coast calico scallop is expected to result in a cooperative operation between Florida producers and North Carolina producers.

Conservation Director Randolph Hodges, Harmon Shields of Marketing, and Salvador met in July with Elmer Willis, one of the leading clam and scallop processors in North Carolina, and J. W. (Willie) York, Chairman of the North Carolina Conservation and Development Board, to discuss plans for Florida scallops being processed in North Carolina.

Florida production is expected to be excellent from the large bed off our Florida East Coast.

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## Florida's Oil Wells

Florida has an accumulative total of 400 oil wells drilled since wildcatters first started exploring the Sunshine State.

The first oil well was drilled near Pensacola, Florida, in 1901.

Eight drilling permits have been issued by the Board of Conservation this year. Currently Florida has 41 producing wells, all located in Hendry and Collier counties.

Oil producing companies pay a 5 per cent severance tax on crude oil produced in the State. The State has received \$1,233,000 in severance taxes since the passage of the Oil Severance Tax law in 1945. Twenty per cent of the 5 per cent is returned to the producing counties.

The Florida Petroleum Council reported that that in fiscal year 66-67 the petroleum industry paid \$186,920 in severance taxes.

Two exploratory wells are currently being drilled in Florida; one in Collier County and one in Hernando County. The Board of Conservation on August 1st issued two drilling permits to Mobile Oil Corporation to conduct exploratory operations in Citrus and Levy counties.

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**The Florida Geographer**  
**2210 Joyner Dr.**  
**Tallahassee, Florida 32303**

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