

**THE PENNSYLVANIA GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY
AND THE MIDDLE ATLANTIC DIVISION OF THE
ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN GEOGRAPHERS**

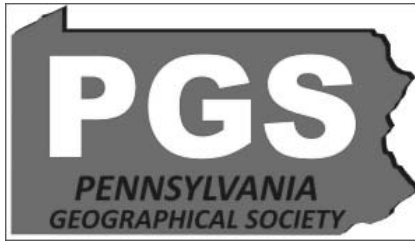
2010 JOINT ANNUAL MEETING

NOVEMBER 5 and 6, 2010

HOSTED BY YORK COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA

YORK, PENNSYLVANIA





**THE PENNSYLVANIA GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY
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PRESENT THEIR

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NOVEMBER 5 and 6, 2010

**HOSTED BY YORK COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA
YORK, PENNSYLVANIA**

2010 Meeting Arrangements Committee

David Fyfe, York College of Pennsylvania
Mary Graham, York College of Pennsylvania
Brent Zaprowski, Salisbury University
Cathy Cooper, National Geographic
Ola Johansson, University of Pittsburgh at Johnstown
Joe Sernell, Conxx

**2010 JOINT ANNUAL MEETING - THE PENNSYLVANIA GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY AND
THE MID-ATLANTIC DIVISION OF THE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN GEOGRAPHERS**

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

Friday, November 5th

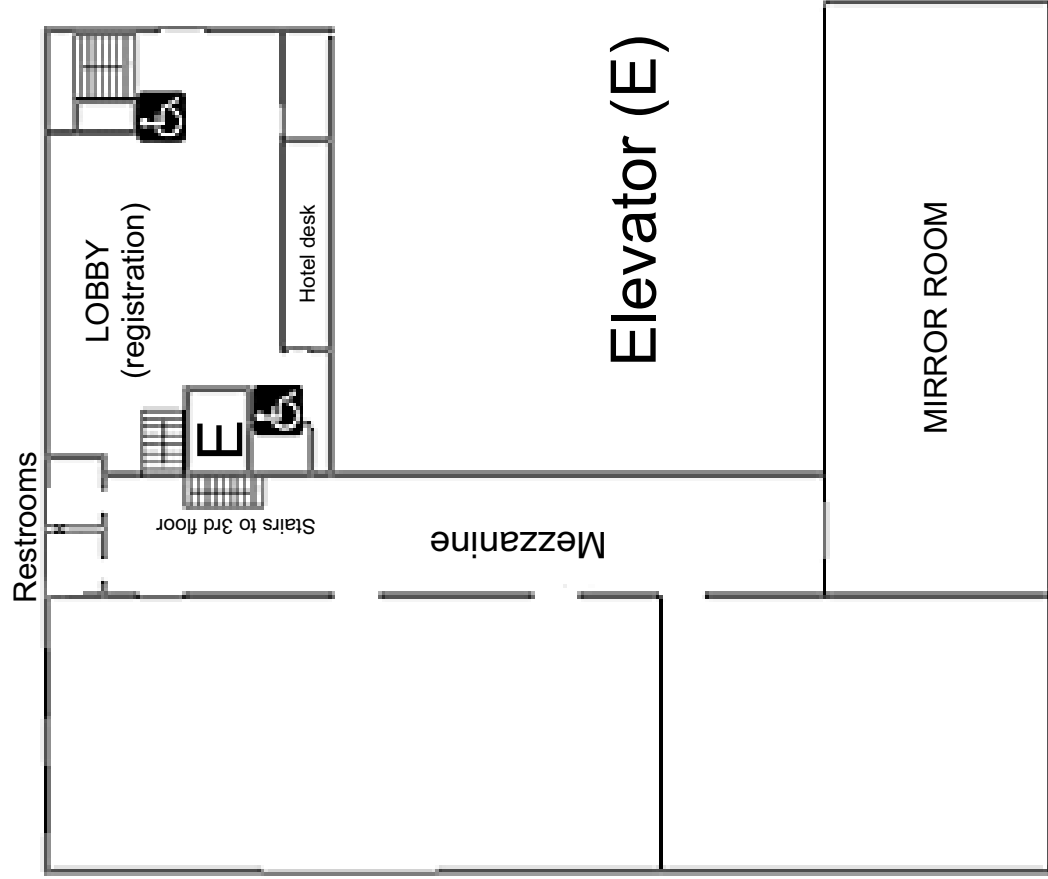
8:00 am - 4:00 pm	Registration - Yorketowne Lobby		
	Lancaster room	Huntington room	Conestoga room
8:30-9:40 am	<p align="center">Human Geography 1</p> <p><u>Chair:</u> Ola Johansson</p> <p>8:30 - O. Johansson - Why Has Swedish Popular Music Achieved Global Success? A Geographic Perspective</p> <p>8:50 - R. Ponciano* - A Geography/Planning Internship in Guatemala: Bring a Sense of Community to the Village of San Felipe</p> <p>9:10 - D. Scott* - The Role of Housing Vouchers on the Anacostia Neighborhood Housing Market</p> <p>9:30-9:40 Questions</p>	<p align="center">Political Geography</p> <p><u>Chair:</u> Francis Galgano</p> <p>8:30 - F. Galgano - Ungoverned Space in South America`s Southern Cone: Exploitation of the Tri-Zonal Region by Violent Non-State Actors</p> <p>8:50 - T. Christoffel - Global Region-builder Geo-Code Prototype: Mid-Atlantic Example</p> <p>9:10 - J. Tasch - Territorial Imaginaries of the Arctic and the Impermanence of Russian Titanium</p> <p>9:30-9:40 Questions</p>	<p>Student Map Contest and Posters</p>
9:30-10:30 am	Coffee break - In the Cumberland Room		
9:50-11:20 am	<p align="center">Human Geography 2</p> <p><u>Chair:</u> James Smith</p> <p>9:50 - J. Wade - Evolving Spatial Pattern of the Orthodox Church in SW Pennsylvania</p> <p>10:10 - J. Smith - Ethnic Boundaries and Intersecting Identitites: The Hui and Han in Xian, PR China</p> <p>10:30 - W. Roehl - Contingent Valuation of Willingness-to-Pay Admission to an Urban Festival</p> <p>10:50 - J. Saku - The Population Characteristics of Aboriginal Canadians</p> <p>11:10-11:20 Questions</p>	<p align="center">GIS</p> <p><u>Chair:</u> Tim Dolney</p> <p>9:50 - M. Conway* - Casino Location and Environmental Justice in Pennsylvania</p> <p>10:10 - J. Prosceno* and J. Brunskill - Using GIS to Develop a Digital Street Tree Inventory for the Town of Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania</p> <p>10:30 - M. Maret* - Urban Growth and Water Supply in the Baltimore, MD Metropolitan Region</p> <p>10:50 - S. Fortnam* - The Applicability of Geospatial Techniques to Analyze Visibility as a Determinant of Late-Woodland Settlement Patterns in Southwestern Pennsylvania</p> <p>11:10-11:20 Questions</p>	<p>Student Map Contest and Posters</p>
11:30 am - 1:00 pm	<p>PGS luncheon Mirror Room - Yorktowne Hotel</p>		<p>* Elaine F. Bosowski Student Paper Contest entrant</p>
12:00 - 12:45 pm	<p>Luncheon Guest Speaker - sponsored by MADAAG John Page Williams from the Chesapeake Bay Foundation</p>		
12:50 - 1:10 pm	<p>PGS Annual Business Meeting</p>		

	Lancaster room	Huntington room	Conestoga room
1:15 - 4:00 pm	<p align="center">Economic Geography</p> <p><u>Chair:</u> Kristen Crossney</p> <p>1:15 - K. Crossney - Exploring the Links between High Cost Lending and Vacancy Rates in Pennsylvania</p> <p>1:35 - D. Che - An Intersection of Local Food and Manufacturing Heritage Tourism: York County, Pennsylvania's Sweet Treats and Salty Eats Trail</p> <p>1:55 - M. deSocio - Geographies of Foreclosures on Maryland's Eastern Shore</p> <p>2:15-2:25 Questions</p>	<p align="center">PASSHE GIS Consortium I - Watershed Processes and Modeling with GIS</p> <p><u>Chair:</u> Shixiong (Shawn) Hu</p> <p>1:15 - B. Peeters*, S. Zhang and P. Dalrymple - Analyzing the Water Quality Data from Stream Watcher Group</p> <p>1:35 - S. Collenburg* and S. Hu - Identifying Coldwater Fish Species Distribution in Response to Environmental Variables in Paradise Watershed, PA</p> <p>1:55 - M. Kilker* and S. Hu - GIS-Based Analysis of Stream Bank Erosion in the Broadhead Watershed, Northeastern Pennsylvania</p> <p>2:15 - S. Hu and J. Jewett-Smith - Study on Environmental Controlling Factors for Spread of Invasive Riparian Plants in the Paradise Watershed, PA</p> <p>2:35-2:45 Questions</p>	<p align="center">Student Map Contest and Posters</p>
	<p align="center">Physical Geography</p> <p><u>Chair:</u> Joy Fritschle</p> <p>2:35 - T. Hawkins - Synoptic and Local Weather Conditions Associated with PM2.5 Concentration in Carlisle, Pennsylvania</p> <p>2:55 - G. Faiers - Cutoff Lows and Extreme Rainfall in the South Central United States</p> <p>3:15 - A. Aguilar - Use of A Decision Tree Classifier to Map Vegetation in a Protected Area in the Eastern Andes of Peru</p> <p>3:35 - J. Ferrell and J. Fritschle - Potential Carbon Storage and Cost-benefit Analysis of a Small-scale Community Reforestation Project, Chester County, Pennsylvania</p>	<p align="center">PASSHE GIS Consortium II - other applications</p> <p>2:55 - T. Dolney and R. Flarend - Mapping Abandoned Coal Mines Using LIDAR data for the Construction of a Solar Thermal Energy Pit</p> <p>3:15 - M. Katirai - Using GIS and Various Data Sources to Identify Vulnerability to Disasters in Pennsylvania</p> <p>3:35 - E. Gross - Estimating the Probability of Elevated Arsenic Concentrations in Groundwaters of the Gettysburg Basin of Southeastern Pennsylvania</p>	<p align="center">* Elaine F. Bosowski Student Paper Contest entrant</p>
4:00 - 5:45 pm	<p>3:55-4:05 Questions</p>	<p>3:55-4:05 Questions</p>	
	<p>4:15 - 5:15 pm - Presentations:</p> <p align="center">China VIII: Building Bridges- Teaching Opportunities in China</p> <p align="center">Sneakerology 101: Geographical Aspects of the Athletic Footwear Industry</p> <p align="center">Presented by John Katana</p>	<p>4:15 - 5:00 pm Panel Presentation: Job Outlook for Geography Major Graduates</p> <p align="center">William B. Kory, chair Greg Faiers Ola Johansson Jon Critchfield</p>	<p align="center">PASSHE GIS Board Meeting 4:15-5:45 pm (Held in Conestoga Room)</p> <p align="center">MADAAG Board Meeting 4:15-5:45 pm (Held in "The Board Room")</p>

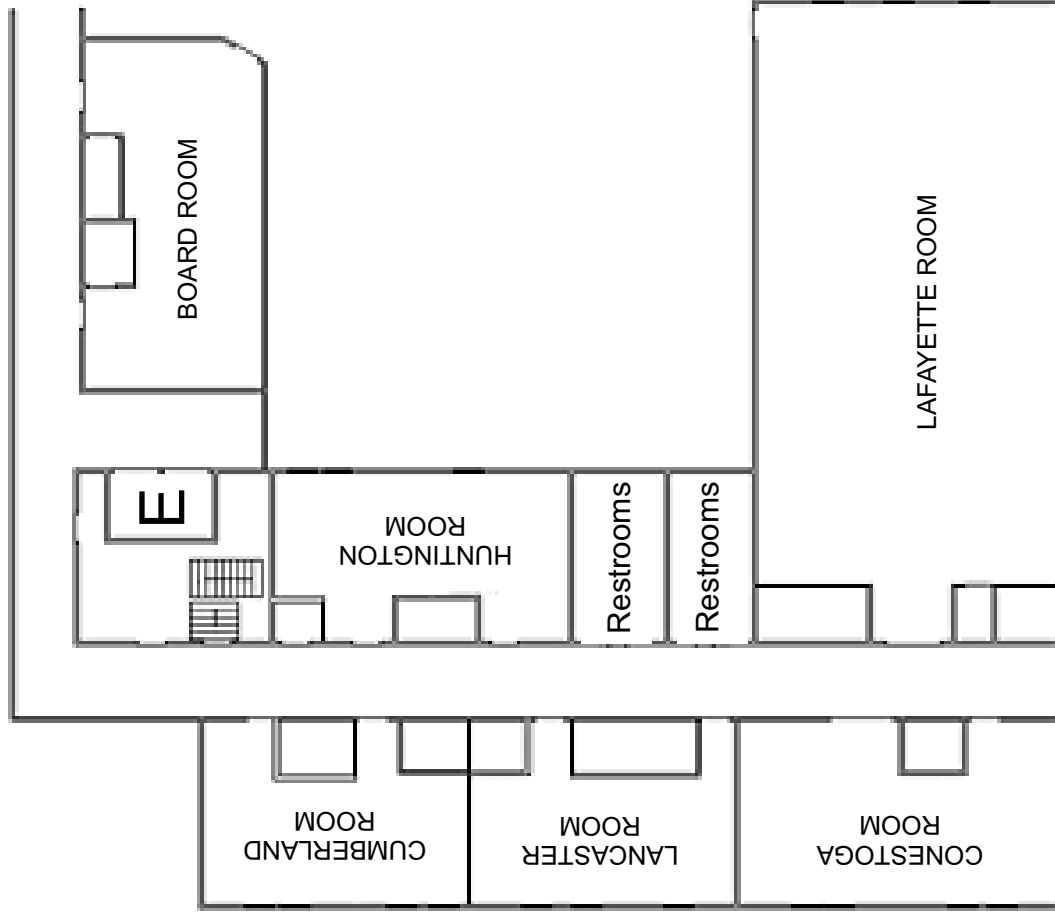
	5:15 - 5:45 pm - Student Awards Presentation	5:00 - 5:45 pm - Roundtable discussion - Supporting Women in Geography: A Dialogue Jodi Vender, chair	
6:00 - 9:00 pm	Annual PGS Banquet - Agricultural and Industrial Museum, York PA Guest speaker - PGS Distinguished Geographer Award Winner Janet Smith "Locating a Place for Geography in Today's Educational Landscape"		

Saturday, November 6th				
8:30 - 9:30 am	Registration - Yorketowne Lobby			
	Lancaster room	Huntington room	Conestoga room/ Lafayette room	
9:00 - 12:20 pm	Geography Education <u>Chair:</u> Gina Bloodworth 9:00 - G. Bloodworth - Assessment of Geography in K-12 and Higher Education: Mysteries, Menu Options and the Dearth of Data 9:20 - D. Fyfe - Short Term Study Abroad: International Service Learning	9:00-12:00 - TEACHING GEOGRAPHY WORKSHOP Sponsored by the Pennsylvania Alliance for Geographic Education Nicole Eshelman - Foodology: Students' Views from Tacos to Spring Rolls - This activity incorporates research strategies, technology, and analysis of food origins, to help students learn more about their connections to other parts of the world through food. Kristy Snider - Peru - This presentation will demonstrate hands on and interactive ideas for lessons on archaeology and geographical topics including resources, societal structure, and infrastructure. Sara Jones - Differentiation in the Middle School Geography Classroom - This presentation will include strategies for and examples of learning style differentiation in a 7th grade geography classroom Jerome Staniszewski - International You! - In this workshop, you will be able to help your students discover just how much impact they have on the global economy through the use of everyday items. Lisa Draper - Family Geography Night: Learn how to hold a Family Geography Night at your school! - This session will provide step by step procedures involved in coordinating an event that gets staff and families working together to build an awareness of geography. Kristy Snider - Freshwater Geography Action - This activity will explore this year's Geography Awareness theme of Freshwater by examining conservation, uses of water, flooding, and water basins.	MADAAG ANNUAL GEOGRAPHY BOWL	
9:30-10:30 am	9:40-9:50 Questions Human Geography 3 <u>Chair:</u> Mary Graham 9:50 - M. Graham and R. Stone - Upholding the Myth of the `Lost Cause` in Battlefield Preservation Along the Confederacy`s Northern Defense Line West of the Appalachians 10:10 - B. Ritter and C. Jantz - Demographic and Urban Land Use Changes on the Delmarva Peninsula 10:30 - S. Silverman - Mount Savage As An Artifact Of America`s Early Industrial Revolution 10:50 - A. Baharom - Title to be announced 11:10-11:20 Questions			
Coffee break in the Cumberland Room	11:20-12:20 - Build Your Own Planet Project: Local Historical Geography Model - Ross Porter			
12:30-2:00 pm	Walking Tour of Downtown York, PA - Led by David Fyfe, York College of Pennsylvania *The tour will meet in the lobby of the Yorketown Hotel.			

YORKETOWN HOTEL FLOOR PLANS



LOBBY AND MEZZANINE LEVELS



THIRD FLOOR (MEETING ROOMS)

Call for 2011 PGS Awards

The Pennsylvania Geographical Society Awards Committee is soliciting *nominations* and *self-nominations* for the following 2011 awards:

Teacher Recognition Award. Given to K-12 teachers who are effective at teaching Geography, Earth Science, Environmental Science or other courses such as Social Studies where a significant geographic component is present. More than one award is given each year, and recipients need **not** be members of PGS.

Distinguished Teacher Award. Given at both the K-12 and college/university levels. The recipient must have documented evidence of excellence in teaching as well as innovative and effective classroom methods in Geography, Earth Science, Environmental Science or any other course (s) with a consistent and substantive geographic base. There may be more than one recipient each year. Recipients **must** be members of PGS, but an exception may be made in the case of highly qualified K-12 teachers.

Distinguished Scholar Award. Given to an individual with substantive research, publications and professional development in Geography. There is usually only one award per year, and the nominee **must** be a member of PGS. This award may not be bestowed each year, but is dependent on the quality of the nominees or self-nominees.

Distinguished Service Award. Given to any individual who has given substantive and long-term service to both the discipline of Geography and to the PGS. There is usually only one award per year. The recipient **must** be a member of PGS. This award may not be awarded each year, but is dependent on the quality of the nominees and self-nominees.

Ruby S. and E. Willard Miller Lifetime Achievement Award. This award is given occasionally to an individual of exemplary, long-term dedication to the discipline of Geography and to the PGS. The award may be given posthumously. The recipient **must** have been a member of the PGS (or its predecessor, the PCGS).

Nominations or self-nominations should be sent to: Dr. Mary J. Sacavage, Director of Continuing Education, Penn State Schuylkill, 200 University Drive, Room A-6, Schuylkill Haven, PA 17972 Phone: (570) 385-6217; e-mail: mus53@psu.edu. ***All nominations must be accompanied by a letter stating why the nominee is qualified for a given award. Please include the nominee's full name, address, phone number, and e-mail address. The deadline for 2011 nominations is March 28, 2011.***

Paper Abstracts

Alexis L Aguilar (Salisbury University), *Use of a Decision Tree Classifier to Map Vegetation in a Protected Area in the Eastern Andes of Peru*

Decision Tree Classification was used to map vegetation in the Pampa Hermosa preserve in the Peruvian Andes. The high relief of the area presents particular challenges because of the presence of strong shadows on southwestern slopes observed in the 2009 LANDSAT image used. The wide range of elevations, slopes, and aspects found in the park results in a diverse landscape with vegetation ranging from grasslands to mature montane tropical forests. Landscape diversity is further augmented by natural disturbances such as landslides and anthropogenic disturbance. Decision Tree classifies an image based on a number of binary rules that place each pixel in a particular category that is further refined as the tree branches out. Binary rules for this classification were created based on elevation, slope, aspect, NDVI, and Tasseled Cap values. The results of the classification were assessed from field visits and a 2007 high resolution (2.5 m) ALOS image.

Gina Bloodworth (Salisbury University), *Assessment of Geography in K-12 and Higher Education: Mysteries, Menu Options and the Dearth of Data*

In the age of increasing accountability and assessment in all phases of education, the discipline of geography more than most subjects suffers from lack of baseline information at the most fundamental level. Geography as a subject, no longer on required curriculum lists, has slide into the murky world of social science menu options haphazardly available at some levels, in some school districts, in some states. Even the most basic data on exposure to geography courses has not been collected, much less assessment of geographic knowledge on any HS graduation exams. The situation is equally vague in higher education departments that provide social science certification programs, in which geography is merely one of a menu of curricular options. With no clarity at either end of the geographic education pipeline, we have designed a survey instrument to investigate both exposure to geography courses and basic knowledge of one sample subject area in geography.

Deborah Che (George Mason University), *An Intersection of Local Food and Manufacturing Heritage Tourism: York County, Pennsylvania's Sweet Treats and Salty Eats Trail*

York County, Pennsylvania has branded itself the "Factory Tour Capital of the World." York County has thus developed the Sweet Treats and Salty Eats Trail, which focuses on the intersection of its industrial and agricultural heritage through its snack food manufacturing industry. This paper will first discuss the factors in the development of this geographically-concentrated industry in which some of the companies date back over 100 years and to the area's German settlement. Then the paper will focus on the importance for tourism development of this clustering which today provides tourists with a concentration of local pretzel, potato chip, and candy companies that find factory tours valuable in educating visitors about their distinct products; of York County's location in the center of Pennsylvania's #1 tourist region which also contains Gettysburg, Lancaster County, and Hershey; and of the affordability of visiting that has enabled it to better weather the recession.

Tom T. Christoffel (Regional Community Development News), *Global Region-builder Geo-Code Prototype - Mid-Atlantic Example*

Regional analysis in the United States is limited by the alphabetic FIPS codes which were assigned in the 1960's. The base codes assigned alphabetically for states, then alphabetically for counties and comparable geographies within states, made it simple to lookup individual state or county data in a list. Some regional aggregation was done in the establishment of Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA), which were separately coded. Many of these regions matched the geography of early Metropolitan Councils of Government. As the MSA geographic base changed over time, there is no opportunity for long term analysis of change on standard geography. There is no comparable national system to aggregate non-metropolitan counties into standard regions, although most states established some form of multi-county regional councils. For the Mid-Atlantic States, a model has been developed and used for analysis.

Moira Conway (City University of New York), *Casino Location and Environmental Justice in Pennsylvania*

Throughout the United States an increasing number of states have turned to legalizing gambling and constructing casinos as a source of economic development. However, casinos have been proven to cause many potential problems for the area where they are located. Due to these problems, it is believed that casinos are often located in neighborhoods dominated by poor, minority residents. This project seeks to analyze casino locations in Pennsylvania based on five socioeconomic characteristics- population density, race/ethnicity, household income, poverty and educational attainment. Using environmental justice GIS methods, these characteristics were analyzed by obtaining census data for the 13 counties where the 14 casinos are/will be located by tract and block group. The casinos were buffered at three distances and the socioeconomic characteristics inside and outside the buffer were compared using difference of means testing. The results showed a significant difference with 95 % accuracy in the 13 out of the 16 variables tested.

Scott A. Collenburg and Shixiong Hu (East Stroudsburg University), *Identifying Coldwater Fish Species Distribution in Response to Environmental Variables in Paradise Creek Watershed*

The presence of certain fish species in a stream is a result of past and current influences acting on different spatial scales. When watershed ecosystems are concerned, spatial scales have four components: vertical, longitudinal, lateral, and temporal. These components create the dynamic ecosystem that drives abiotic and biotic factors in a stream. This study is interested in understanding how abiotic factors influence coldwater fish species distribution. In the Paradise Creek Watershed stream temperature is of particular concern because preliminary studies have suggested many stream sections have increased stream temperature perhaps from the number of dams and sewage treatment plants. Stream temperature loggers were used to measure stream temperature since November of 2008 in 34 points in the watershed. From this data, historical trends will be created through comparison of air and stream temperature.

Water quality and fish sampling data was collected from multiple organizations. All data will be combined into a geodatabase in ArcGIS. Generalized Additive Models (GAMs), non-parametric extensions of generalized linear models, are a more general formulation of regression models allowing for combining continuous variables with categorical variables. GAMs can model different environmental scenarios, including non-linear responses of biological variables to environmental forcing variables. This way we can define the optimal areas of potential fish distribution.

Kristen B. Crossney (West Chester University), *Exploring the Links between High Cost Lending and Vacancy Rates in Pennsylvania*

This project seeks to develop indicators of housing vacancy and foreclosure through statistical models of local conditions and mortgage market characteristics. This research is intended to help public officials and policymakers identify and track changes in vacancy rates, and model local conditions. The statistical results and models of this research can be used to understand where vacancy problems are the most severe today and where the worst problems might be in the future, resulting in broader societal impacts of this project.

Tim Dolney and **Richard Flarend** (Pennsylvania State University – Altoona), *Mapping Abandoned Coal Mines Using LIDAR Data for the Construction of a Solar Thermal Energy Pit*

This research presents the use of GIS to identify potential locations of the Seasonal Storage of Solar Heating (S3H) within the state of Pennsylvania. The S3H utilizes a large pit to store thermal energy collected during the warm months for later use in the cold months. To maximize its overall efficiency, S3H must be built where several locational parameters occur in unison: abandoned mine lands (AMLs), institutions, soil type, and land use. These parameters were mapped using GIS with potential locations identified through the applications of neighborhood statistics. These locations were further defined by incorporating LIDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) data into a hillshading process. In the end, site visitations were performed to ultimately identify potential locations.

Gregory E. Faiers (University of Pittsburgh at Johnstown), *Cutoff Lows and Extreme Rainfall in the South Central United States*

In June of 2010, 20 people were killed in the Ouachita Mountains of west central Arkansas in a flash flood triggered by a cut-off upper level low pressure system. Previous research indicates that this type of system is not uncommon at all, and occurs relatively frequently in the late spring and early summer months. In some locations in Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Louisiana, these systems are responsible for some of the heaviest 24-hour rainstorms on record. This presentation uses case studies of cut-off low related extreme rainstorms to highlight the severity of these systems.

Jason Ferrell and Joy A. Fritschle (West Chester University), *Potential Carbon Storage and Cost-Benefit Analysis of a Small-Scale Community Reforestation Project, Chester County, Pennsylvania*

Driven by concerns of declining air and water quality, many governing institutions are turning to forest restoration and reforestation. One such program began in 2009 in East Goshen Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania. A 2.57 ac field was planted with over two hundred 1-to-3 inch diameter trees. We estimated the carbon storage potential of these trees and conducted a cost-benefit analysis to compare costs of the project with anticipated environmental benefits (e.g., mitigation of soil erosion, air pollution remediation, etc.). Results indicate that surviving trees will be capable of providing an estimated \$162,000 worth of environmental benefits per tree over the next 50 years, thus substantially outweighing the initial planting and on-going maintenance costs. Further research will ascertain the growth and mortality of trees in the project, and examine the species and site characteristics responsible for successful reforestation. Successful maturation of this site will likely inspire similar projects throughout the area.

Sara R. Fortnam (Indiana University of Pennsylvania), *The Applicability of Geospatial Techniques to Analyze Visibility as a Determinant of Late-Woodland Settlement Patterns in Southwestern Pennsylvania*

This research analyzes Late-Woodland settlements in Southwestern Pennsylvania by using geospatial techniques to analyze visibility as a determinant of settlement patterns to explain cognitive behavior concerning visibility factors within the cultural landscape. The objective of this research was first, to determine if viewsheds are useful in explaining the settlement pattern of the Late-Woodland Monongahela and second, to explore the cognitive behavior of the Late-Woodland Monongahela concerning visibility factors between settlement locations. By modeling after Jones (2006), Maples (2005) and Wheatley (1995), this research will attempt to provide an explanation for the spatial distribution of Late-Woodland Monongahela settlements and the cognitive behavior concerning visibility factors between settlements. Following studies by Maples (2005) and Wheatley (1995), I have created a visual prominence map and cumulative viewshed analysis and tested the data by using Moran's I statistic and generated data variable for the Kolmogorov-Smirnov Goodness-of-Fit test.

David A. Fyfe (York College of Pennsylvania), *Short Term Study Abroad: International Service Learning*

This paper examines short term study abroad opportunities within the geography curriculum. More specifically, courses that have an international service-learning component. Recent studies have revealed that short term study abroad opportunities, if done correctly, have just as much likelihood of influencing students to become more globally engaged. By not only experiencing another cultural or environmental landscape these courses allow students to make a difference in the global community and provide a comparative context to analyze issues such as globalization, poverty, and development. Examples of international service-learning courses at York College of Pennsylvania will be provided.

Francis A. Galgano (Villanova University), *Ungoverned Space in South America's Southern Cone: Exploitation of the Tri-Zonal Region by Violent Non-State Actors*

Ungoverned space is potentially destabilizing regional security in South America's southern cone. The reality of the global security situation, as demonstrated by terror attacks in Madrid, London, and Mumbai indicate that the new security menace is transnational in nature, characterized by enemies without territory or borders, which have adroitly exploited regions of the world where government control is weak. Ungoverned spaces are regions in which a sovereign state is unwilling, or unable to exercise authority over part of a country, thus the area becomes susceptible to exploitation by violent non-state actors. The rapid exploitation of essentially lawless regions is occurring in several areas of South America; however, the most problematical is the tri-border area (TBA) of Brazil, Argentina, and Paraguay. Evidence indicates that it is being exploited by terror groups with connections to extremist movements in the Middle East. This threat has direct regional security implications and represents a potential threat to the United States because the TBA presents a terrorist organization with a near ideal base of operations: a source of finance, a pliable population, access to modern weapons, and the infrastructure advantages of three, essentially ungoverned modern cities.

Mary M. Graham (York College of Pennsylvania) and **Richard D. Stone** (Shippensburg University), *Upholding the Myth of the 'Lost Cause' in Battlefield Preservation Along the Confederacy's Northern Defense Line West of the Appalachians*

The strategy adopted by the Confederate government during the early days of the Civil War was to defend a line from Cumberland Gap westward to where the Ohio River emptied into the Mississippi River. In January 1862 Union troops advanced on the line and breached it in a battle at Mill Springs, Kentucky. This battle was quickly followed by Union advances up the Tennessee River on Ft. Henry and the Cumberland River on Ft. Donelson. Victory by the Union at the battle of Perryville, Kentucky in October 1862 solidified Union control of the defense line. The Confederacy lost significant territory it had attempted to claim. This presentation examines preservation and commemoration at Mill Springs, Ft. Donelson, and Perryville in light of the influences of the 'Lost Cause.'

Eliza L. Gross (U.S. Geological Survey), *Estimating the Probability of Elevated Arsenic Concentrations in Groundwaters of the Gettysburg Basin of Southeastern Pennsylvania*

Data for arsenic, a naturally occurring carcinogen in groundwater, are sparse for the Gettysburg geologic basin, a 990 square mile area in southeastern Pennsylvania. Nine percent of groundwater samples collected from 175 wells during 1973 - 2007 had concentrations of total arsenic equal to or greater than the health-based maximum contaminant level of 10 parts per billion. This study 1) estimates the probability of elevated arsenic concentrations in groundwater across the Gettysburg basin and 2) identifies local factors contributing to high probabilities. Probabilities are estimated using a Geographic Information System and logistic regression model evaluating a dependent variable of arsenic concentrations from the 175 wells and explanatory data extracted from 50 spatial datasets. Soil character, topography, site contamination, and groundwater chemistry are identified as important

variables for estimating elevated arsenic concentration probabilities. Health officials can use model results to direct resources towards additional sampling in areas with the highest probabilities.

Tim Hawkins (Shippensburg University), *Synoptic and Local Weather Conditions Associated with PM2.5 Concentration in Carlisle, Pennsylvania*

PM2.5 concentration and local and synoptic meteorological data were examined for Carlisle, Pennsylvania, an area that is in non-attainment of the United States Environmental Protection Agency's 24-hour PM2.5 standard. PM2.5 concentrations are highest in summer and secondarily in winter. Wind speed is the dominant meteorological variable controlling seasonal differences. Local weather conditions on days with high PM2.5 concentrations are generally characterized as warmer, more humid, less windy, higher pressure, and with less precipitation except for fall when temperature and humidity are actually lower for high PM2.5 concentration days. High PM2.5 concentration days are also associated with 500 hPa ridging and a resulting surface high pressure system located to the southeast. In fall the high is located to the northeast. The location of the high forces synoptically warmer and more humid conditions except for fall when it forces cooler and drier conditions. All seasons have weak southerly winds associated with high PM2.5 concentration days. High PM2.5 concentrations occur on days classified as Dry Tropical, Moist Moderate, or Moist Tropical in terms of air mass type. The air masses associated with high PM2.5 concentration days occur 34% of the time in summer and relatively infrequently the rest of the year.

Shixiong Hu and Jerilyn Jewett-Smith (East Stroudsburg University), *Study on Environmental Controlling Factors for Spread of Invasive Riparian Plants in the Paradise Watershed, PA*

Paradise Watershed, a small northeastern Pennsylvania system with an area of 44.5 square miles, is experiencing the spread of invasive plants in the river corridor. This change in the riparian vegetation is displacing indigenous species and has the potential to impair biodiversity. For effective management of the invasive plants, knowledge about the general patterns and controlling factors of spread in the riparian corridor is needed. Using GPS and hand-held GIS units, an inventory of invasive species, including Japanese knotweed (*Polygonum cuspidatum*), stilt grass (*Microstegium vimineum*), Japanese barberry (*Berberis thunbergii*) and multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora*), has been built through field investigation. Major environmental factors for the spread of invasive plants have been identified with the Geostatistical Analyst extension in ARC GIS and SPSS software. A statistical relationship between the distribution of invasive plants and the controlling factors has been established to examine the relative contribution of each factor. The preliminary results show that the distance to roads, flood plain, light, temperature, soil nutrients, bridge existences and high stream flow are major controlling factors for the hot spots of invasive plants in the river corridors. These factors account for about 75% of the distribution and abundance pattern in invasive riparian plants.

Ola Johansson (University of Pittsburgh at Johnstown), *Why Has Swedish Popular Music Achieved Global Success? A Geographic Perspective*

To most Americans popular music from Sweden means ABBA, the 1970s band that became one of the biggest acts ever. However, careful observers of popular music know that contemporary Swedish artists have also achieved commercial distinction, as well as artistic acclaim, around the world. This paper explores the reasons behind Sweden's position as an important popular music center. In no small part, geographic factors have played a role in this process. These include themes from economic and cultural geography, including Sweden's position in the world as a small, cosmopolitan country; the spatial organization of the music industry; and the tendency for even geographic development within Sweden. The paper also discusses some reasons why the Swedish success may not be sustained into the future.

Matin Katirai (West Chester University), *Using GIS and Various Data Sources to Identify Vulnerability to Disasters in Pennsylvania*

During the 20th Century communities have grown and developed in relative disregard of the presence of natural hazards. Natural hazards have continued to injure and kill citizens, destroy the built environment and disrupt the businesses of major metropolitan areas. The federal government continues to spend an increasing annual amount of dollars on disaster response and recovery. As communities continue to develop and grow they must look at the policies and procedures they have in place that not only help with recovery but also demonstrate a level of preparedness that will make the city more resilient. The purpose of this paper is to present a method for using GIS as a tool to quantify vulnerability from a social perspective and past exposure to natural disasters in Pennsylvania. The unit of analysis in this study is the county. The hazard exposure was determined by the use of the Spatial Hazard Events and Losses Database for the United States (SHELDUS) managed by the Hazards and Vulnerability Research Institute at the University of South Carolina. SHELDUS is a county-level hazard data set covering 18 different natural hazard events types that include thunderstorms, hurricanes, floods, wildfires, and tornadoes. SHELDUS was created from various governmental sources including the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) and the National Climatic Data Center's (NCDC). Human vulnerability was quantified using data from 2000 census at the county level. Many variables were examined to identify human vulnerability. Variables such as race, income, poverty, age, along with several other factors were used. The outcome based on this analysis is a list of counties that have a high (social and exposure) vulnerability to disasters so that mitigation efforts can be focused on these areas hopefully to reduce the high social and economic burden that disasters place on our state.

Mark Kilker and Shixiong Hu (East Stroudsburg University), *GIS-Based Analysis of Stream Bank Erosion in the Brodhead Watershed, Northeastern Pennsylvania*

The Brodhead Watershed located in Northeast Pennsylvania has a drainage area of 285 miles in Monroe County, and occupies a small portion of Pike County as well. The watershed includes five main streams; the Brodhead, Paradise, McMichael, Pocono, and Marshalls Creeks. Three 100 year floods have affected the watershed within the past six years, and created many unstable and potentially dangerous and costly

stream banks. The aim of our study is to create a model to determine potentially hazardous sites by examining the particular characteristics of that section of creek. To quantify this, the Pfankuch-Rosgen Channel Stability Evaluation Method was employed every 250 meters and values recorded onto a GPS unit. At each of the points, the upper banks, lower banks, and stream bed are assessed on critical factors such as mass wasting, cutting, and bottom size distribution and deposition. Total channel stability was calculated as a sum of all these factors. Higher values correspond to higher potential for bank failure. One portion of our research group is still working to complete the data collection. However, because data collection and analysis has been underway for some time now, we have to make this information accessible and usable to others who may find this data useful, such as county or municipal planners. So, the current phase our research is to organize the data into a File Geodatabase, where multiple users can access and edit features simultaneously, making the data much more accessible and user friendly.

Michael J. Maret (Shippensburg University), *Urban Growth and Water Supply in the Baltimore, MD Metropolitan Region*

This study seeks to identify how urban growth processes and the hydrologic cycle interact in the Baltimore Metropolitan Region. While this study is composed of several concurrent projects focused on addressing the objective, this particular portion concentrates on mapping urbanized areas and measuring changes over time and space. Patterns in urbanization were calculated with the latest land use data from the Chesapeake Bay Watershed Land Cover Dataset. The cellular automata modeling software SLEUTH was utilized to simulate the urban growth patterns of the region and also test factors which influence development. Specific factors of influence which have been tested include areas previously developed, protected lands, sewer service areas, and population/employment data (U.S. Census 2000). The results from this study and additional projects will become inputs for a coupled natural and human system to identify feedbacks between the urban and hydrologic cycles and work with local and regional interest groups to assess implications of human/environment interactions.

Brian Peeters, Shuhan Zhang, and Paige Dalrymple (East Stroudsburg University), *Analyzing the Water Quality Data from Stream Watcher Group*

The Brodhead Watershed Association was developed because of the concern of recent development and degradation of water quality. The mission of the Brodhead Watershed Association is to preserve the biodiversity of flora and fauna in the Poconos and maintain the water quality. The stream watcher groups have collected the water quality data in over two hundred sites from 1989. This study is to analyze the water temperature and nutrients data. The results indicate that the violation frequency of water temperature in several creeks increased in past decades. The reason for the change could be the combination of human activity and local climate response of global warming. A Geodatabase was also built to show the exact locations of data collection sites. The analysis of data and pictures are available to the public through Google Earth and Arc GIS Publisher.

RosaMaria Ponciano (Indiana University of Pennsylvania), *A Geography/Planning Internship in Guatemala: Bring a Sense of Community to the Village of San Felipe*

This presentation details my internship in Guatemala during the summer of 2010. During this experience, I worked with residents of the Guatemalan village of San Felipe and student volunteers from the United States to undertake infrastructure projects designed to benefit the community. During the process of successfully constructing a new entrance to San Felipe, I learned construction techniques, project budgeting, the intricacies of working with multiple non-profit organizations, how to organize community meetings, and most importantly apply the concepts I learned in my geography and planning classes in the field in my native country of Guatemala.

Josh Prosceno and **Jeff C. Brunskill** (Bloomsburg University), *Using GIS to Develop a Digital Street Tree Inventory for the Town of Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania*

During the summer of 2010 students from Bloomsburg University teamed up with the Bloomsburg Shade Tree Commission to conduct a complete inventory of the street trees in the Town of Bloomsburg. The inventory was conducted to help the Shade Tree Commission assess the characteristics of the town's urban forest, including the distribution and age of different tree species, the health of the street trees, and the costs associated with efforts to maintain and improve the existing tree infrastructure. The project was conducted using handheld Trimble Juno global positioning system (GPS) units, the U.S. Forest Service iTree software, and the ESRI ArcGIS 9.3 software suite. Overall, the project identified 1,312 street trees and 750 potential planting locations within the town limits. The data will be used to maintain the existing tree infrastructure and plan future tree plantings. In addition, the data will be integrated into a web interface to promote public discussion of the Shade Tree Commission's future initiatives.

Benjamin Ritter and **Claire Jantz** (Shippensburg University), *Demographic and Urban Land Use Changes on the Delmarva Peninsula*

The Delaware-Maryland-Virginia peninsula (Delmarva Peninsula) is bounded by the Chesapeake Bay on the east and the Atlantic Ocean on the west. Its location relative to the impaired Chesapeake Bay, which has been the focus of restoration activities for more than two decades, makes sound land use practices an important goal for county and state planners. In recent work analyzing regional land use changes within the Chesapeake Bay watershed, several counties on the Delmarva were identified as "hot spots" for forest and agricultural land loss due to urban development between 1990 and 2000. Building on this work and utilizing more recent data, we present an analysis of urban land use change on the Delmarva in the context of population and employment changes, regional commuting patterns, and trends in seasonal housing development. Ultimately, this information will be utilized in a coupled modeling environment to forecast urban land use change based on demographic and economic changes, and to evaluate impacts of forecasted land use change on water resources.

Wes Roehl (Temple University), *Contingent Valuation of Willingness-to-Pay Admission to an Urban Festival*

Festivals contribute to residents' quality of life and help destinations compete for visitors. However, the use of public funds to support festivals is often controversial; decision makers are under considerable pressure today to end such subsidies. The nonmarket public good nature of many festivals makes it difficult to anticipate how attendees would respond to entrance fees. This study investigated willingness-to-pay (WTP) among attendees at a currently free urban festival that features a multicultural theme. Contingent valuation was implemented using a single bid auction approach with 116 attendees. Attendees were asked about their attendance at the festival next year contingent on an entry fee (randomly varied among \$5, \$10, or \$15 per person). Mean WTP was \$5.45 with 34% of respondents reporting that their maximum WTP would be \$0. Logistic regression was used to model acceptance of the fee. Satisfaction with the festival and spending on site were positively associated with accepting an entry fee. The amount of the proposed fee was negatively associated with acceptance as was self-identified White ethnicity. Further analysis investigated patterns of on-site spending. Study implications for this festival, for the use of contingent valuation techniques to estimate the value of festivals, and some issues regarding culture and ethnicity in WTP studies are discussed.

James C. Saku (Frostburg State University), *The Population Characteristics of Aboriginal Canadians*
Aboriginal Canadians are the largest minority group in Canada. As a minority group, the population characteristics of Aboriginal Canadians are unique. The question is what are the population characteristics of Aboriginal Canadians and to what extent are these different from the larger Canadian population? What factors account for the uniqueness of Aboriginal population? Using the 2006 census data of Canada, this paper attempts to analyze the changing population of Aboriginal Canadians. First, the paper examines the impact of the changes in the official census definition of Aboriginal Canadians on their total count. These changes have had a tremendous impact on the number of people identifying themselves as Aboriginal Canadians. The geographic distribution of Aboriginal Canadians and a selected number of population variables are examined. The analysis shows that while Ontario accounts for the largest concentration of Aboriginal Canadians, a substantial number of them also live in the Prairie and Western Provinces. Comparatively, the Aboriginal population is young and growing more rapidly.

Derrick A. Scott (University of Maryland), *The Role of Housing Vouchers on the Anacostia Neighborhood Housing Market*

From the time of the New Deal legislation in the 1930s the Federal government has provided some kind of housing relief for poor people. Today's program is the Housing Choice Voucher Program (HCVP), which subsidizes rents for poor people to live in places where rents would be above their economic means. Many low-income neighborhoods are undergoing gentrification. In these neighborhoods the new market value for rents is prohibitive for former residents, but they can remain in their neighborhoods with a subsidy through HCVP. Landlords are assured full rental market value while renting to low-income tenants. The residents of the Washington DC neighborhoods, east of the Anacostia River are predominately poor and black and these neighborhoods are undergoing gentrification. Using Anacostia

as a case study, this research will show how HCVP has increased and intensified gentrification and has decreased affordable housing for residents of poor neighborhoods.

Sherman E. Silverman (Prince George's Community College), *Mount Savage as an Artifact of America's Early Industrial Revolution*

The great Pittsburgh Coal Seam extends across the Western Panhandle of Maryland. Through the latter part of the 19th century, until the Great Depression of the 1930s, the region thrived on the extraction of George's Creek Coal and manufacturing. Limitations of Mount Savage's site did not enable the emergence of economy-of-scales as would occur with Pittsburgh and locations along the Monongahela River. (Indeed, the lament was – 'If we only had a river.')

Construction of Interstate 68, linking Cumberland with Morgantown has enabled the region to develop its recreational amenities and tourist attractions of which some are historic. Although small in number and dependent on volunteers, the Mount Savage Historical Society is assiduously working to restore what remains of the town's industrial artifacts.

James M. Smith (Towson University), *Ethnic Boundaries and Intersecting Identities: The Hui and Han in Xian, PR China*

This paper explores the processes of ethnic interactions between the Hui and Han in the Islamic Quarter of Xian. The enclave originated with the diffusion of Islam to China via the Silk Road, and is a place of central cultural importance for the Hui, and a symbol of Tang dynasty cosmopolitanism for the Han. After Barth (1969), I analyze boundaries as the central focus for the persistence of ethnic identity between the two groups. The Hui are descendents of Chinese who converted to Islam centuries ago, yet there is movement in and out of the group, suggesting that ethnicity is a flexible construct. I interview local Hui and Han, who were found through a process of opportunity and snowball sampling, and prearranged interviews set up in cooperation with a local university. The informants discuss matters of difference and commonality in three principal areas: perception of identities, the public performance of identity and business practices. In Xian, the meaning of the ethnic labels has changed with shifting political and economic contexts. For the Hui, difference provides strong bonds of solidarity and the emotional benefits of faith. Likewise, within the context of tourism, difference is deployed for economic advantage. For the Han, attitudes and interactions range from indifference, to condescension to active cooperation and intermarriage.

Mark de Socio (Salisbury University), *Geographies of Foreclosures on Maryland's Eastern Shore: An Empirical Inquiry*

Driven by securitization practices in the financial sector in which mortgages and other debt were bundled into single pools, or 'collateralized debt obligations' (CDOs), and sold to investors, the United States experienced an unprecedented housing boom in 2001-05. The popularity of CDOs created demand for ever more mortgages (including via unsavory lending practices like adjustable rates and the like) that, in turn, sent housing prices soaring. The market crest in 2005 and with an increasing number of households unable to unload their homes as interest rates reset, or financial difficulties set in,

foreclosures surged. Small community banks in Delmarva, meanwhile, contend that national and regional banks foreclose more because they were profligate in their loan practices. This paper assesses variations in the number of foreclosures according to different scales of banking operations. A secondary objective is to explore the geography of foreclosures on Maryland's Eastern Shore against prevailing models.

Jeremy Tasch (Towson University), *Territorial Imaginaries of the Arctic and the Impermanence of Russian Titanium*

The Arctic increasingly is an arena in which various actors from within and beyond the region, including states, indigenous groups, non-governmental organizations, and corporate interests project their visions for the political organization of northern polar regions. Prospective scenarios for Arctic governance range from those that extend state authority to the North Pole to those that institute multilateral governance. Other scenarios advocate self-determination for indigenous peoples through the creation of a new state or by affirming a circumpolar homeland that transcends territorial statehood. This discussion, drawing from interviews with representatives of NGOs, industry, government, indigenous people's organizations primarily (though not exclusively) in Russia, not only reflects current research on the complex manner by which stakeholders are constructing territorial imaginaries of the Arctic. These imaginaries are also considered for how they reflect the ways in which the region is being approached as a space of social processes, cultural identities, geophysical permanence, and national territories.

Jason C. Wade (Indiana University of Pennsylvania), *Evolving Spatial Pattern of the Orthodox Church in SW Pennsylvania*

In this paper, I will look at how Orthodox Churches became cultural and religious centers for the various Eastern European peoples that emigrated from their homes in Eastern Europe to South Western Pennsylvania from the 1900 to present. A series of maps, US Census data on immigration, and information collected from the various Orthodox Churches will be analyzed within the study area.

Poster and Map Presentations

Sara E. Cain (University of Maryland, Baltimore County), *Remote Sensing of Vegetation Undergrowth using Computer Vision*

LiDAR has been useful in determining the canopy structure but it is a costly technique to implement. Photosynth is free, online software that uses Computer Vision with a Structure from Motion algorithm and matches point features to create three-dimensional point clouds with correct geometry. Ecosynth is a new technique that involves importing photosynth point clouds into ArcGIS and geocorrecting them to be analyzed. It has proved successful at creating 3D models of canopy height. This study was performed on the UMBC campus and attempted to capture vertical 3D understory using ecosynth. While location information of trees was obtained, it was not significant enough to be measured. Attempts to combine oblique and ground based photographs failed, most likely due to a lack of similar photographs. In future studies more photographs will need to be taken to fully appreciate the usefulness of Ecosynth.

Jon S. Critchfield (BAE Systems), *BAE Commercial Systems at Work*

Two 2x3 posters of Orthodems using our satellite imagery over select areas of Pennsylvania overlaying contour intervals of five feet over existing 3D imagery. Selected areas include Tuscarora Tunnel on Pennsylvania Turnpike between Fort Littleton and Willow Hill, the second showing an urban area around Interstate 83 and York, PA respectively.

Robert A. Gelet (York College of Pennsylvania), *ArcGIS Network Analysis and Handicap Accessibility*

Handicapped accessibility has been a growing issue over the years for traveling handicapped students. With the newly created network analysis tool in the ArcGIS software, which helps identify and define routes, waypoints, and barriers, and the growing issue on our campus the two were meant to be combined into a project. Using the network analysis tool as the identifier for troublesome routes and waypoints, and combining it with existing CAD files, field reporting, and proper DEM (digital elevation modeling) files as true readings, I plan to discover the steep hills, dreaded curbs, and impassable doorways, that aren't wheelchair friendly and make the York College of Pennsylvania main campus more handicapped accessible in whatever way that might be.

Melissa A. Harkavy (The Pennsylvania State University), *The Role of Interdisciplinary Research in Undergraduate Education*

The Parks and People Program (South Africa) is a ten-week study abroad experience that aims to increase undergraduate exposure to interdisciplinary research. Thirteen Penn State students of diverse academic backgrounds lived in the DwesaCwebe Nature Reserve –a co-managed Eastern Cape Parks Board Marine Protected Area- while conducting interdisciplinary human-environmental systems research through the guidance of Penn State faculty. The program utilizes the systems approach to both the progression of experiential geographic coursework and undergraduate research. In this presentation, systems based research projects conducted by the students are highlighted; in addition, the presentation also focuses on how the systems approach increases the students' capacity to perform interdisciplinary human-environmental systems research, and communicate their research across cultural and disciplinary boundaries. The students performed a series of projects ranging from livelihood strategies, animal-environmental interactions, to forest ecology research. Each project had distinct educational and research objectives that equipped students with a diverse skill set of methods theory application, literary critique, hypothesis testing, surveying, data analysis, proposal writing, as well as verbal and visual presentation skills. These distinct skills promoted interdisciplinary fluency, imperative for conducting and communicating interdisciplinary research. The academic community often overlooks the role of undergraduate research; however, when academically harnessed and genuinely pursued, research can be a powerful tool for interdisciplinary undergraduate education.

Robert N. Martin (Kutztown University), *Mapping Employment in Pennsylvania*

This poster shows 2007 employment by NAICS categories for Pennsylvania counties using cartograms.

Patrick McKinney (Indiana University of Pennsylvania), *Leveraging National Service Programs to Map Recreation Resources*

Organizations such as the Rails-to-Trails Conservancy and Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources are providing public access websites that contain interactive maps of recreation trails. As web-based map portals experience increased traffic, it is important that trail managers submit their data to these portals. During 2009 and 2010, an AmeriCorps member serving with Indiana County Parks & Trails captured hiking trail and rail-trail assets using a Garmin eTrex Summit HC GPS unit. Tracklogs were converted from the GPS Exchange (*.gpx) format to the ESRI Shapefile (*.shp) format. After processing, the trail data was submitted to TrailLink and ExplorePATrails according to each organization's standards. As a result of this project, public access to web-based maps of the hiking trails and rail-trails managed by Indiana County Parks & Trails is now available.

JaLeesa D. Tate (Salisbury University), *The Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound: A Bi-Costal Survey of Environmental Issues and Perceptions*

The Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound are two geographically similar bodies of water located on opposite sides of the country. Both are flanked by heavily populated urban corridors with major Interstates on one side and rural land on the opposing side. These iconic bodies of water have been over exploited to the point of endangerment. However, the citizens of Washington appear to be more aware of the status of the Puget Sound, while the citizens of Maryland appear to be naïve about the true status of the Chesapeake Bay. What causes the differing perceptions of the citizens of Washington versus the citizens of Maryland, with regards to these water bodies? In order to investigate human-nature interactions with the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound, we must first assess the sources of environmental perception and knowledge about water. To do so an online survey will be constructed and distributed to five universities in MD and five universities in WA. Incoming freshmen students will be asked to participate. Basic demographic questions will be asked to determine if these students fulfill set requirements. Universities are selected based on tier classification, proximity to water body, student population, and rural/urban setting.

Justin R. Zimmerman (Frostburg State University), *Allocation Analysis of Professional Parts Incorporated*

Professional Parts Inc. is an automobile parts service chain in southwest Pennsylvania, predominately located in Pittsburgh and surrounding areas. With the necessity of making informed decisions regarding development in the near future, the creation of an allocation report is necessary. Geographic information systems continue to change the landscape of the business world. In the process, it has grown into a multibillion-dollar industry employing tens of thousands of people. Business managers, marketing strategists, financial analysts, and professional planners increasingly rely on GIS to organize, analyze, and present their business data. The creation of these maps and the resultant data are expected to be a valuable planning tool as business development continues to increase.

Special Sessions:

China VIII: Building Bridges and Opportunities for Teaching in China

Organizer: John J. Katana (Indiana Area School District)

The purpose of this presentation is to provide information on building bridges and teaching in China. The Chinese government sponsors the program. Internships are also available. Door prizes will be drawn.

Sneakerology 101: The Geographical Aspects of the Athletic Footwear Industry

Organizer: John J. Katana (Indiana Area School District)

The purpose of this presentation is to present an overall view of the athletic footwear industry and shift to the orient. This includes early development, trends, styles and the future of the industry. Door prizes will be drawn.

Job Outlook for Geography Major Graduates

Chair: William B. Kory (University of Pittsburgh at Johnstown)

Panelists: Greg Faiers (University of Pittsburgh at Johnstown), Ola Johansson (University of Pittsburgh at Johnstown), Jon Critchfield (Geography Alumni from University of Pittsburgh at Johnstown, presently employed as a geospatial technician by BAE Systems in Pittsburgh, PA)

The presentation and discussion will focus on the current status of the field of geography and the opportunities for employment for students trained in the discipline. Many of our graduates work for private businesses, local, state and federal governments, and as consultants. We will draw on their experiences in the job market and to have some students tell their own stories regarding employment. Everybody attending the session is encouraged to participate and share their views and thoughts on the subject.

Supporting Women in Geography: A Dialogue

Chair: Jodi Vender (The Pennsylvania State University)

Supporting Women in Geography (SWIG) is a network for promoting and encouraging the participation of women in the discipline of geography. Its mission is to empower women who are pursuing academic and professional careers in geography through intellectual, professional, and personal support, as well as training and career development. SWIG chapters exist at more than a dozen universities throughout the U.S. and Canada to increase participation and recognition of women within the discipline. During the past several AAG national meetings, women and men interested in SWIG concerns came together to discuss these matters. The current session continues the dialogue on a regional level. Whether you're an active member of your department's SWIG chapter, or thinking about organizing a chapter at your institution, or simply want to expand your professional network, please join the discussion!

Build Your Own Planet Project: Local Historical Geography Model

Organizer: Ross E Porter (Pennsylvania Alliance for Geographic Education)

This workshop will examine the giant, on-line virtual `Planet Smethport` historical geographic project and explore a simple, nuts and bolts approach to create your own regional historical geographic project. The Planet Smethport Project <<http://www.smthporthistory.org/>> began during 1998 has grown to 2200 geographically connected pages and involved hundreds of students and community members working together and via the internet.

Walking tour of Downtown York, PA

Led by David Fyfe, York College of Pennsylvania

This walking tour of downtown York is a portion of a local landscape analysis tour that used in the historical geography class at York College. Maps and handouts will be given to provide the participants with a historical and pedagogical context for each of the stops along the route. ***The tour will meet in the lobby of the Yorketown Hotel.**

Evaluation form for the
2009 PENNSYLVANIA GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY (PGS) ANNUAL MEETING
October 23-24 2009, West Chester University, West Chester, PA

Your input is most important for future annual meetings and other PGS programs. Please complete this form and return it to the PGS Registration table before you leave the meeting or mail it to:

Brent Zaprowski, Department of Geography and Geosciences,
 1101 Camden Ave, Salisbury University, Salisbury, MD 21801

1. How would you rate this meeting?	Poor		Neutral		Excellent
	1	2	3	4	5
a. Overall	()	()	()	()	()
b. Site/Location of Meeting	()	()	()	()	()
c. Meeting Program	()	()	()	()	()
d. Hotel Accommodations	()	()	()	()	()
e. Meeting Rooms	()	()	()	()	()
 2. Presentations:	Poor		Neutral		Excellent
	1	2	3	4	5
a. Friday AM	()	()	()	()	()
b. Friday PM	()	()	()	()	()
c. Saturday AM	()	()	()	()	()
d. Maps and Posters	()	()	()	()	()
 3. PGS Luncheon	()	()	()	()	()
Luncheon Speaker	()	()	()	()	()
4. PGS Annual Banquet	()	()	()	()	()
Banquet Speaker	()	()	()	()	()
 5. My expectations of the meeting were:	Unmet		Neutral		Met
	1	2	3	4	5
	()	()	()	()	()

Why?

6. What would make the Annual Meeting more valuable to you?