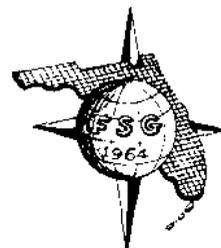


THE FLORIDA

# GEOGRAPHER



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FEBRUARY 1968

## Geography of Developing Countries To Be Discussed

by JAMES R. ANDERSON

The Florida Society of Geographers will hold their spring meeting in Gainesville on February 16-17. The meetings will be held at the Ramada Inn at the corner of the University of Florida campus. The Department of Geography will be the host organization.

For those arriving early, the faculty and graduate students of the Department invite you to visit the Department quarters. Auto tours of the campus will leave the Ramada Inn about

every half hour from 3:00 to 5:00 p.m. Friday. Registration will commence at 3:00 p.m. in the foyer on the second floor of the motel. There will be a social hour from 5:30 to 6:30 followed by dinner (dutch).

Regional Geography and the Study of Developing Countries will be the theme for the session commencing at 8:00 p.m. Friday. Raymond Crist, David Niddrie, Edmund Hegen, and Joshua Dickinson will form a panel and will  
(See Meeting, p. 3)

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## PRESIDENTIAL VIEWS

Just four years ago the Florida Society of Geographers held its first official meeting in Orlando. At that meeting the members adopted a constitution which stated that:

"The objectives of the Society shall be to further professional investigations in geography and to encourage the application of geographic findings in education, government, and business in Florida.

The Society shall support these objectives by promoting acquaintance and discussion among its

members and with scholars and practitioners in related fields, by stimulating research and field investigation, by encouraging publication of scholarly studies, and by performing services to aid the advancement of its members and the field of geography in Florida."

After four years it is time for the membership to reexamine these objectives and determine whether they still conform to the needs of the membership and whether the Society has been fulfilling its stated objectives. The constitution assigns to the Executive Committee the responsibility for making most decisions regarding Society business, and they have not backed away from these decisions.

However, ours is a diverse organization and opportunities for exchange of information are all too limited and fleeting. For this reason we have formulated a questionnaire which is included in this copy of *The Florida Geographer*.

In recent Society meetings a variety of opinions have been expressed regarding the business of the Society. Some feel that some members would prefer longer meetings, while others seem anxious to get away before the meeting is over. Members have expressed themselves both for and against a variety of issues. Certainly some members have expressed their disapproval by not attending meetings and therefore were not even heard.

It would be a great help to the Executive Committee and to future program committees if you would fill out the questionnaire and bring it to the Gainesville meeting. If you cannot attend, please put it in the hands of someone who is attending or mail it to me at 8 South Street, Titusville, Florida 32780. With the in-

## A Cynic Remark on Geographic Germination

by SEL WILEY

*Reservation Programs Officer  
Seminole Agency, Hollywood*

The year 1968 marks two decades as a member of our National Association and but three years as a member of the FSG. There are older memberships and older geographers; a lot of water has crossed the proverbial dams and a lot of damned geographers have crossed the bar. This is not intended as a derogatory phrase, but more in the sense of an opener for the theme of what is intended as a suggestive article.

Twenty years have not necessarily qualified Sel Wiley as a sage, a philosopher or as a geographer. In our profession, as well as the others, there is nothing but truth in the ancient adage that "the creaking wheel gets the grease." Similarly, the various geographical pyramids and cliques have stuck together like mustard plasters and, although the "ins" never carried union cards, the inevitable was a "closed shop" and a highly stagnant atmosphere.

No-one will ever examine their production records or check to see how many really creative and new ideas originated from within these groups. For the majority, it has been a series of lackluster performances with a minimum of significant highlights. Year after year, the same roster of esteemed individuals have filled the pages of our professional publications, adorned our committees, and have been the recipients of copious accolades. Are we indeed in a professional rut domineered by a stereotyped hierarchy?

During these twenty years, specialization has become fashionable, and, if the term extremist is acceptable outside the political realm, some geographers have apparently gone to great lengths to drape the original mother science in tangential vestry.

With increasing alarm, and admittedly on some occasions with accompanying nausea, I have observed contemporaries don the cloak of dogmatic authority in such fields as military geography, e.g., apparently without knowing the difference between a breech block and breech clout. Then too, we are well aware of those geographers who have a two weeks sojourn in some foreign country but who have the au-

(See Cynic, p. 4)

formation from these forms we should be able to make the Society more pleasurable and productive for all of us.



CHAMBERLAIN

## EDITOR'S PREROGATIVE

The State of Florida has a State Historian, Geologist, and Anthropologist. Why not a State Geographer? Such an office could serve many functions for all state agencies.

A little investigation turns up the fact that in the state hiring practices, a job description for the position of geographer (on the staff level) does not exist. Any geographer hired must be employed with some other title or job description.

This situation does not mean that geographers are not needed or wanted in state agencies. In fact, there are, at the present time positions for geographers with the Outdoor Recreation Council, the Water Resources Division of the Conservation Department and with the Planning Agency of the Development Commission.

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On behalf of the Society I want to let **President Alex** know that we are glad that he is healthy again after his surgery.

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Of note is the three year appointment of **Jim Anderson** to the Commission on College Geography. This group has been very active in curriculum matters and we know Jim will be a valuable addition to the group.

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I would like to thank **Mr. T. N. Anderson**, Editor of the **FLORIDA CONSERVATION NEWS**, for allowing us to use any of the stories of interest to geographers in the **GEOGRAPHER**.

If your department or agency does not receive this fine publication you might write Mr. Anderson in care of the Florida Conservation Department, 107 W. Gaines St., Tallahassee, 32304.

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(Meeting, from p. 1)  
share some of their observations and conclusions about developing areas in which they have done recent field research.

The annual business meeting of the Society will be held from 8:30 to 10:30 a.m. Saturday morning. Following the adjournment of the business meeting, a field trip through the Ocala Thoroughbred Horse Farming countryside will be led by Clark Cross, Robert Marcus, and James Anderson. The theme of the trip will be **The Dynamics of Land Use Change: The Marion County Story**. A stop for lunch will be made in Ocala and the trip will end at the intersection of State Highway 200 with Interstate 75 at approximately 3:30 p.m.

## Development of River Basin Planning in Florida

by **FRANK C. MOHLER**

(Mr. Mohler is Deputy Director of the Division of Water Resources, State Board of Conservation)

The Division of Water Resources of the Florida Board of Conservation has undertaken a program of comprehensive water and related land resources planning for the State of Florida. Phase one of the study was to prepare an inventory of land and water resources needs and availability. For this phase the state has been divided into five major basin groups as follows: (1) Northwest Florida, (2) North Florida, (3) Northeast Florida, (4) Southwest Florida, and (5) South Florida.

The program was initiated in 1962 with the establishment of the mid-gulf project consisting of the five-county area surrounding Tampa. Through a cooperative program with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the area was expanded to eighteen counties, running from the Waccasassa basin on the north to the Peace River basin on the south, and including all coastal basins between the Peace and the Waccasassa basins.

Later that year an agreement was signed with the Soil Conservation Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for a series of cooperative river basin studies in the state. The first study entitled "Water and Land Resources of Southwest Florida" was completed and the report printed in 1966.

Upon the completion of phase one of the program, phase two will be undertaken, which will include the development of a comprehensive water and related land resources plan for the five basin groups, and a master water and land management plan for the entire state.

The plan will be developed by use of data from the five inventory reports and through the cooperation of all agencies and groups with an interest in water and land resources development.

Since completion of the five studies and reports on phase one of the program would require approximately fifteen years, an application was filed with the Water Resources Council for a federal grant to expedite the planning program.

The purpose is to provide funds for the recruiting and training of technical personnel for water resources planning. The first funds were received in fiscal year 1967. Approval has now been received for funds for fiscal year 1968.

(See Development, p. 4)

(Development, from p. 3)

The technical staff of the Division was expanded by the addition of engineers and geologists. Positions were provided for geographers who could develop land-use patterns and advise on effective use of Florida's water and related land resources.

The river basin planning program undertaken by the Division of Water Resources is a vital part of the overall program of planning for the State of Florida. The future needs of the people of Florida for water in all phases of the economy, as well as the inventory of the water that will be available, is essential to the development of the state.

(Cynic, from p. 2)

acity to write a supposedly comprehensive textbook upon return to the mainland.

Now to the gist of this solicitation. There has been a distinct undertone of dismay, if not despair, at far too many geographical meetings. A cursory glance as to the etiology of these disturbances leads to the simple assumption that geographers feel our discipline is being unduly ostracized and not solely by kindred disciplines, but by the gamut of curriculum specialists from grade school to university level.

A terrific resentment, some undoubtedly unjust, has been evidenced toward school administrators in those institutions where geography is being taught by teachers qualified in fields other than geography. To complete the essay, it appears that where there is a complete lack of empathy for geography in the curriculum, a detrimental shadow is cast upon the entire profession.

Since trouble generally has more than one facet, wherein lies the blame? When many things of a civic nature are discussed, the old cliché of circles — the family — the home — the church and school — etc., are indicated as starting focii.

In essence, the home is the beginning and the start of many things which shape and mold the individual and his sense of responsibility to the community. Thus, our solution to this problem with geography should really begin in the home at an early age with the implantation of a seed of geographic interest.

The idea of a move toward youth in geography is not new with me but on a recent visit to Oklahoma I was reminded how a young person might take an honest and abiding interest in geography. I am prompted to ask why we cannot inaugurate a junior association of geog-

raphers (JAG) with appropriate membership fees, programs and awards.

An approach aimed at instilling geographical awareness in youngsters at an early age suggests at least a partial answer to general apathy for geography in the various curriculums. Geography has taken a back seat because rudimentary interest in the subject for one reason or another failed to develop early enough within the individual.

If we could arrive at the day when geography might be as useful as LSD for taking trips, we'll get geography in the youth market and not have to sit on our behinds waiting and hoping for youth to seek out geography!

(Editor's note: This article was shortened by the Editor due to space limitations.)

## Summer Institute at U. of F.

A summer institute for trainers of teachers of Geography conducted in cooperation with the Commission on College Geography of the Association of American Geographers and supported by a grant from the United States Office of Education, will be held at the University of Florida from June 15 to July 26.

The major general objective of the institute will be to improve the quality of teaching in selected critical areas of the college program in geography. A core of traditional courses forms the essential part of the education of prospective teachers of geography who will be teaching at the secondary and elementary school levels. An evaluation of selected existing courses will be followed by the presentation of challenging alternatives to some of the traditional topical and regional approaches being used. Participants will be expected to re-evaluate their own course offerings carefully during the institute and to formulate plans for making improvements.

The program of the institute will be arranged under the general settlement theme with particular emphasis upon the study of agriculture and land use and upon urban-economic analysis. The effective incorporation of such topics into college geography courses generally taken by prospective secondary school teachers will also be emphasized. A secondary but important part of the program will deal with the use of selected educational media in introductory geography courses.

An outstanding faculty has been assembled for this institute which will be conducted under the direction of James R. Anderson from the University of Florida.

# NEWS ABOUT FLORIDA GEOGRAPHERS

## FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY

Dr. Burke Vanderhill was re-elected Treasurer of the Southeastern Division of the Association of American Geographers. He was also named Chairman of the Membership Committee of the SEAAG. Lonis Paganini recently attended a conference at Battelle Memorial Institute in Columbus, Ohio. He reported on "The Agricultural Systems and Human Ecology of the Province of Darien, Panama" as part of the studies being conducted as to the feasibility of constructing a sea level interoceanic ship canal through Panama.

Dr. Edward A. Fernald was elected to the Executive Committee of the National Council for Geographic Education at the national meeting of that organization. He has also recently been appointed to the Florida Governor's Resource Use Education Committee.

Tom Gergel is in the process of developing the new cartographic laboratory. New equipment includes an Ozalid Streamliner 100, which can be used with many different kinds of reproduction materials, and a Map-O-Graph projector. A photographic lab is being developed by Bill MacDonald, a geography student.

## FLORIDA ATLANTIC UNIVERSITY

Research programs at Florida Atlantic University continue to expand. Dr. Robert Tata has recently received a contract from the Army Corps of Engineers to study the development of modern geographic methodology which has applications to the hoard requirements of the Army research and applications programs. The Office of Naval Research has renewed for the year 1968 the extension of the Remote Sensor Comparison project being pursued by Dr. Latham with Drs. Nunnally and Witner as principal associates in the program. During the winter quarter Dr. Alan Craig is engaged in his Office of Naval Research program on the Paracas Peninsula in Peru. Dr. Latham has recently been appointed as a consultant on geography research matters to the Chief of Naval Research.

Mr. William Kuyper, who has completed 23 years of photo reconnaissance and research activities in the United States Air Force, has recently joined the department as a research associate. He is participating in the ONR and Geological Survey projects on remote sensor studies and also serving as an instructor in cartography. (See FAU, p. 6)

## The end of the obsolete map.

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## Florida Harbors, Waterways Show Higher Commercial Use

Eight of Florida's harbors and virtually all the rivers and waterways in the state registered increased commercial useage during 1966, according to waterborne commerce statistics jst released by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Tampa Harbor, the state's most active port, recorded a whopping 4-million-ton increase in 1966 as compared with 1965. The tonnage at Tampa rose from 19,829,071 in 1965 to 23,915,622 last year.

District Engineer Col. R. P. Tabb said other Florida port facilities which registered increases were:

Jacksonville Harbor, 10,295,556 tons as compared with 9,755,088 in 1965;

Port Everglades (Ft. Lauderdale), 7,135,333 tons compared with 6,937,119 the previous year;

Canaveral, Harbor, 1,696,458 in 1966 as opposed to 924,033 in 1965;

Everglades Harbor on the Gulf Coast, 1,814 tons compared with 1,535 in 1965;

Fort Myers Beach, 29,341 tons compared with 18,973 tons;

St. Augustine Harbor, 13,175 compared with 12,536;

Weedon Island, 722,484 tons compared with 550,843.

Commercial shipping on the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway between Jacksonville and Miami showed a 284,301 ton increase in 1966, from 867,496 tons in 1965 to 1,151,797 tons in 1966; the reach of the Intracoastal Waterway from Fernandina Beach to the St. Johns River also showed a gain as did the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway between the Caloosahatchee River and the Anclote River, the Corps of Engineers reported.

Tonnage on the Okeechobee Waterway increased from 294,261 tons in 1965 to 306,246 tons last year. (From Florida Conservation News.)

## Last Kissimmee Dam Completed

The last of seven large water conservation dams has been completed on the 97-mile Kissimmee Waterway, north of Lake Okeechobee.

The new facility cost \$1,485,000. Its purpose is to conserve rainy season water and prevent over drainage of the Kissimmee River Basin. A large marshy impoundment area north of the dam will preserve and enhance habitat for fish breeding and waterfowl.

The dam is equipped with large spillway gates, to permit discharge of excess water downstream when necessary, and thus prevent flood damage.

The six other dam-and-spillway structures function in the same manner, conserving fresh water supplies upstream, and discharging above-normal quantities to the reservoirs farther south.

Each of the seven dams is equipped with a navigation lock 30 to 90 feet, designed to pass vessels of 5½ foot draft. (From Florida Conservation News.)

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(FAU, from p. 5)  
tography and other classes. Mr. Gordon Record of Washington, D. C., has again returned as a visiting professor during the winter period and is teaching a course in urban geography.

During the past quarter Dr. Witmer completed the recording of a series of kinescope tapes for the new Conservation of Natural Resources course which is proving to be a very popular elective among the students at Florida Atlantic University, as well as a necessary course for students in education.

Drs. Nunnally and Witmer will join Dr. Latham in presenting the first session of the newly organized Geographic Applications of Photo-interpretation Committee in the March meeting of the American Society of Photogrammetry which meets in Washington. They will present recent developments in land use study and instrumentation for remote sensing imagery. The International Geographical Union has accepted papers by Drs. Latham and Tata for inclusion in the program at New Delhi in December.

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**The Florida Geographer**  
**2210 Joyner Dr.**  
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