

GEOGRAPHY AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA: A HISTORY¹

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I INTRODUCTION

The Department of Geography and Regional Development, a unit of the Faculty of Social and Behavioral Sciences in the College of Arts and Sciences at the University of Arizona since 1984, originated as the Department of Geography and Area Development in the College of Business and Public Administration in 1961. That original department was developed by a small cadre of professional geographers who had been assembled and encouraged within the Department of Business Administration during the preceding decade. The Biennial Catalog for 1955-57 (p. 134) was the first to list geography as one of eighteen fields of concentration available within the College of Business and Public Administration, and 1957-59 (p. 150) was the first year when area development was offered as a field of concentration.

As in most American institutions of higher learning (Blouet 1981, Warntz 1964), however, geography was taught at the University of Arizona long before there was a major or a department, often by persons who had neither training nor title as geographers. In addition, courses of a geographic nature, often bearing the word

¹ Available from the Departmental website, <http://geog.arizona.edu/>, as a .pdf file.

"geography" in their titles, were and still are taught in other departments and programs that share some common area or interface with geography. And still further, people trained and commonly identified as geographers have held faculty positions in departments and programs outside of geography, sometimes working essentially as geographers within other administrative units. As a consequence, a "unit history" dealing only with the Department of Geography and Regional Development would be but a partial treatment of geography and geographers at the University of Arizona, and this sketch is accordingly extended beyond the boundaries of the administrative unit to incorporate a broader history of geography as a field of study and as an academic discipline within the university setting.

II PREPARATORY GEOGRAPHY

In its early years the University of Arizona maintained a "Preparatory Course", "Sub-Collegiate Department", or "Preparatory Department", as it was variously identified, to provide the kind of pre-college instruction normally found in secondary schools, which were mostly absent from the territory, and from Tucson until 1906 (Martin 1960, p.89). Physical Geography was among the subjects taught. H.J. Hall, Principal of the Preparatory Division, reported that "the object of the course in Physical Geography, pursued during the third term, is to make the student familiar with the causes of everyday Natural Phenomena" (UA Annual Report of the Board of Regents, 1892 p.39). Mr. Hall himself taught the course in 1892-93, and it was offered annually at least through 1910-11 and possibly a year longer, but it was omitted in 1912-13 in keeping with the Regents' decision to phase out preparatory work, beginning in 1912.

Many different people taught the preparatory geography course including such notables as Robert H. Forbes and A. E. Douglass. Most of them were professional teachers to whom geography was assigned as one of perhaps several subjects to teach, and there is no reason to suppose that any of them had long-term interest in geography as a research discipline, although it was emerging as such elsewhere at the time. Apparently only two of many geography teachers carried the word "Geography" in their official faculty titles. Andrew Ellicott Douglass was initially appointed Assistant Professor of Physics and Geography for the fall of 1906 (UA Register 1906-07, Webb 1983, p. 83), but his title was soon changed to Professor of Physics and Astronomy, even though he continued to teach physical geography through the first semester of 1909-10. His wife, Ida Whittington Douglass, who earned her Ph.B. at the University of Arizona in 1910, was appointed Instructor in Physical Geography for 1910-11, and Instructor in Spanish, French, and Physical Geography for 1911-12, but her subsequent faculty appointments were in music and/or languages. Not until the Biennial Catalog for 1963- 65 does the word "Geography" again appear in faculty titles.

The content of the geography course seems to have varied somewhat as its duration increased from one to two terms, and finally to two semesters, although Mr. Hall's slight statement of its objective in 1892, "to make the student familiar with the causes of everyday Natural Phenomena", would still have fit the course two decades later,

when it was phased out. For a few years the geography course emphasized the resources and physical conditions of the United States"; subsequently Frye's Complete Geography was specified as the textbook and as the basis for freshman entrance examinations in political and physical geography. By 1903, however, most human and regional aspects had been eliminated and the course was unmistakably a natural science dealing with the non-human earth, clearly designated and described as "Physical Geography" (UA Register 1903-04--1911-12). The course combined "the laboratory method with the textbook," and called for first-hand observation of natural phenomena and processes and for field excursions (UA Register 1903-94, pp. 62-63).

These and other fragments from the early century make it clear that Arizona had essentially adopted the course that had emerged in the preceding decade as standard for secondary schools, and for which many rather standard textbooks were available. When the Preparatory Department was discontinued, physical geography as a secondary school subject was dropped. The University continued to accept credit in physical geography as satisfying admissions requirements in science until at least 1922, but the teaching of geography in the Preparatory Department provided no stimulus to its inception as a college-level subject.

III THE NATURAL SCIENCE INTERSECTION

In its primitive, elementary sense, geography is a field of study concerned with describing and interpreting the surface of the earth, with the nature of places and regions, with place-to-place variations in the landscape. As such, it incorporates within its purview phenomena and processes, both human and non-human, that may also be of interest to other fields of study. Many disciplines other than geography, from biology to medicine, also have subfields that intersect geography in their concern for spatial distribution and areal variations and in their utilization of geographical methods of analysis. The real world comes as a bundle, quite unsorted, and as scholars in the several disciplines approach reality they are certain to find areas of intersection and overlap with one another. Geography commonly complements and intersects with several of the natural and social sciences and occasionally with the humanities, a circumstance that perhaps reflects the illogicality of our traditional classification of fields of learning. Sometimes, when one or another discipline is missing from an institution, complementary and intersecting fields take over some or all of its functions. Although natural scientists at the University of Arizona failed to foster geography as an independent discipline and department, they early and often offered courses of distinctly geographical quality and many of them were aware of and interacted with geography and geographers.

The intersection of geography with geology is perhaps most obvious, not only because the two words have a common root, but because of their shared interest in the surface features of the earth, the field variously known as physiography or geomorphology. It is ironical that, while a natural science of the earth was being taught to students in the Preparatory Department as physical geography, much the same material was being taught at the college level as geology. An early course in geology, "Physiography--

Forms of relief in the earth's surface; Phenomena of Currents of Air and Water; general physical features and their distribution" (UA Register 1892-93, p.63; 1893-94, p.55; 1894-95, p.28), was later replaced by a two-semester course in "General Earth Science" (UA Catalog 1916-17, p.108), which was described for many years as "intended as a cultural course. . . and as an aid to any who may be called upon to teach Physical Geography or other natural sciences" (UA Catalog 1917-18, p. 121; and later).

An even greater irony is that William Morris Davis, founder and first president of the Association of American Geographers, spent four semesters at the University of Arizona as a visiting member of the faculty in geology. Like many American geographers of the early twentieth century, Davis had been trained as a geologist and his own research was chiefly in geomorphology, physiography, or physical geography, as he persistently preferred to identify the field, but he was an outspoken champion of geography as a discipline independent of geology, and he had enormous influence on American geography and geographic thought. Davis was well-known for his textbooks, and the "Shaler-Davis physiographic models" were part of the equipment claimed for Geology, Mineralogy, and Petrology in the UA Catalog of 1920-21 (p. 42) and for many years thereafter.

Davis, born in 1850 and Professor Emeritus of Harvard University since 1912, was already an old man when he began his western lectures and teaching about 1925. At Arizona, he was listed as "Lecturer in Physiography" for the second semester of four consecutive years beginning with the 1926-27 catalog, and was scheduled for an advanced undergraduate course and a graduate research course in physiography in each of those semesters. He delivered the commencement address in 1928 (Chorley, Beckinsale, and Dunn 1973, pp. 587-88), speaking on "The Value of Useless Knowledge" (UA Commencement Programme, May 30, 1928, UAL), and he entertained such prominent visiting geomorphologists as Albrecht Penck (Chorley, Beckinsale, and Dunn 1973, p. 583) and Douglas Johnson (Davis 1980, p. xvi). According to Philip B. King, who had attended Davis' lectures at Texas in the winter term of 1926-27 and was a young instructor at Arizona in 1930, Davis and his wife "arranged many picnics for the geology faculty to places of geomorphic interest in the desert around Tucson, at which Davis played the great man and showman" (Davis 1980, p. xvi).

He also published several papers on Arizona subjects, including one on the Santa Catalina Mountains (Davis 1931).

If this grand old man of American geography tried to promote geography as a separate discipline and department at the University of Arizona -- and we have no evidence that he did so -- he was quite unsuccessful. Physiography remained in geology, intended, to be sure, "for those who prepare to teach physiography, geography, or other natural sciences" (UA Catalog 1932-33, p. 173), and geomorphology, the modern successor to physiography, remains established as part

of the Quaternary Studies specialty in geosciences (UA Graduate Catalog 1999-2001 pp. 117-120; UA Catalog, 1983-85, p. 286).

A second area of intersection between geography and the natural sciences is biogeography, a field approached from both biology and geography, in which geographers frequently interact with biologists and ecologists. At Arizona, plant geography got an early start as Botany 5, "Geographic Botany," introduced for 1910-11 by James Greenleaf Brown (UA Register 1909-10, pp. 62-63), while "The Geographic Distribution and habits of animals [were] given some attention" in General Zoology even earlier (UA Register 1892-93, p. 60). Courses in plant and animal geography have been offered from time to time by university biology departments, and their history need not be traced here, but one teacher of plant geography requires special mention: Homer LeRoy Shantz, President of the University from 1928 to 1936.

Shantz was a botanist by training and academic orientation, but he was recognized by geographers as an important contributor to their field. Carl Sauer, one of the leading geographers of the twentieth century, was invited by Shantz to attend his inauguration and wrote his obituary for The Geographical Review (Sauer 1959), a journal to which Shantz was a frequent contributor. Shantz was elected a Corresponding Member of the American Geographical Society in 1924, and he was also a member of the Association of American Geographers, which he served as vice-president in 1925 and from which he received the Outstanding Achievement Award in 1954 (AAG Handbook-Directory 1961, p. 27):

For his contribution to the understanding of plant geography and plant ecology; in particular for his classification and map of natural vegetation types of the United States . . . ; for his studies of the significance of plants as environmental indicators; and for his contribution to the knowledge of the vegetation and the physical and agricultural geography of Africa.

Shantz taught courses in botany called "Vegetation and Environment" and "Plant Geography", which were later taken over by William McGinnies. He tried to generate collaboration with scientists outside the University, notably botanist Forrest Shreve of the Carnegie Desert Laboratory, who was himself well-known to geographers, serving the Association of American Geographers as vice-president in 1940 and the Association of Pacific Coast Geographers as President for 1941-42. As a scholar, Shantz interacted with geographers and clearly recognized plant geography as an intersection of his own botany with geography, but neither as plant geographer nor as president of the university, apparently, did he promote a core discipline of geography on the other side of the bridge.

A third intersection between geography and the natural sciences is the general area of meteorology and climatology. Elementary notions of weather and climate, of general circulation patterns, and of climatic variation over the face of the earth were undoubtedly included in the physical geography taught in the Preparatory Department and in the General Earth Science course taught at the college level in geology. In

many institutions, geography departments were the first home of courses in meteorology and especially climatology, and some geography departments, e.g. The University of Nebraska at Lincoln, are still the principal institutional locus for work in climatology and meteorology. At Arizona, however, the first course in meteorology seems to have been offered as Physics 120 in 1936-37 (UA Catalog 1936-37, p.220), and the Institute of Atmospheric Physics, initiated in 1954 (UA Catalog 1955-57, p.377), preceded a department of geography by several years. When the first major program in geography was drawn up for the Biennial Catalog for 1955-57 (p.139), courses in meteorology and climatology (then Physics 7 and 8) were already available for listing and, later, cross-listing. Some forty years later, the field became particularly strong in the present Department.

Individual research interests rather than institutional affiliation have been the basis for personal interaction between geographers and [other] natural scientists, as illustrated in the Sauer-Shantz common interest in vegetation. Another notable example is the long-term relationship between Ellsworth Huntington, one of the more prolific and perhaps controversial geographers of the first half of the twentieth century, long associated with Yale University and with environmental determinism, and A.E. Douglass, a University astronomer, and personnel of the Carnegie Desert Laboratory. Huntington's travels in central Asia stimulated his interest in arid America, which led to work with D.T. MacDougal, Forrest Shreve and others from the Carnegie Desert Laboratory beginning in 1910 (Martin 1973) and to publications on the Sonora Desert, particularly its climate and vegetation (McGinnies 1981, p. 57 et passim). Huntington was prominently scheduled for three public lectures at the University on April 9, 12, and 16 of 1910, on "The Yale Expedition to Palestine," "Briton and Russian in Asia", and "Climate and History," a part of the same series in which William Jennings Bryan lectured on "Faith" (UA Register 1909-10, pp. 103-04), and his arrival in Tucson was duly noted by both the Arizona Daily Star (April 8, 1910, p. 5) and the Tucson Citizen (April 1, 1910, and April 8, 1910). He was caught up with Douglass' work on tree rings, for he recognized a tool for observing climatic change, and he initiated a correspondence with Douglass that lasted until Huntington's death in 1947 (A. E. Douglass Papers Box 75, UAL; Webb 1983, pp. 106-114). Huntington offered to "talk up" Douglass for astronomy at Yale (Huntington to Douglass, 22 March 1912, A. E. Douglass Papers, Box 75, UAL), and he offered to get an article by Douglass published in the Bulletin of the American Geographical Society (Huntington to Douglass, 30 May 1912, A. E. Douglass Papers, Box 75, UAL), an organization in which Douglass was elected to membership in 1918 (A. E. Douglass Papers, Box 181, UAL). This was a year after Dean G.M. Butler of the College of Mines and Engineering was elected a fellow of the same organization (UA Annual Report of the Board of Regents, 1917, p. 24).

There is, then, abundant evidence that geographers and the work of geographers were known to natural scientists of several disciplines at the University of Arizona and the Carnegie Desert Laboratory, and that those natural scientists shared research interests with geographers, published in scholarly geographical journals, and participated in the scholarly and professional organizations of geographers. It is also

clear that several of the natural science disciplines offered courses in their own areas of intersection with geography and sometimes worked in areas that were cultivated as geography at other institutions. But the natural scientists apparently did not encourage -- or at least did not successfully encourage -- the development of an independent program in geography. As a consequence, when a geography department was established from another root it found such intersecting areas as geomorphology, biogeography, weather and climate, and other natural sciences already cultivated in research and preempted in the curriculum. Thus, physical geography was, at least until the 1990s, less forcefully pursued at Arizona than in many comparable institutions, and especially as compared to foreign institutions.

IV THE BUSINESS CONNECTION

In many American colleges and universities, academic geography emerged from the natural sciences, most commonly with or from geology, but not at the University of Arizona. The second common root was commerce or business, and the prominent early example usually cited is the University of Pennsylvania, where geography courses were part of the required curriculum in the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce as early as 1894, and from which scholars of subsequent stature in geography were emerging with advanced degrees in the early twentieth century (James and Martin 1978, pp.17-20). Arizona, Maryland, and other universities followed the Pennsylvania example, but the Department at Arizona was almost certainly the last in the United States to be a part of a college of business. Grant Thrall, who has investigated the business connection recently, supports this opinion (Thrall 2001).

The Announcements of the University for 1899-1900 (UA Register 1898-99, p.39) carried a discussion of plans for a two-year commercial course that would include "Commercial Geography" among the subjects to be taught. There is no evidence that the plan was fulfilled, and the subsequent catalog (UA Register 1899-1900) said nothing about commercial geography. There is abundant evidence in ensuing years, however, that many courses were proposed and taught that had the flavor and often a name that identified them as economic or commercial geography. Henry Alfred Ernest Chandler arrived in 1908 and began teaching his Economics 3, Economic History and Commercial Geography, in 1909. This one course became two and then one again. It changed from Economics to Social Science to Economics to Business Administration and finally to Geography 5, Economic Geography, in the 1961-63 Biennial Catalog (pp. 165, 348), which it remained until its demise as a lower division course in 1971 (DGRD Annual Report 1972-73).

That particular elementary course can be traced for more than half a century through many changes in administrative organization and through many changes in catalog description, but always the course dealt with world resources and the industry and trade based on them. At times the course involved field trips. For most of its history the course was required of all undergraduate students in the commerce, later business, program, or was at least a limited option. As enrollments grew in business, enrollments grew in the economic geography course, reaching several hundred per

semester in the early sixties (DGRD Enrollment Data Files), when it was a "bread-and-butter" course for the Department of Geography and Area Development.

A number of people taught the course in economic geography, some for a number of years, but most had little or no training in geography. George Fielden Herrick began teaching the course in 1932 (UA Catalog 1932-33, p. 152) and he was still doing so at the time of his death in 1959. A general faculty memorial notes that Herrick had earned "enviable fame" in teaching economic geography, but he came to the University of Arizona in 1927 as an accountant and statistician, not as a geographer, with BS and MBA degrees from Northwestern University (UA Biographical Files, UAL).

Additional courses on the economic geography of Latin America were also developed rather early, although the initial inspiration for them appears to have been outside of the social sciences. In the catalog for 1917-18, under Romance Languages (pp. 169-70). Professor Turrell announced two courses dealing with the "History, Geography and Commerce" of South America and Mexico, respectively, to be taught in Spanish. Some years later, Ida Douglass, then Assistant Professor of Spanish, was teaching two similar courses, in Spanish: "Spanish 107, Spanish American Life, . . . designed especially for students in the course leading to the Bachelor of Science in Commerce," and "Spanish 108, South American Commerce, . . . emphasizing trade relations with Spanish America" (UA Catalog 1922-23, p. 191). Mrs. Douglass offered the same courses as 107a-107b the next year, when the Economics Department also announced "113, Trade Resources and Commerce of South America" as "A study of the commerce and resources of the Latin-American countries."

These early efforts to deal with the commercial geography of Latin America, whether in Spanish or in English, whether complementary to or competitive with one another, appear as responses to needs perceived within the University; they are reminiscent of Nevin Fenneman's suggestion (1919, pp. 5-6) that if geography were dead and buried it would soon be resurrected because of a basic intellectual need for the kind of knowledge that geography represents.

Neither the course nor the early major in Latin American trade seems to have survived for long, but a new geography course appeared as Business Administration 111 for the second semester of 1935-36, to be taught in alternate years by George Herrick. By this time Herrick was already responsible for Business Administration 11, and Elmer Brown was both Head of the Department of Economics, Sociology, and Business Administration and Director of the School of Business and Public Administration, which became a new unit of the College of Liberal Arts in 1934 (UA Catalog 1934-35). This new course, 111, was called "Economic Geography of America," and dealt with "climate, soil, agriculture, minerals and industrial production of North and South America"; Business Administration 11, Economic Geography, was prerequisite (UA Catalog 1935-36, p. 169). Except for the "temporary suspension" of 111 while Herrick was on leave with the Office of Price Administration during World War II, there was no significant change in 111 until 1947, when it became a full-year course with 111a devoted to North America and 111b devoted to Latin America. One more division took

place for the 1953-55 catalog, when Business Administration 111 became the "Geography of Mexico and the Caribbean," 112 became the "Geography of South America," and 113 was the "Economic Geography of the United States and Canada" (UA Catalog 1953- 55, p. 223).

George Herrick was a member of the Committee on Inter-American Affairs when it first appeared in the University Catalog for 1947-49 (pp. 131-32), and two of his courses, Business Administration 11 and 111b were made part of the Program of Inter-American Studies, a predecessor of Center for Latin American Studies of the present day, which is now directed by a geographer, Diana Liverman. By the late forties geography was occupying most of Herrick's time, and he needed help to accommodate the rapidly increasing enrollments of the post-war period. This assistance came in the person of Andrew W. Wilson, who arrived in September, 1950, to help with Business Administration 11, Economic Geography, and who dedicated the rest of his career to geography, area development, and urban planning at the University of Arizona.

Wilson was probably the first faculty member since Ida Douglass to be employed specifically and primarily to teach geography, and he was almost certainly the first to have pursued organized graduate work in geography as a student. With his MBA from Stanford, experience teaching in a business program, a strong enthusiasm for interdisciplinary studies, and course work completed at Syracuse for a doctorate in social science with a geography emphasis, Wilson was able to teach business courses while he also promoted and taught geography. He shared the large course in economic geography (Bus. Adm. 11) with Herrick, not without some disagreement over materials to be used in teaching it, with resolution in Wilson's favor (Personal Interview, June 14, 1984). Herrick continued to teach Latin America, while Wilson assumed the teaching of North America and developed new courses on "Conservation of Natural Resources" and "Urban Planning and Development," the latter probably the first course in urban planning to be taught at the University of Arizona.

In the 1955-57 catalog, Wilson and Herrick were responsible for eight different geography courses, counting "Area Studies" as one, all masked as Business Administration, and including a new "Geography for Teachers" to be taken by students in the elementary teaching curriculum instead of economic geography, which had previously been required of them. The same catalog named geography as one of the eighteen fields of concentration available to students in the College of Business and Public Administration, with twenty partially specified units required beyond the basic course in economic geography, which was required of all BPA students (UA Catalog 1955-57, pp. 135, 139, 154, 264-69).

The next catalog provided for a major in area development, and again this program was chiefly the work of A. W. Wilson, who attributes the inspiration for the program to an address by Victor Roterus, then Director of the Office of Area Development of the United States Department of Commerce, and later for several years a visiting professor in Geography, Area Development, and Urban Planning at the University of

Arizona (Personal Interview, June 14, 1984). Part of Roterus' message was that universities should be training professionals to work in industrial or area development; Wilson recognized that such work was, in essence, applied geography, and that a respectable program of professional training could be developed with only modest modifications of and additions to programs already in place. The major emerged with a small required core, some limited electives, and a capstone "Seminar in Area Development," all intended "to provide training for those interested in conducting research in area and industry growth problems, devising programs of development and promoting development programs" in both the public and private sectors (UA Catalog 1957-59, pp. 153-55).

One more big change appeared in the catalog for 1959-61: geography, although still a part of the Business Administration Department, was available for the first time as a major and minor field to students in the College of Liberal Arts, and all courses in geography were accepted as Liberal Arts courses. This was the only catalog in which geography was available as a major to students in Business and Public Administration and in Liberal Arts; thereafter for many years the area development major was available only to students in Business and the geography major to students in Liberal Arts and in Education (UA Catalog 1961-63). In actuality, the first BA degrees with majors in geography were awarded in 1961, while the first BSBA with major in area development was awarded in 1958 to Gregory John Saraceno (DGRD Cumulative List of Degrees).

Even with the heavy teaching loads of the times, Wilson and Herrick could not possibly have handled the expansion of geography during the fifties without help. The first geographer to be added was Melvin E. Hecht, a doctoral candidate at the University of Kansas who had replaced Wilson during a semester's leave in the spring of 1954 and was invited to return on a continuing basis in the fall of 1956. Hecht helped with beginning courses in both geography and business administration, developed several new courses, participated in program planning, and promoted links with the College of Liberal Arts, in keeping with his own experience and talents (Personal Interview, June 1, 1984). When George Herrick died in mid-March of 1959, George M. McBride, Emeritus Professor of Geography at UCLA, was recruited to complete the semester (Hecht Interview, June 1, 1984). In the fall of 1959 David A. Henderson, doctoral candidate at UCLA, took over Herrick's work in Latin America and additional work in cultural geography. Simon Baker, an Arizona alumnus and a doctoral candidate at Clark University, became the fourth geographer in the program in the fall of 1960, adding new capabilities in physical geography and cartography.

The Biennial Catalog for 1943-45 was the first to describe a College of Business and Public Administration independent of the College of Liberal Arts, in which it had been a School. Elmer Jay Brown, who had been the director of the School and the head of its single Department of Economics, Sociology, and Business Administration, was Dean. By 1950, When Wilson arrived, there were four departments in the College: Business Administration, Economics, Secretarial Studies, and Sociology. Geography courses and teachers were in the Department of Business Administration headed by Russell

M. Howard, an accountant; E. J. Brown remained Dean. By the end of the decade there were six departments in the College, with Shaw Livermore as Dean and Acting Head of the Department of Business Administration, which had given up accounting and marketing, but still included geography. Geographers had become respected members of a college faculty that was hospitable to their work; Russell, Brown, and Livermore encouraged their aspirations; and in 1961 Geography and Area Development emerged as one of the eight departments of the College of Business and Public Administration (UA Catalog 1961-63).

V THE DEPARTMENT

The Department of Geography and Area Development that was announced in the Biennial Catalog for 1961-63 was a small but fairly complete entity, the product of a decade of development within Business Administration. It had a faculty of four; Wilson, Hecht, Henderson, and Baker; George Herrick, who had represented geography to so many hundreds of business students, died before departmental status was achieved. The Department offered a major and minor in geography to students in Liberal Arts, a teaching major and minors to students in the College of Education, and a major in area development to students in the College of Business, and it cooperated in the special program on Metropolitan Regional Planning in the Master of Public Administration. The Department offered more than twenty courses, some of which were new, but two courses, Geography 5, Economic Geography, and Geography 51, Geography for Teachers, carried by far the largest enrollments. Offerings were fairly well balanced between regional and topical courses and between physical and human courses, with a respectable dose of techniques, and the geography program was, as an earlier catalog had specified, ". . . designed (1) to serve as part of a liberal education; (2) to provide a background for careers in foreign and domestic service, planning agencies, and selected areas of business; and (3) to prepare capable students for graduate study in geography" (UA Catalog 1957-59, p. 257). As yet the new Department offered no graduate program of its own and it lacked a head, but both deficiencies were soon remedied.

All of the geography faculty had been involved in planning and developing the Department's curricula, especially Wilson and Hecht, who had been at the university for some years. As senior member of the departmental faculty, Wilson did much of the budgeting and scheduling, and he signed the first Annual Report for the Department as "Professor and Chargé d'Affaires" (DGRD Annual Report 1961-62), a title presumably of his own choosing.

The Stanislawski Years, 1963-1967

The first official department head was Dan Stanislawski, who came from the University of Texas to take up his duties in February of 1963. He remained head through 1966-67, and was Professor Emeritus from 1973 until his death in 1997 (Pederson 1998). He found the program pretty well in place when he arrived; even the program for the new MA degree in geography, which first appeared in the Graduate Catalog for 1963-65, had been planned and proposed before his arrival, and in his first Annual Report

he acknowledged that the Department was taking the form that had been planned by Wilson and Hecht (DGRD Annual Report 1962-63). As an established, multi-lingual scholar of the historical and regional geography of Europe and Latin America, Stanislawski emphasized research and publication, and encouraged participation in scholarly and professional activities. He cultivated association with other scholars on campus, participated in the activities of Sigma Xi and Phi Beta Kappa, and served on the Faculty Senate. He organized the Sperry Hutchinson Seminars in 1963-64, which featured geographers Preston E. James of Syracuse and Carl O. Sauer of Berkeley (Stanislawski's mentor there) in public lectures and seminars (DGRD Annual Report 1963-64). He presided over the move to new quarters on the fourth floor of the new Business and Public Administration Building in late 1964 and early 1965. These were quarters designed specifically for geography, with laboratory, darkroom, and map-mounting facilities, and they remained a comfortable home to geography until the summer of 1981. Stanislawski also promoted the acquisition of geographic materials for the university library. He was effective and efficient as an administrator, and his status as a scholar gave the new Department visibility on campus, especially in such interdisciplinary areas as Latin American Studies and Arid Lands Studies.

Faculty added during the Stanislawski years included D. Robert Altschul, physical geographer and Africanist from the University of Illinois in 1963; Barry Lentnek, economic geographer and Latin Americanist from Johns Hopkins in 1964; Thomas F. Saarinen, human geographer and environmental perceptionist from Chicago in 1965; John R. Healy from UCLA in 1965; and Richard W. Reeves, physical geographer and cartographer from UCLA in February of 1967. Lentnek and Healy departed after one and two years, respectively, leaving a net faculty gain of three persons. Charles Gildersleeve and Frank Quinn were short-term replacements for faculty on leave, and Marian H. Clark, long-time Department secretary, arrived following short-termers Kay Hilwig and Eileen Sexton.

Charles R. Gildersleeve won the first master's degree in geography in the summer of 1964. Like many alumni of the Department, Gildersleeve went on for another degree in geography and later taught at the University of Nebraska, Omaha.

Each catalog showed some course changes, partly to accommodate new programs, partly simply to refine curricula and courses, and partly to take advantage of the special interests and capabilities of new faculty. The Geography Summer Field Camp carrying six units of upper division credit was added to the curriculum in 1965 (UA Graduate Catalog 1965-67), but it was not required for the master's degree until somewhat later, and after many years was discontinued due to rising costs. Overall, the number of courses increased somewhat, reflecting the greater number of faculty and the diversity of their interests.

At heart, Stanislawski preferred scholarship to administration, and he asked to be relieved as head, effective in mid-1967. During the next several years, until he formally retired in 1973 at age seventy, he frequently negotiated reduced teaching loads and several leaves so he could continue his research and writing. He held a Gilbenkian

Foundation Fellowship to work in Portugal in 1965, and he spent part of 1968 in Italy with the help of his second Guggenheim Fellowship. Two of his monographs on Portugal were actually published after the move to Arizona, and one of them, *Landscapes of Bacchus* (1970) was largely written there. He also gathered material of a broadly cultural and historical nature on the Mediterranean area, which he gradually worked into several substantial papers for the *Annals* and *Geographical Review*. His monograph on *The Transformation of Nicaragua: 1519-1548* appeared in 1983 and in 1989, the Congress of Latin Americanist Geographers presented him with the Preston E. James Eminent Latin Americanist Career Award for his contributions to historical and regional geography.

The Saarinen Interlude, 1967-1969

Thomas F. Saarinen, then an assistant professor without tenure, was appointed acting head for the fall of 1967, and served as acting head for two years before returning to full-time teaching as a tenured associate professor.

In the first of those years Robert E. Dickinson, a senior scholar with an international reputation for his work in urban geography, the history of geography, and Western Europe, arrived from the University of Leeds as a new and permanent addition to the faculty, which brought the total to nine (Pederson 1984b). In the fall of 1968 Lay James Gibson and Leland R. Pederson joined the faculty. Gibson, with a new Ph. D. from UCLA, brought skills in quantitative methods, economic geography, and area development to fill a vacancy that had been occupied by a visitor. Pederson, with a Ph. D. from Berkeley and several years of teaching at Northwestern University, replaced David Henderson in teaching human geography and Latin America. Temporary and visiting appointments also put John Vann, John Duncklee, and A. Cecil Todd on the faculty for short periods. During the Saarinen years, several of the large lecture groups were divided during the third session of the week for discussion, providing more personal attention for students and incidentally increasing the number of graduate teaching assistants employed by the Department. Another innovation was a periodic faculty-student tea and colloquium, which has been continued to the present time with graduate students, faculty, or visitors as typical colloquium speakers. Saarinen also secured a number of large plastic relief maps that were mounted on the corridor walls, and which made the trip to new quarters in the Harvill Building in 1981. Another "institution" dating to this period was the Basic Industrial Development Course (later, Basic Economic Development Course) initiated by Andrew Wilson in cooperation with the American Industrial Development Council. This annual event drew industrial (economic) development officers of both the public and private sectors to the campus for a week of intensive training. Wilson was assisted in managing the BIDC by Lay Gibson after his arrival, and Gibson subsequently took charge as Wilson approached and reached retirement. Melvin Hecht of the Department faculty was also a regular lecturer in the course until his retirement. A similar course is still conducted by Gibson through the auspices of the College of Agriculture, as the Arizona Economic Development Conference.

Dickinson, perhaps the most prominent geographer on the faculty at that time, taught courses in the history of geographic thought, Europe, and urban geography. He

traveled considerably, and his writing while at Arizona was directed toward the consolidation of his intellectual contributions. *Makers of Modern Geography* (1969) was a long-intended revision of *The Making of Geography* (1933), and its sequel, *The Regional Concept* was published in 1976. He dedicated *Environments of America* (1974) to the youth of America, whom he attempted to reach with some of the basic concepts of geography and ecology and some excellent graphics. The most articulate and personal statement of the faith that guided him, however, is in *Regional Ecology* (1970), which incorporates autobiographical notes with a vigorous defense of the regional concept as the central core of geography, and provides a series of statements about how to do geography and to think geographically.

Although the faculty continued to discuss the possibilities of a Ph.D. program in geography and to assess departmental and university resources for such a program, no proposal was actually prepared or submitted while Saarinen was acting head (DGRD Annual Report 1967 -68, 1968-69).

The Pederson Years, 1969-1975

After one year on the faculty, Leland R. Pederson was named acting head for the fall of 1969, with the understanding that the Department would conduct a search for a new head to be "drawn from outside the Department." When the most desirable outside candidates did not accept offers of appointment, Pederson was named head and continued in that position until January of 1975.

Planning for the Ph. D. program continued, and in December of 1971 the Department submitted a proposal for a Ph. D. program with a major in geography, to be initiated in the fall of 1972. Although the proposal was expeditiously approved through university channels, it was delayed considerably with the Board of Regents, whose Coordinator for Academic Programs was concerned to avoid duplication of and competition with the doctoral program in geography that was also being proposed by Arizona State University. The program was finally approved by the Regents in October of 1972, and the first applicants were admitted for August of 1973 (DGRD Annual Report 1971-72, 1972-73). Clair A. Shenk, Jr., was the first to complete the program, meeting all requirements for the Ph. D. degree in September of 1977 (DGRD Cumulative List of Degrees).

A history of urban planning at the University of Arizona is clearly outside the scope of this survey, but geographers have been heavily involved with planning both before and since Pederson was Department head, and during his tenure as head the Committee on Urban Planning was actually merged with the Department of Geography and Area Development, a condition that continued into the Reeves administration.

As early as 1954, A. W. Wilson initiated within the Department of Business Administration a course called "Urban Planning and Development," which was then intended primarily for undergraduates majoring in real estate (UA Catalog 1953-55, p.

225; Wilson Notes, 1983). An interdepartmental, intercollege committee set up to administer a graduate planning program (UA Catalog 1961-63) evolved by 1965 into a "Committee on Urban Planning" chaired by Wilson (UA Catalog 1965-67, p. 557). In the summer of 1970 the Committee on Urban Planning, then chaired by Robert D. Carpenter, was transferred for administrative purposes from the College of Architecture to the College of Business and Public Administration. BPA Dean William Voris assigned geography professors Wilson and Saarinen on a half-time basis to planning, awarded the Committee on Urban Planning budgetary status comparable to that of departments, and initiated a search that resulted in the appointment of Henry C. Hightower as Chairman for the fall of 1971 (DGRD Annual Report, 1970-71; DGRD Personnel Files).

When René Manes arrived as dean of Business and Public Administration in 1972, he perceived the status of the Committee on Urban Planning as both ambiguous and vulnerable, and he ultimately recommended that the Committee be merged with the Department of Geography and Area Development for budgetary and administrative purposes, while retaining its academic autonomy as an inter-disciplinary, intercollege committee. The merger was achieved for the fall of 1973, not without some tension, and the two budgets were administered by the head of the newly designated Department of Geography, Area Development, and Urban Planning (DGRD Annual Report 1973-74). Budgets were fused for 1974-75, and the merger officially lasted until the spring of 1979, when the Committee on Urban Planning was reassigned to the Department of Public Administration (DGRD Annual Report 1978-79). De facto transfer was achieved in the preceding year, however, when Lawrence D. Mann, who had been recruited as Chairman of the Committee on Urban Planning, was also named head of the Department of Public Administration (DGRD Annual Report 1977-78).

Faculty changes during the Pederson administration, then, involve the addition of the planning faculty, which initially included Hightower, Carpenter, Mitchell Cushman, and Sara Rosenberry (McLean), as well as Wilson and Saarinen on a half-time basis. Hightower resigned and was replaced by Lawrence D. Mann, who arrived for duty in December of 1976. The transfer also brought Ruth Buckels as planning secretary, a fairly large number of part-time and short-term faculty, and a number of graduate assistants and students in planning.

Victor Roterus (1907-1999), the federal official who had inspired Wilson to develop the major program in area development back in the mid-fifties (*supra*), joined the faculty of Geography and Area Development as a visiting professor in the fall of 1970 and continued to teach in development and planning on a part-time basis for several more years. Marshall A. Worden, an urban geographer in his dissertation stage at the University of Chicago, joined the faculty in 1973, as did David E. Bradbury, a biogeographer completing his doctorate at UCLA. Short-term visitors during the Pederson headship included David Balogh, Donald Steila, and David Wishart among junior faculty, and two established scholars: the well known arid land geomorphologist Ronald U. Cooke (now Sir Ronald Cooke, vice-chancellor of York University) from

University College, London, and Robert C. West, well known Latin-Americanist and writer on Sonora, from Louisiana State University. Dan Stanislawski officially retired in 1973, but he did some teaching on a part-time basis after his retirement and before his move to Berkeley.

Faculty participation in professional affairs remained high, and faculty members continued to be recognized for their contributions. Stanislawski was elected president of the Association of Pacific Coast Geographers for 1971-72, and Andrew Wilson served on the Commission on Geography of Arid Lands of the International Geographical Union. Robert E. Dickinson was elected a foreign member of the Italian Academy of Sciences in 1971 for work done in Italy much earlier, and in 1972 he received the Outstanding Achievement Award of the Association of American Geographers, an honor that was accorded to Robert C. West in 1973 (DGRD Annual Report 1970-71, 1971-72, 1972-73).

Among the results of a complete review of undergraduate curriculum in 1973-74 was the approval of introductory physical geography as a full-year course, acceptable in some colleges as a natural science. In the spring of 1974 the faculty recommended that the name of the major in area development be changed to 'Regional Development', in keeping with general trends in the field; the recommendation was approved, and the Department's name was again changed, this time to Geography, Regional Development, and Urban Planning (DGRD Annual Report 1973- 74). Pederson asked to be relieved as head and was succeeded by Richard W. Reeves, a member of the faculty since 1967, in January of 1975.

The Reeves Years, 1975-1980

For the first several years of Reeves' administration, officially until the spring of 1979, urban planning was part of the budgetary and administrative structure of the Department, and a goodly proportion of temporary and part-time faculty appointments and many graduate assistant appointments involved planning personnel. Of the 'regular' planning faculty, Hightower, Cushman, and Rosenberry resigned before affiliation ended, while Mann, Arthur L. Silvers, and Norman Williams, Jr., were appointed. With the removal of the planning faculty and the dissociation of the Committee on Urban Planning, the name of the Department became Geography and Regional Development, which it remains (DGRD Annual Report 1978-79).

Of the faculty in geography and regional development, Worden and Bradbury resigned, Dickinson and Wilson retired to emeritus status (Wilson passed away in February, 2002), and Gordon F. Mulligan and David Mouat were appointed during the Reeves years. Mulligan, with a Ph.D. from the University of British Columbia and teaching experience at the University of Washington and at Queens University, brought special analytical skills in urban quantitative geography, while Mouat (Ph.D, Oregon State), a geographer whose primary appointment was with the university's Office of Arid Lands Studies, provided instruction in the technology and geographic applications of remote sensing. Marian H. Clark, long-time loyal secretary for the

Department, retired in 1977; her associates and successors during the Reeves administration included Patricia Brook, Ruth Buckels, Dianne Love, and Joanna Huff.

For some years the Department maintained a budget line specifically for visiting faculty, which, combined with vacancies created by the temporary absence of regular faculty, permitted the stimulus of several visitors for one or a few semesters. During the Reeves administration visiting faculty appointments were held by Phillip C. Muehrcke, University of Wisconsin, Robert C. Westf, Louisiana State University, David Hornbeck, California State University, Northridge, and Harold J. McPherson University of Alberta, the latter in a semester's exchange with Thomas F. Saarinen. Visiting appointments were also held by Victor Roterus, Carl Parker, Larry K. Stephenson, and others, while visiting scholars in the Department included Trevor Langford-Smith of the University of Sydney in Australia and David Morley of York University in Canada.

Members of the Department faculty continued and increased their individual and collective participation in regional, national, and even international professional activities. In June of 1976 the Department hosted the 39th annual meeting of the Association of Pacific Coast Geographers at the Marriott Hotel in downtown Tucson. Lay Gibson was elected president of the Western Social Science Association and councilor of the Association of American Geographers, and was appointed executive secretary of the Western Regional Science Association. He published a textbook, *Economic Geography* (with J.W. Alexander) in 1979. Saarinen, Pederson, and other faculty accepted similar, but fewer, professional obligations (DGRD Annual Report 1979-80).

Public service was also given new emphasis under Reeves. Summer Field Camp, usually directed by Reeves and Gibson, commonly involved study projects that were also of applied practical utility to various communities in Arizona and to the state Office of Economic Planning and Development, particularly economic base studies (DGRD Annual Reports 1974-75, 1978-79). The annual Basic Industrial (Economic) Development Course continued, and numerous examples of public service by individuals, such as Gibson's appointment to the Arizona State Land Board (DGRD Annual Report 1979-80), appear in Reeves' annual reports.

The main enterprise of the Department, conducting educational programs at the undergraduate and graduate levels, continued with vigor. The graduate programs were favorably reviewed in 1976 by an outside committee consisting of geographers Brian J. L. Berry, John Fraser Hart, and Edward Taaffe (DGRO Annual Report 1976-77). Minor adjustments were made in curricula as occasional reviews indicated need, but no major curricular revisions were initiated. Enrollments increased modestly, but there was no total increase in faculty. Like several of his predecessors, Reeves wearied of administration and asked to be relieved as head. He was replaced by Lay Gibson, a member of the Department faculty since 1968.

The Gibson Years 1980-1985

When Gibson became head of the Department of Geography and Regional Development in the fall of 1980 there were two matters of considerable importance facing the Department. One was the physical removal from the fourth floor of the Business and Public Administration Building to the fourth floor of the new Harvill Building, which was accomplished during the summer of 1981. The other was the administrative dissociation of the Department from the College of Business and Public Administration and its reaffiliation with the Faculty of Social and Behavioral Sciences in the reorganized College of Arts and Sciences, which officially occurred July 1, 1983.



The Harvill Building

Geography had been in the Business and Public Administration Building since 1964-65. Although some inadequacies had been revealed in seventeen years of occupance, most faculty members were reluctant to leave their specially designed teaching facilities and comfortable offices for the smaller, modular cubicles (“the pods”) of the Harvill Building where the Department remains today. Nevertheless, College needs prevailed over Department preferences, and the move was accomplished. In time, new cartography and computer laboratories and a darkroom were

created in the Harvill Building, and old houses at the fringes of the campus were assigned to departmental research activities, so minimal space needs were at least temporarily met.

The Department's decision to ask for reassignment to the Faculty of Social and Behavioral Sciences was stimulated by administrative solicitation of statements of preferred affiliation in a major reorganization of the university. Some faculty members were reluctant to leave the College of Business, which had really initiated the teaching of geography and sponsored the Department, and in which they had found stimulating colleagues and had many friends. But the position of geography had become increasingly ambiguous as the College of Business more and more focused on management; geography courses were no longer required of all undergraduate business students, as they had been in “Prof.” Herrick's time, and the major in geography was actually offered through the College of Liberal Arts. Most geography faculty had studied in departments that were units in liberal arts colleges, and most felt a greater affinity for the social or natural sciences than for business, at least when they first arrived on the Arizona scene. Finally, Arizona geographers realized that, while geography departments had commonly been part of business colleges in an earlier era, theirs was the last Geography Department to remain so, and they opted to follow the historical trend.

One major change in the faculty involved the return of three members of the urban planning faculty -- Carpenter, Mann, and Williams -- to Geography in the fall of 1983, as a part of a major reorganization of university planning programs; Carpenter retired to emeritus status at the end of the first semester (DGRD Budget Files 1983-84).

Melvin E. Hecht, one of the original members of the Department faculty, also retired to emeritus status in 1983, almost thirty years after his first temporary appointment; he died in 1985. David A. Plane, a population specialist with a Ph.D. in regional science from the University of Pennsylvania, joined the faculty in January 1981, assuming duties in both geography and regional development. Terence Burke, associate to President Koffler, was appointed professor of geography on his arrival from the University of Massachusetts in 1982, retiring in 1999. Charles Hutchinson from Arid Lands became a part-time faculty member in 1981, assuming David Mouat's responsibilities for remote sensing. Michael Parton from the same Department served as part-time lecturer. Other visiting faculty and part-time faculty during the Gibson years have included Daniel Arreola (now at Arizona State University), Paul Wright, Gary Talarchek, William Stephenson, Michael Parton and Walter Duffett. After several short-term secretaries, including Joanna Huff, Mercedes Bernacki, and Gina Tedesco, Rhoda Ray became established as Department secretary with Helen Horley as her reliable part-time assistant.

Curriculum received considerable attention under Gibson. Major innovations at the undergraduate level include an internship program and a tracking system that allows for a moderate degree of specialization within the undergraduate major. At the master's level, the old required courses in physical and cultural geography were abandoned in favor of a new introduction to geographic research that involved several geography faculty, and an ongoing research seminar involving a combination of individual studies and group discussion, which is also used at the doctoral level. Further changes related to the move to Arts and Sciences and to the Department's enlarged role in metropolitan and regional planning.

The Gibson years involved reorganization, accommodation, new alliances, and partial redirection, and they were marked by an aggressive posture regarding public and professional service, research, and teaching. But while they involved change, they also represented a continuation of dynamic programs initiated when the Department was new, and the continued pursuit of long-term goals set collectively by the faculty.

The Mulligan Years, 1985-1990

One of the collective faculty realizations was that the headship should not become a career, and that the relatively short periods served as head by faculty to date, including Stanislawski, made most members of the Department faculty aware of opportunities for and constraints to change. Gordon Mulligan was chosen to replace Gibson as head of the Department in 1985.

During his tenure as head Mulligan tried to develop greater visibility for the Department within the University and especially within the College of Social and Behavioral Science, to increase the number of undergraduate majors and the number of students working toward the Ph.D. in geography, and to find ways to incorporate geographers working in other programs and departments on campus into the activities of the Department of Geography and Regional Development.

Mulligan's first effort was directed toward the creation of a five-year plan for the Department. Among other things, it emphasized the strengths of the faculty in suggesting (i) demography and migration; (ii) environmental perception, behavior, and planning; and (iii) settlement systems as broad areas for research, teaching and future expansion.

To increase the number of undergraduate majors and minors the Department formalized the requirements for the BS degree with a major in regional development within the Arts and Sciences College, and developed a number of minors for students. The results were especially gratifying in the increase of undergraduate majors in regional development.

Mulligan's third major effort was directed toward the incorporation of geographers employed in other programs and departments of the university into the activities of the Department and its students, especially graduate students. Such action, now common and increasing and viewed favorably by the administration, was then relatively new and not formalized. It generally involves listing the person as an adjunct to this Department with no salary involved, unless the individual teaches courses formally listed in this Department, in which case the appointment is often fractional. People with adjunct appointments may serve on committees, supervise theses and dissertations, and generally participate in departmental decisions. Among those incorporated into the Department in this manner during Mulligan's first year were Janice Monk of the Southwest Institute of Research on Women. Monk has become one of the country's best-known feminist geographers. She was awarded Lifetime Career Honors by the AAG in 2000 and was elected President of that organization for 2001-2002. Other adjuncts included Ervin Zube, a geographer who came to Arizona in 1977 as Director of the School of Renewable Natural Resources (he passed away in February 2002); and Charles Hutchinson of the Office of Arid Lands Studies. Others appointed as adjuncts during Mulligan's term included Marvin Waterstone of the Water Resources Center; Charles Alexander, a distinguished retiree from the University of Illinois; Vera Pavlakovic of the Division of Economic and Business Research, and Lisa Graumligh of the Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research. Linda Koski also joined the staff as graduate

secretary in 1987.

Mulligan also obtained funds and lines for new faculty within the Department, including the first woman appointed to a tenure-eligible post and the first new hire in six years, the cultural geographer Sallie Marston (Ph.D, University of Colorado) in 1986-87. She was followed by the urban geographer Andrew Kirby, formerly of Colorado in 1988-89, and by Stuart Marsh (a Stanford-trained geoscientist and remote sensor based primarily in the Office of Arid Lands Studies) in the same year. Michael Bonine, a geographer in Oriental Studies since 1975, transferred half of his line to the Department in 1985. Bonine's specialty is the Middle East, particularly the study of Islamic urbanism. James Sell, who earned his Ph.D. in this Department in 1983, began work as a Lecturer in the Department in the fall of 1988.

The Plane Years, 1990-1997

David Plane took over as head of the Department in 1990 and, with the exception of the fiscal year 1994-95, when he was on sabbatical leave and Andrew Kirby served as acting head, he remained head until the summer of 1997. The events of 1994-95 are included as part of the same administration.

Plane's first annual report boasted that the Department ranked sixth in the nation on the basis of per capita faculty publication in leading research journals, according to a study in the *Operational Geographer*. All of his reports to the administration emphasized both the quantitative and qualitative accomplishments of the Department and its faculty, and persistently pointed out needs in resources for further improvement and recognition.

Although several members of the faculty retired and departed during Plane's administration, additions to the faculty were more numerous than losses. Marvin Waterstone (Ph.D., Rutgers University) came into the Department from the Water Resources Center as an Associate Professor in the fall of 1991. In the same year Beth Mitchneck joined as Assistant Professor, and taught courses in Russian and Soviet Studies; her Ph.D. from Columbia University was supplemented by post-doctoral appointments at The Brookings Institute and at Columbia. In the same year the title of Adjunct Associate Professor was extended to Katherine Hirschboeck of the Tree-Ring Laboratory. In the fall of 1992 Andrew Comrie, with a new Ph.D. from Pennsylvania State University and specialization in climatology, came as an Assistant Professor to teach physical geography. At the same time Stephen Yool, who had earned his Ph.D. from the University of California at Santa Barbara, also took up work in biogeography and remote sensing as an Assistant Professor, but on a temporary rather than tenure-track appointment; his appointment was changed to tenure-track in 1995. Adrian Esparza and Brigitte Waldorf, both with doctoral degrees from the University of Illinois, came as tenured Associate Professors from teaching at Indiana University in the fall of 1995. Esparza's appointment was split between Planning and Geography, where he strengthened the urban component. Waldorf added to demographic and quantitative specialties. Emily Young came from Texas in the fall of 1995 to teach Latin America, and finished her Ph.D. in December. Susan Craddock, with a Ph.D. in geography from

the University of California at Berkeley and previous teaching experience at Colgate University, joined Women's Studies in the fall of 1995, and this Department soon negotiated a quarter of her line. Her husband, George Henderson, also with a Ph.D. from Berkeley, began teaching the History of Geographic Thought in this Department and a course in the program in Comparative and Literary Studies in the fall, and eventually increased geography's share of his appointment. Diana Liverman (Ph.D., UCLA), already a well known figure in the discipline and with research interests in society-environment interactions in Mexico and the American Southwest, moved from Pennsylvania State University to Tucson in January of 1996 as Director of the Center for Latin American Studies; she held her tenure and rank (initially as Associate Professor) in Geography and Regional Development.

Thomas F. Saarinen officially retired in 1994, 29 years after his arrival in 1965 and several years after a very serious automobile accident had caused extensive injuries and caused him to be on medical leave for some time. He has continued to work on several projects including perceptual maps of the world, and retains office facilities in the Department. D. Robert Altschul and Leland R. Pederson retired at the end of the spring semester in 1995, after 32 and 27 years, respectively, on the faculty. Altschul taught part-time for a while after retirement, and both maintain desks in the Department. Andrew Kirby left the faculty to go to Arizona State University-West in the summer of 1995 as Chair and Professor of Social and Behavioral Sciences.

Among the activities sponsored by the Department during the Plane years was a second hosting of the annual meeting of the Association of Pacific Coast Geographers (the first such event in Tucson was in June of 1976). Gibson and Plane made the local arrangements and Pederson arranged the program, which was presented at the Hotel Park Tucson in September of 1991, with about 300 registrants. Plane's textbook, *The Geographical Analysis of Population* was published in 1994. In 1997 the Department's graduate students hosted the First Annual Western Geography Graduate Student Conference, with nearly 100 participants and a keynote address by distinguished geographer David Harvey then of Johns Hopkins University. Also in 1997 the administration of the University of Arizona signed a Convenio with the Autonomous University of Ciudad Juárez, Mexico, providing for training of Mexican faculty and the use of UACJ as a base for border/urban/environmental research.

In 1993-94 the Department completed a state-of-the-art Spatial Analysis Laboratory, with computers and other equipment for teaching and research. In the early 1990s the Department gained additional space on the fourth floor of Harvill Hall as other departments moved to the new McClelland Hall. Additional budget resources were soon strained, and the operations budget remained tight, but the new and younger faculty sought and secured grants which helped to secure equipment and personnel resources for further research. Faculty of the Department served as editors of major journals in both regional science and geography. Near the end of Plane's period as head, the University administration began discussion of common courses for all undergraduate students, and enrollment began to increase in the Department's introductory courses, 102ab and 103ab. Plane could close his period of departmental

administration with observations that the faculty, now younger and entirely research-oriented, was about as large as could be expected, but that additional help was needed in physical geography, and that both funds and space were essential to maximizing and maintaining its effectiveness.

The Mulligan Year, 1997-1998

Sallie Marston was selected to become head of the Department in 1997, but she chose to wait a year before taking over and Gordon Mulligan became acting head for 1997-98. In anticipation of a major program review to be held in 1999-2000, the faculty spent considerable time discussing the areas of Departmental specialization, which was first formally defined in the plan created in the first year of Mulligan's tenure as head (1985-1986), and now became less rigidly specified as (i) economic geography, demography, and regional development; (ii) environmental studies and physical geography; and (iii) critical, social, and urban theory. This modification reflected the newer and younger faculty members' interests more accurately than the earlier statement. The Department also prepared courses aimed to satisfy the requirements of both Tier One and Tier Two of the emerging General Education program for all students, and reviewed both its graduate and undergraduate offerings. The Annual Report optimistically reviews the rankings of the Department among Ph.D.-granting programs according to the National Academy of Sciences in 1993 (19th) and according to the various measures used by Groop and Schaetzel writing in The Professional Geographer, with predictions of improvements in placement of doctoral graduates in the near future. Also in the spring of 1998 graduate students launched a new student journal, called you are here; the journal of creative geography, with Kim Eisele as inspiration and first editor.

The Marston Years, 1998-2002

Sallie Marston became the active head of the Department in the summer of 1998. She had practice as acting director of the university's program in Women's Studies in 1994-1995. She was on sabbatical leave in the year 2000-2001; for the first part of her absence David Plane was acting head, while the second part of the year was headed by a coalition of Andrew Comrie and Beth Mitchneck. The whole period is treated as one in this section.

There were some changes in the faculty. Resignations and moves left holes in several areas. Emily Young left academia and went to San Diego in 2000 (where her husband had already established a conservation nonprofit), after five years in the Department². George Henderson and Susan Craddock left together for the University of Minnesota in the summer of 2001. Beth Mitchneck began a tour as Associate Dean of Social and Behavioral Sciences in August 2001, while Mike Bonine took over as head of the Department of Near Eastern Studies, both significantly reducing their teaching contributions to geography. Adrian Esparza transferred wholly to the School of

² Serge Dedina's *Saving the Gray Whale* (University of Arizona Press, 2000) has proven a bestseller, and Wildcoast (www.wildcoast.net) has won a series of high profile struggles to preserve the Baja coast and marine life. Emily Young now works for the San Diego Foundation. See her interview in the *Arid Lands Newsletter* (Young 1998).

Planning. Physical geographer and cartographer Richard Reeves retired in January of 1999, completing 32 years in the Department.

Recruitment partially offset these losses. John Kupfer, a physical geographer with his Ph.D. from Iowa and five years at the University of Memphis, came in the fall of 1999 and was tenured two years later. He is a biogeographer and landscape ecologist. Simon Batterbury, who earned his MA and Ph.D. at Clark University, left the Development Studies Institute at the LSE in the UK, to begin as a tenure-track Assistant Professor in the fall of 2001. His special interests are in international development, the environment, and Africa. Temporary appointments in both teaching and research in recent years have included fluvial geomorphologist Scott E. Morris, climatologist M. Tereza Cavazos, and Latin Americanist Stephen McElroy. Full-time short-term appointees included two Visiting Assistant Professors - Kim Elmore (PhD, North Carolina), a medical geographer who was in post from 2001-2003, and Jude L. Fernando, a highly productive interdisciplinary political economist (Ph.D, Penn) specializing in South Asia (2002-). Research Scientist Cynthia Sorrensen (Ph.D, Ohio State, 1998) joined in 2001 and is involved in funded research and some teaching; Jay Miller worked as a research specialist with Steve Yool for two years³. In addition, Cathy Wepler joined the staff in 2000 as an administrative associate.

One of the innovations that Marston saw through was the Department Newsletter, which went out to alumni annually from 2000. The Department presently hosts several international academic journals; these include *International Journal of Climatology* (coedited by Andrew Comrie), the student-edited *you are here*, and the *Journal of Political Ecology* (co-edited by Simon Batterbury). The *Journal of Regional Science* (eds. Gordon Mulligan and David Plane) moved to the University of California in 2002 after 8 years as a Departmental fixture, and the *Journal of Latin American Geography* was launched by Diana Liverman. Major research grants have been secured in recent years by Andrew Comrie, John Kupfer, Steve Yool, Diana Liverman, Simon Batterbury, Mike Bonine, Stuart Marsh, Beth Mitchneck and several of the adjunct faculty (notably Jan Monk, Barbara Morehouse, Cynthia Sorrensen, Vance Holliday and Thomas Swetnam). A milestone was attained when Diana Liverman, closely followed by Sallie Marston, became the first woman faculty member (in this Department) to be promoted to full Professor. Marston had become best known for a text used by thousands of students across North America entitled *Human Geography: Places and Regions in a Global Context* (1998, 3rd ed 2004) and known as "Knox and Marston." The team of Marston, Paul Knox and Diana Liverman completed a second major text for regional

³ Adjunct faculty not previously mentioned as such, mostly appointed during Marston's term as head, include Arthur L. Silvers (Public Administration and Policy, Planning); Barbara Morehouse (Institute for the Study of Planet Earth); Marshall Worden (UA Science and Technology Park); Thomas W. Swetnam (Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research); Julio Betancourt (U.S. Geological Survey); Margaret Wilder (Latin American Studies); Liz Oglesby (Latin American Studies); Vance Holliday (Anthropology & Geosciences; formerly professor of geography at Wisconsin-Madison), Miranda Joseph (Women's Studies) and Laura Huntoon and Barbara Becker from the School of Planning. There are and have been other temporary research persons and adjunct teachers of courses whose appointment is limited to the semesters of their work.

geography courses in 2002, entitled *World Regions in Global Context: People, Places and Environments* that is already proving a best-seller.

In the spring of 2000 the Department had an outside committee review its academic program. The review committee was quite positive in its assessment, hoping that the Department would rank at least 14th among Ph.D.-granting departments in the next national review. They urged the addition of five faculty lines over the next five years, directing more courses and resources to the graduate program, capitalizing on the large number of women on the current faculty, provision of more staff and more technological support for teaching and research, and augmenting the budget, among other things. In other words, the committee recommended the continuation of most of the actions of previous department heads to make the Department faculty larger and more visible, to provide more support, and to maintain a serious graduate program in keeping with the skills and interests of the faculty.

Curriculum revision is a constant in any department and university, but the rate of revision is highly variable through time. In the early 1970s the Department established one-year introductory courses in human (102ab) and physical (103ab) geography as required courses for majors, and both were accepted as satisfying requirements in general education for non-majors. In the fall of 1998 the University launched more restrictive General Education course offerings. In addition to freshman composition, foreign language, and math requirements (which vary somewhat by major and degree), the new system has two "tiers" of "distribution" requirements. Tier I courses are intended to be taken in the freshman year and are explicitly designed to present core concepts of knowledge and interdisciplinary content in the three general areas of Natural Sciences, Individuals and Societies, and Traditions and Cultures. Beginning in the fall of 1998 geography contributed three courses to the new general education program, now known as Natural Science 101 (a version of the former 103ab, Physical Geography), Individuals and Society 102 (a version of the former 102ab, Human Geography), and Individuals and Society 103 (a new course called Environment and Society), all taught by regular faculty, with discussion sessions conducted by teaching assistants in all but INDV 103. By 2001 enrollment in these courses had increased substantially, especially in INDV 102, to a point where they were consuming a very large proportion of the time of both faculty and teaching assistants. The question of cutting back the general education offerings so that resources can be used for the graduate and undergraduate programs of the Department has been faced and tentatively resolved. All departments face similar issues, and the proper course of action is seldom obvious.

Once Tier I requirements are met, students go on to select from a menu for Tier II courses. At this level a goal of the Department has been to develop a suite of introductory courses in both Human and Physical Geography at the sophomore (200) level. Their enrollments are lower than Tier I and, unlike Tier I courses, they may be counted towards satisfaction of major requirements. On the human side, GEOG 210, the Political and Cultural Geography of Globalization, has already been offered several times by Sallie Marston and Kim Elmore. GEOG 256, Sustainable Cities and Societies

was offered by Adrian Esparza. A new 200 level World Regional Geography course was developed by Diana Liverman in 2002 and also taught by Kim Elmore and Cindy Sorrensen. On the physical side, three courses are being given on a rotating basis, one per semester. These are GEOG 220, Our Diverse Biosphere; GEOG 230, Our Changing Climate; and GEOG 240, Our Dynamic Landscape.

2003-2004

It was in 2001, with a national economic downturn looming large, that budget problems began to beset the University and the State of Arizona. The University is implementing a program of “focused excellence” to improve research and teaching quality within new fiscal constraints and the merger and cutting of some Departments. The policy also involves raising entry standards and tuition fees for undergraduate students. Viewed as positive by many, these moves have also generated inevitable conflict and critique. 2003 saw several key departures from the Department as faculty were tempted away to “greener” pastures in these lean years. Sadly, GRD suffered its biggest losses to date, when Diana Liverman (slated to return full-time to the Department following the end of her duties as Director of the Center for Latin American Studies in 2004), announced her departure to become Professor of Environmental Science and Director of the Environmental Change Institute at the University of Oxford, UK. The Department’s website noted that “It would be an understatement to say she will be sorely missed in the Department and across campus, and we join with others in thanking her for her contributions and wishing her well in this exciting move”. Our other human-environment specialist Simon Batterbury announced his decision to move to the School of Anthropology, Geography and Environmental Studies at the University of Melbourne, Australia in late 2004. Beth Mitchneck has remained in University administration as the Associate Dean of the College of Social and Behavioral Sciences and also served in fall 2003 as assistant to Provost George Davis. Other departures included Rhoda Ray, who ended her many years of service with a big send-off in summer 2003, and Jude Fernando, visiting assistant professor, who obtained a tenure track position at the Department of International Development, Community, and Environment, Clark University. Janice Monk announced her retirement as Executive Director for SIROW.

Yet there have been positive developments. The Department has been successful in conducting an international search for a new Chair. John Paul Jones III began work in summer 2003⁴. Jones previously served 17 years on the faculty at the University of Kentucky, and he is a widely published human geographer and social theorist. His sixth book, *Contemporary approaches to geographic methodology* (with Deborah Dixon and Daniel Sui) will be published in 2004/5. A technology grant permitted the installation of new workstations in the Spatial Analysis Laboratory, and Keiron Bailey (PhD, University of Kentucky) was awarded a post-doc in GIS and visualization techniques from fall 2003. A tenure-track line in this area was announced and we were fortunate to convert Keiron to tenure-track, and also to recruit Sarah Elwood (assistant professor, DePaul University, and a graduate of the University of Minnesota) to a second line. Sarah

⁴ Steve Yool served as interim chair, Jan-June 2003.

strengthens our urban expertise, and works on the use of geospatial technologies by urban social movements in the US.

Under Jones's leadership the graduate experience and job placement is being improved, but all in a budgetary situation that is still tight. A graduate professionalisation course has been implemented (to be taught by Jan Monk in 2005), reflecting the belief that it is the graduate program that should be our flagship in the near future. Our new business manager is Gabriel Lopez while Liz Cordova has assumed office duties.

VI A CLOSING NOTE

There is probably no way that the events and people described in the early part of this history can be directly linked to the present Department, faculty, and graduate students. There were, in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, few departments of geography, and few institutions offered undergraduate degrees in geography; fewer still offered graduate degrees in the discipline. The geography that was taught in this institution's early years was representative of but not quite identical to the geography that prevailed throughout the country at the time. The UA's Department grew out of the institution's own background, but it also took on aspects of other departments of geography as new faculty members arrived and as ideas diffused, and as geography as a field of study changed significantly over the past century. No two departments of geography are exactly alike, no two programs are identical, no department remains unchanged through time, and no department can possibly have all of the attributes of the discipline it represents. Comparing some of the attributes of the department when it was first initiated in the early 1960s with today is perhaps revealing of the changes made in the course of forty years.

Among the more conspicuous changes is the fact that the Department is much larger now than in its beginning. Not only is the full-time faculty more than three times as large in 2001-02 as in 1961-62, but the large number of adjuncts adds to the number of persons qualified to supervise theses and dissertations, to serve on committees, to teach an occasional class, and to be consulted for ideas and insights. A larger faculty is not necessarily a better faculty, but it is certainly more visible, both within the university and within the community of geographers. The current faculty probably produces more research per capita, partly because they teach fewer courses and partly because they have been trained and selected as research-oriented. They are, further, able to secure often substantial grants that provide funds to assist in research and to support graduate students. A larger faculty also means that a larger number of courses can be taught and a larger number of students, both graduate and undergraduate, can be accommodated. Just how large a faculty should be is uncertain, although 15 to 20 is often suggested as an optimal (minimal?) number for a Ph.D.-granting program. Arizona now has 15 tenured or tenure track faculty, although 5 have split appointments or other substantial commitments.

Although women commonly taught the geography course in the preparatory department, and although Ida Douglass was one of the strong advocates of women and

geography in the early 20th century, there were no women in the geography faculty when the Department was established in 1961. Sallie Marston, hired to begin in the fall of 1986, has the distinction of being the first woman geographer in the regular Department's faculty, although adjunct appointments might have preceded her by a bit, and an urban planner, Sara Rosenberry, certainly preceded her as a member of the faculty when urban planning was a component part of the Department. In any case, the Department now has three regular faculty appointments and an even larger number of female adjunct appointments. There has never been an official policy on gender in hiring, but the presence of more women on the faculty of the Department is clearly one of the positive contrasts with the early 60s.

When the Department was established in the College of Business and Public Administration in 1961, geomorphology was already well established in Geosciences, and meteorology and climatology were already going concerns in the Department of Atmospheric Physics. Although most of the early geography faculty had had some classes in physical geography, and most were convinced that some physical geography should be available to and required of students majoring in geography, there was little emphasis on physical geography or its subdivisions. The boundaries between geography and established departments in the university were recognized and respected, and physical geography was considered a natural science. Since the early 90s, a number of people whose primary training and primary research interests are in aspects of physical geography have been added to the faculty (e.g. Marsh, Comrie, Yool, Kupfer) and a good deal of research in aspects of the physical world has been going on, much of it in conjunction with environmentally-oriented researchers in such programs and agencies as Arid Lands Studies, the Institute for the Study of Planet Earth, Hydrology and Water Resources, the Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research, and the like. In fact, one of the very pronounced trends in recent years, which goes along with the frequent appointment of adjuncts, is the ease with which a Department or individual faculty member crosses disciplinary boundaries to cooperate in research with people in other departments and programs. Students whose primary interest is in some aspect of physical geography can now be accommodated at a deeper level than previously was the case, but they must be aware of current concepts of the discipline and the role of physical geography in them.

Closely related is the changing relationship of geography and geographers with other disciplines and their practitioners—the intersection of geography with other disciplines. The Department was developed within the College of Business, and its early emphasis on area development (later changed to regional development) is clearly a result of that intersection as modified by the addition of geographers who brought or cultivated their enthusiasms for development (Gibson, Mulligan, Plane, Mitchneck, Waldorf, Batterbury). Similarly, urban planning was an enthusiasm of early members of the department faculty (Wilson, Saarinen), and the connection with planning has been maintained and developed, even as planning has developed its own separate program with some joint and adjunct appointments (Esparza, Waldorf, Huntoon, Becker). Dan Stanislawski, who became head of the new department in 1963, was a cultural-historical geographer, trained at Berkeley in anthropology and geography (by Kroeber, Lowie,

Sauer) and with field experience in Latin America and Mediterranean Europe. When he arrived he cultivated the intersections with anthropology and history and the regional emphasis on Latin America. He tried to appoint geographers who had a regional specialization as well as a topical field, and the practice has been maintained by the Department to some considerable extent in spite of the declining enthusiasm for area studies at the national level. Geographers, including graduate students, have been heavily involved with the university's organized programs in Latin America (Lentnek, D. Henderson, Pederson, Young, Liverman) and in Middle Eastern Studies (Bonine). The department has regularly offered courses in Russia and the Soviet Union (Reeves, Mitchneck) and Africa (Altschul, Batterbury), and sometimes in Europe (Dickinson) and the Far East (Wilson). With changing faculty the intersections with anthropology and history have tended to wax and wane (presently there is a strong link to anthropological work on climate impacts and political ecology), but they have clearly increased with such newer programs as Comparative Cultural and Literary Studies (Waterstone, G. Henderson in the late 1990s), with Women's Studies (Marston, Craddock, Monk), and with Arid Lands and other programs in the physical sciences (Comrie, Liverman, Marsh, Yool, Hutchinson, Batterbury, Kupfer). Concern for the human relation to the natural, non-human world is an enduring part of the discipline of geography, sometimes expressed as the relationship between man and nature, man and land, man and environment, society and environment, and otherwise. Increasingly it seems, geographers are again defining the discipline as the study of the relation between society and environment, even as they acknowledge that environment is itself a social construct, not necessarily a natural phenomenon, and certainly not a single phenomenon. In this respect they have adopted the definition common in the early twentieth century, although they would not accept the notion that the natural environment determines human action, and would thus reject the concept of environmental determinism (Semple, 1911; Davis, 1906, 70-71 et passim).

Some of the changes in the Department during the forty years of its existence relate to technology. The old ditto machine is gone, the mimeograph stencils have disappeared, and a fairly efficient electric copying machine reproduces and collates all kinds of materials. In the office suite there is a fax machine, a scanner, three personal computers tied to a printer, and a couple of electric typewriters for little jobs and addressing envelopes. The office staff has increased from one to four people. Here and there are research assistants/associates and editorial assistants, all equipped with personal computers. Computers, whether used for simple or complex calculation, for word processing, making maps, GIS and remote sensing, or gathering information appear in almost every faculty office, in the graduate student room, and in the Spatial Analysis Laboratory. Most of them are looked after by a part-time technician. The course in computer cartography, new just a few years ago, now taught by Stephen Yool, recently enrolled some 90 students and involved three laboratory sections. In 2001 the Regents approved a minor program in Geographical Information Systems, created by and to be supervised by the Department of Geography and Regional Development. Technological changes, and especially the wide dispersal and use of information technology, have enormously increased the capacity of the Department to gather and to supply information. Even this history appears on the Department's web

site so that any interested person may read something that has not been published without going to a library. But all of these changes have required an increase in personnel and space, have raised the requirements for technical skill, and cost a great deal in capital and maintenance. The resulting changes were scarcely anticipated in 1961, and their costs are still not properly appreciated by budgetary authorities in or out of the University. Technical needs represent a significant proportion of every budget request, and the mastery of their use represents a major increase in the skills required of office personnel, faculty, and graduate students alike. Technical developments, in themselves, do not constitute development in the discipline, but it is probably impossible to maintain currency within the discipline without their assistance.

Other changes have taken place in the Department since it was first established in the early sixties. The only course required of graduate students from the beginning to the present is History of Geographic Thought, and the content of that varies considerably as instructors change and as the discipline alters its emphases. But the Department and its programs have changed gradually and generally without trauma. Quantification has been incorporated in the program without a local quantitative revolution. Concepts of location and spatial relations have received attention in the discipline without becoming its definition. Postmodernism has generated modifications without creating havoc, and without rejection of the heritage that the discipline incorporates. The department and the discipline have changed, and the latest fashion has been recognized, evaluated, and incorporated (or rejected) without allowing it to become the dominant paradigm. The reason for this is uncertain, but one reason has been the continuity of the faculty (see Figure 1) and its gradual change and enlargement, with new ideas and new technologies being tested and incorporated, modified, or rejected without denying the past history of the Department or the discipline. Prospective graduate students should investigate the work of individual faculty members to be sure that their special interests will be served and their capabilities sharpened, but they should also remember that institutions and the departments, not individuals, award degrees and create the environment in which individuals work. The challenge for the current Chair, and the faculty, is to bring many new ideas to the Department and the university. Some of these ideas will flourish, while others will be rejected or fail to take root as all work to unify, improve, perhaps enlarge, and certainly make more visible the Department and its programs within the framework of the discipline and the institution.

Figure 1. Personnel of the Department.

Key:

- AA in active service
- EE Emeritus
- D deceased
- **** Active in another Department

	1950	1952	1954	1956	1958	1960	1962	1964	1966	1968	1970	1972	1974	1976
Andrew W. Wilson		AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA
Melvin E. Hecht		A	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA
David A. Henderson					...A	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA				
Simon Baker					...A	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA					
Dan Stanislawski								AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	EEEE	EEEE
D. Robert Altschul								AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA
Barry Lentnek								...A	A					
John R. Healy								...A	AAAA					
Thomas F. Saarinen									AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA
Richard W. Reeves										AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA
Robert E. Dickinson										AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAEE
Lay J. Gibson										...AA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA
Leland R. Pederson										..AA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA
Victor Roterus											...A	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA
David A. Bradbury													AAAA	AAAA
Marshall A. Worden													AAAA	AAAA
David Mouat														...A
Gordon F. Mulligan														
Daniel D. Arreola														
Charles Hutchinson (Arid Lands)														
David A. Plane														
Terence Burke														
Michael Bonine													... **	****
Sallie Marston														
Andrew Kirby														

(Continues on next page)

Figure 1 (continued)

	1978	1980	1982	1984	1986	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002
Andrew W. Wilson	EEEE	EEEE	EEEE	EEEE	EEEE	EEEE	EEEE	EEEE	EEEE	EEEE	EEEE	EEEE	D(2002)
Melvin E. Hecht	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	EEEE	D(1985)								
David A. Henderson											D (1999)		
Simon Baker													
Dan Stanislawski	EEEE	EEEE	EEEE	EEEE	EEEE	EEEE	EEEE	EEEE	EEEE	EE	D (1997)		
D. Robert Altschul	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	EEEE	EEEE	EEEE	EEEE
Barry Lentnek													
John R. Healy													
Thomas F. Saarinen	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	EEEE	EEEE	EEEE	EEEE
Richard W. Reeves	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	EEEE	EEEE
Robert E. Dickinson	EEEE	EEEE	D (1981)										
Lay J. Gibson	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA
Leland R. Pederson	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	EEEE	EEEE	EEEE	EEEE
Victor Roterus											D (1999)		
David A. Bradbury	AAAA	A											
Marshall A. Worden	AA												
David Mouat	AAAA	AAAA	AA										
Gordon F. Mulligan	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA
Daniel D. Arreola		....A	AAAA	AA									
Charles Hutchinson (Arid Lands)		....A	AAAA	AAAA	****	****	****	****	****	****	****	****	****
David A. Plane		....A	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA
Terence Burke		....A	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	EEEE	EEEE
Michael Bonine	****	****	****	****	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA
Sallie Marston				...AA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA
Andrew Kirby					AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	A			
Stuart Marsh (Arid Lands)					AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA
James Sell (lecturer)					AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA
Marvin Waterstone					****	****	****	..AA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA
Beth Mitchneck								AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA
Andrew Comrie								AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA
Steven Yool								AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA
Adrian Esparza								...AA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	A***
Brigitte Waldorf								...AA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA
Emily Young								...AA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA
George Henderson								...AA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AA
Susan Craddock								...AA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AA
Diana Liverman									AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA
John Kupfer										...AA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA
Simon Batterbury													AAAA
Kim Elmore (visiting asst..prof.)													AAA
Cynthia Sorrensen (research scientist)													AAAA
Janice Monk					****	****	****	****	****	****	****	****	****
Ervin Zube					****	****	****	****	****	****	EEEE	EEEE	D(2002)
Vera Pavlakovic					****	****	****	****	****	****	****	****	****
Lisa Graulich					****	****	****	****	****	****	****	****	****
Katherine Hirschboeck					****	****	****	****	****	****	****	****	****
Arthur L. Silvers	...AA	****	****	****	****	****	****	****	****	****	****	****	****
Barbara Morehouse								****	****	****	****	****	****
Thomas W. Swetnam				????	????	****	****	****	****	****	****	****	****
Julio Betancourt									????	****	****	****	****
Barbara Becker							****	****	****	****	****	****	****
Lawrence D. Mann									????	????	????	????	????

SOURCES AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The first part of this history derives from Pederson (1984a), which was never published because the office set up for the purpose lacked the funds to do so. A machine copy was placed in the main library of the University of Arizona, and the original has been copied several times, but no copyright was ever secured. In the version presented here I have eliminated a few paragraphs and tables, reduced some material, occasionally eliminated parenthetical references, and brought some passages up to date. It was originally fairly carefully documented because it was intended for publication. The list of sources is retained, and a few have been added to cover new material.

The time since 1984 has been summarized, again by departmental administrations, but with less documentation. The major written sources are the Department's annual reports, most of which are still on file in the Department, but many other files have been transferred to University Archives, which have not been consulted. Much of the material since 1984 is derived from oral reports and conversations, some of which may be in error, although we have tried to verify all factual material with the people involved. Various faculty members have reviewed all or part of the history, and Simon Batterbury has tried to verify facts as well as edit copy, which remains subject to correction.

In 1984 I was grateful to the personnel of Special Collections in the University of Arizona Library, especially to Phyllis Ball, for guidance in locating and utilizing materials there, which are noted in the list of References. I was also grateful to Andrew W. Wilson and Melvin E. Hecht for their patience in answering my many questions about times before mine. Other members of the Department faculty and staff have been both helpful and encouraging, but they are in no way responsible for errors or omissions, both of which are undoubtedly abundant.

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