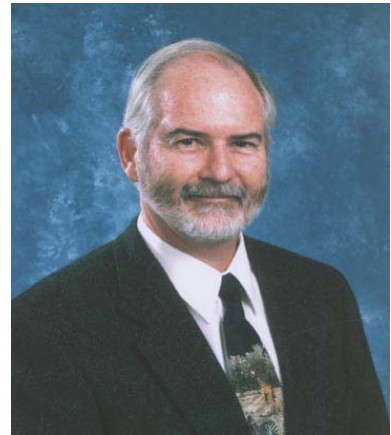


**UBIQUE – Notes from the American Geographical Society  
Volume XXV, Number 1, March 2005**

---

**Foreign Intelligence Is Geography**  
by  
**Jerome E. Dobson**  
**President, The American Geographical Society**



To the American public, intelligence reform has come to mean reorganization of federal intelligence agencies as recommended by the 9/11 Commission and recently enacted by Congress. Yet, the roots of intelligence disasters run far deeper than any organization chart or political party, and the true cause is mentioned not once in the Commission's report.

The United States is now a mighty global power crippled by abysmal ignorance of its vast global domain. Intelligence failures are all too common. Diplomatic blunders alienate allies and enrage foes. Ignorance of foreign places and people guides U. S. policies toward them and their policies toward us. It's manifested in politicians of both parties, diplomats, government analysts, scholars, journalists, and voters alike.

But, this is not the first time the United States has faced such a crisis. President Wilson's predicament was even worse in World War I, and Roosevelt's no better in World War II. Yet, those wars ended in victories viewed today as intelligence triumphs. They found a solution, and today's leaders would be wise to ask what it was. There is a science of knowing about places and people, and that's where Wilson and Roosevelt turned. The science, of course, is geography. A century ago, geography was valued to an extent we can hardly imagine today.

In 1917, Wilson commissioned the American Geographical Society (AGS) to lead "the Inquiry," a massive geographic analysis of foreign intelligence. As part of that effort, we were responsible for drafting his Fourteen Points, one of the most powerful foreign policy statements ever made. At the Paris Peace Conference, Wilson named AGS Director Isaiah Bowman his "chief territorial advisor." He relied on Bowman more than the title implies, for a while, even ordering his own State Department and Military Intelligence officials to report to him through Bowman.

Roosevelt served on the AGS Council for more than a decade before becoming president. During the war, Bowman was his closest advisor and one of the top six architects of the United Nations. Bowman was the only one of them present from the beginning to the end of the effort to establish the United Nations, and it was he who convinced Winston Churchill that one global organization would be better than three regional organizations. During the War, one-third of all academic geographers were called to Washington, DC, to serve in the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) and other agencies essential to the war effort.

Then an odd thing happened. Soon after victory, geography fell out of public favor and almost disappeared from the highest realms of academe. Harvard University abolished its department in 1948, and others—Stanford, Yale, Columbia, Michigan—

followed suit over the next three decades. Many geographers believe the initial impetus was reaction to German geographer Karl Haushofer's role as Hitler's chief geopolitical strategist. If so, it would appear that "Roosevelt's geographer" trumped "Hitler's geographer" in war and peace, but geography itself lost in the end. Consequently, the nation now suffers from geographic ignorance not just among children, but at the highest levels of government and academia.

Even so, the discipline is impacting science and society so profoundly that "revolution" seems inadequate to describe what's happening. In addition to its traditional roles, geography is the science behind geographic information systems (GIS), and that, in turn, is the technology behind precision-guided weapons, geographic profiling for crime investigation, automobile navigation systems, transportation routing programs, the Global Positioning System (GPS), and other modern marvels. Science and society are evolving toward the perspectives, methods, and technologies that have been associated with geographers for centuries.

Geography is more productive and more important than ever. Yet, the silly notion of geography as just "learning your states and capitals" continues to hinder public support. Foreign intelligence is geography, and geographers will be essential to intelligence reform. If the nation calls on us, we'll repeat what we did for Wilson and Roosevelt. If those in power will restore the discipline to what it was in Wilson's and Roosevelt's day, we'll help prepare the next generation to meet America's global responsibilities.

---

## **IS AIR CONDITIONING TO BLAME FOR DEMOCRATS' ELECTORAL COLLEGE DEFEATS?**

**By James Wiley  
Hofstra University  
AGS Fellow, AGS Writers' Circle**

(This op-ed piece, one of a continuing series being produced by the AGS Writers' Circle, first appeared in the *Fort Worth Star Telegram*)

As Democrats nationwide search for answers to explain their defeat in the November 2 election, they are considering a wide array of factors ranging from the impact of the so-called Religious Right to public concerns about future terrorist attacks. In this effort, however, they are overlooking one very obvious contributing factor – air conditioning! Geographers have been studying the impact of technological change on economic development and human migration in various places around the globe. The invention of the steel plow contributed to the settling of the Great Plains and the introduction of refrigerated shipping triggered large migrations from Europe to Argentina and Uruguay, as well as to the newly emerging banana zones from elsewhere within several Central American countries.

So, while it may seem absurd to blame air-conditioning for recent Democratic failures at the polls, visualize the impact that it has had on population distribution within the United States. Virtually unknown until the late 1940s, air-conditioning has enhanced the livability of many Sun Belt states, most notably Florida, Georgia, Texas, Arizona, Nevada, and California, rendering them more comfortable for year-round human

habitation, rather than just during the cooler winter months. Along with government policies on choice of location, especially for the aerospace and military-related industries, this has induced a major population shift within the country that eventually led to the Electoral College defeats of the Democratic presidential candidates in 2000 and 2004. To understand the impact of demographic change on the electoral map, one need only compare the distribution of Electoral College votes by state for 2000 and 2004 with that for 1960.

The 1960 election is the first that I can recall from my childhood and the last election prior to the 1963 Supreme Court decision banning prayer in public schools, arguably the precipitating factor leading to the eventual rise of religious fundamentalism as a political force in the USA. Without a demographic shift, using 1960 electoral votes by state, and tweaking the system only to include the three electoral votes for the District of Columbia (which didn't gain the right to vote for President until 1964), the blue states would have delivered 268 electoral votes to John Kerry. The possible addition of four votes from New Mexico or ten votes from Iowa, once all absentee ballots were counted, would have rendered Ohio irrelevant and yielded a Kerry victory in the Electoral College. But Kerry would not have been the Democratic nominee under such an Electoral College. President Gore would have been re-nominated for a second term in office, having won 278 electoral votes in 2000 to just 260 for George Bush.

This comparison reflects the Electoral College decline of states like New York (from 45 votes in 1960 to 31 in 2004), Pennsylvania (32 to 21), Illinois (27 to 21), Massachusetts (16 to 12), and Michigan (20 to 17). Those losses more than offset California's growth (32 to 55). Meanwhile, the red state nation saw increases in Florida (10 to 27), Texas (24 to 34), Arizona (4 to 10), Georgia (12 to 15), and Nevada (3 to 5), more than offsetting losses in Ohio (25 to 20) and Indiana (13 to 11). This shift is not likely to reverse itself in the foreseeable future, The Northeast and Upper Great Lakes regions will continue to have a declining impact on future national elections, as well as face diminished power within the US Congress.

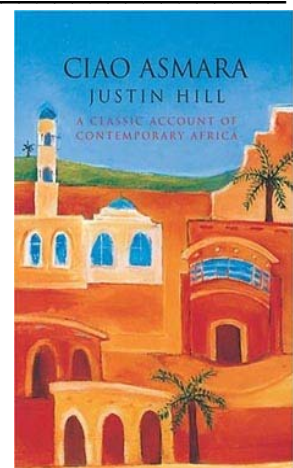
If the demographic shift within the country persists, it will continue to move the map in favor of the red state nation. Remarkably little change occurred from 2000 to 2004, despite an unpopular war in Iraq and a bad economy. Only three states switched allegiances. New Hampshire rejoined the rest of the Northeast as a blue state while Iowa and New Mexico appear likely defectors to the red state nation. Nothing else changed other than a net electoral vote gain of six electors among 2000's red states, continuing the trend that has become increasingly significant since 1960, thanks in great part to air conditioning.

---

## **EARTHWORKS**

**By Peter Lewis**

Justine Hill has written a memoir of volunteer teaching in Eritrea that digs deeply, humanely, and with political keenness into the country's history: *CIAO ASMARA* (Abacus Press). In 1993, after more than thirty years of fighting the armies of Ethiopia, the people



of Eritrea voted by a margin of nearly 100% (and this in a referendum the U.N deemed free and fair) in favor of independence from Ethiopia. It doesn't take much of a stretch to imagine why, writes Hill: the Ethiopian occupiers had been brutally destructive and murderous.

Hill provides a crisp, colorful history of this strip along the Red Sea: the great kingdom of Axum, the period of Italian fascism, the duplicity of the United States government to quash Eritrean independence guarantees to thank Haile Selassie for his anti-Communist stance, the odds-long struggle of the Eritrean Peoples' Liberation Front (EPLF) against Selassie's troops, then those of the foul Degue.

As most of Hill's acquaintances were EPLF fighters, readers get a good inside look at their political vision: land reform, education, health care, gender equality, a kind of Maoism scrubbed of Mao. Here, Hill shows, things get tricky: the Eritrean government, now under EPLF control, was still dedicated to social revolution, but at its height, the EPLF had 60,000 members, and the 3-million civilians would not so quickly adopt their policies. Add to that a country that had essentially been reduced to pure rubble, without jobs, full of war-ravaged people, and any prospects for a rapid swing into democracy were slim. There was favoritism, hints at a new president-for-life; the cement of the revolution was crumbling, dreams were turning sour.

All this emerges during trips about the country Hill makes with his Eritrean friends, trips that are the descriptive equivalent of Persian miniatures in their exquisiteness. A grim filigree of turmoil during peacetime, then it is back to fighting: at embarkation time, Hill writes, "Eritrea was returning to war and we were leaving them to it." Bitterness drips from each word.

Personal encounters with Vietnam, past and present, caught in a web of prickly memory and a search for verisimilitude, from Wayne Karlin (*WAR MOVIES*, Curbstone Press). Karlin is hired to work on a film, *Song of the Stork*, and his tour in Vietnam, from 1966 to 1967, begins to unreel in his mind: "It had been like that even then, even as it was happening, and those stories seeped back in again."

The writing here is trance-like, still and thoughtful, groping toward memory and meaning, roving in time from 1966 to 2004, from his gunner's position on a helicopter to a screenwriter, aware of the moral complexities of both his current work and those of the soldiers, Vietnamese and American, back then, in the field. Karlin is edgy, but he has returned to Vietnam many times and is mindful that he must be patient, wanting to hear the stories of the Vietnamese he is working with on the film, a number of whom were on the receiving end of his fire, as he was of theirs.

Questions of conduct loom large, for the truthfulness of the film and Karlin's own curiosity about how college-aged students today, like those working on the film, would have behaved under the then-given circumstances. What does it mean to "move at all in the eardrum-cracking din of a fire fight, as projectiles he has seen split and mutilate the flesh of his companions scribble the air around him," or to resist the horror of My Lai, as had a helicopter crew to their peril?

The disorientation of the moment is still there as Karlin brings readers forward in time, the disgust and heartsickness, the lies, unworthiness, frustration, and rage of a war he will never shake from between his ears. Karlin works the small scale, bringing all the

senses into play, along with acts of turpitude and decency, giving this memoir a lasting thrum to a country's consciousness.

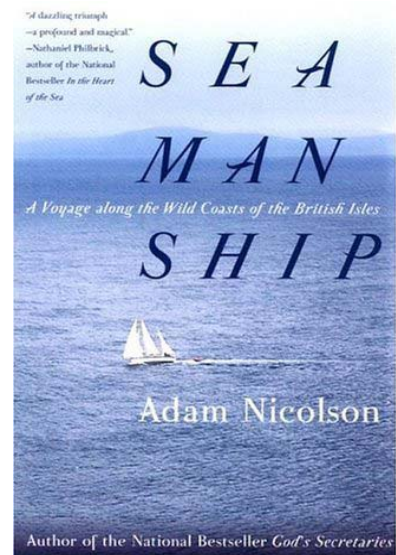
Adam Nicolson, who has done so much acute travel on British soil, takes to the Atlantic coast in *SEAMANSHIP* (HarperCollins), an odyssey of island hopping and psychic exploration. Nicolson is in the grip of a need for the romance of hard, dangerous living, something vital in its strangeness and seriousness, a life force of sweaty, physical engagement. His vehicle is a boat, traveling the waters from southern England, up the western edge of Ireland and Scotland, then to the Orkneys, with a final stop in the Faroes. It will take six months, between the vernal and autumnal equinoxes; sailing such waters at any time is hard work, especially for the stretches with only Nicolson and George, his skipper.

There are plenty of buffeting episodes, not just being bullied by the rudeness of the sea---at one point Nicolson is nearly drowned trying to run a dinghy to an island and is clobbered by a pugilistic wave---but also a few moments when one or both of the men will experience a feeling of utter, elemental foreignness that reaches in and play their souls liked stringed instruments. Nicolson recounts them with unaffected wonder: the exultancy he feels at a hermit's hut high on the Skelligs, a pair of "tall, crocketed rocks," rising 700 feet straight from the ocean, or another time on a bare-foot pilgrimage up Croagh Patrick.

There will be a blessing at another monastery, where the strong hand of tradition reduces both men (nonbelievers) to tears in its display of sustaining love, its tight parental hug. Then there are the Faroes, which steal Nicolson's heart, a "living survival of habits of mind," with its heritage, confidence, and brio. Nicolson gets grief from the captain for his disengaged ease and lack of seamanship, but his focus is on the wild margins, where land meets water, with all its ancient, human drama.

Kim Heacox offers reflections on and explorations into human accountability toward Glacier Bay, Alaska, in *THE ONLY KAYAK* (Lyons Press). "Does that which nurtures us in turn deserve our nurturing?" asks Heacox, but it's not really a question. What is nurturing him, and has over the last twenty-five years, is storm-thrummed, ice-cut Glacier Bay, "a world in transition from bare rock to bears, a magical place, a miracle place" as his geology professor told him. That was enough prompt to get Heacox into a kayak with a friend, back in 1979, and paddle its length, a lone boat in 3.3 million acres of wilderness, an immaculately described journey that opens the book.

He stays on, taken by the region's elemental beauty---and Heacox is a good describer, of light like green apples, monarch yellow cottonwoods, bruised clouds, and long rains---



and fearful of the ever-increasing human impact on the bay, from commercial fishing to industrial tourism. Heacox remembers to judge himself as he goes about judging others, the paradox of having moved in and built a house on a handsome piece of acreage, but he is protective of his home place.

He becomes president of Friends of Glacier Bay---no striver, Heacox is simply hoisted into the position---a group dedicated to the ecological intactness of the bay and its opportunities for solitude, and where he gives voice to his conviction to keep the bay as quiet and unsullied as possible, where only glaciers do the excavating and fish have a nursery. While this political fight is being waged, Heacox also recounts time spent with the many friends he has made in the area, a pleasingly witty society of iconoclasts, as well as the relationships that have gone sour over his bay-preservation advocacy.

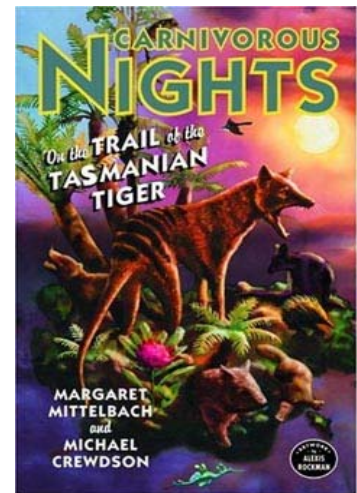
Heacox wouldn't bandy about the word "miracle"---nature pure is miracle enough---but as his geology professor noted, Glacier Bay is a miracle in process, and glints of its rarity are thrown from these pages.

A top-drawer journey into the natural history of Tasmania from Brooklyn, New York, comes from nature writers Margaret Mittelbach and Michael Crewdson in *CARNIVOROUS NIGHTS* (Villard). Mittelbach and Crewdson were smitten by an old stuffed Tasmanian tiger they stumbled across in the American Museum of Natural History, a creature more like a wild dog than a tiger, with a marsupial pouch to boot, as in opossum or 'roo. They wanted to see one; thought by many to be extinct---along with the broad-faced potoroo, toolache, pig-footed bandicoot, among others---there had been enough credible recent sightings to pay the little island south of Australia a visit.

They took along an artist friend, Alexis Rockman, a true oddfellow, and he in turn took along two well-heeled pals, one of whom was his girlfriend. The latter two provide comic relief exercised by Mittelbach and Crewdson's tindery wit, as do a number of the characters they meet in their pursuit, though they save a relaxed, conversational tone for the long excursions into the history and natural science of the island.

The tiger being in short supply---very short supply---Mittelbach and Crewdson have no trouble turning their attentions to other members of Tasmania's extraordinary bestiary: giant crayfish, little blue penguins, cave spiders, quolls, glowworms, and the platypus, all accompanied by crack descriptions of habitat. And they hold out hope to see the tiger---once considered a pest and hunted to extinction(?)---as a number of Tasmanian animals had crossed back over the River Styx (Tasmania even has a river of the name), including Leadbeater's possum and the mahogany glider.

Scattered throughout the text are examples of Rockman's artwork, evocative, ethereal shadows, using soil and vegetable matter and in one case a pulverized leech mixed with acrylic polymer: "The materials have a relationship to the history, geography, or direct interaction I have with particular organisms. They come out of the tradition of diaristic travel," which, while true, sound strangely academic for so unconventional a character. Mittelbach and Crewdson have sewn natural science and travel yarn neatly and wonderfully together.



## DOING FIELDWORK, A SPECIAL ISSUE OF GEOGRAPHICAL REVIEW

A kindergarten around the corner from the AGS offices gives T-shirts to its students that read, "We Play Hard, We Get Dirty." Sounds like geographers in the field---well, some of them anyway---a sentiment that holds fast to the spirit of getting out there and using your own senses. "Doing Fieldwork," the renowned issue of *Geographical Review* with over four-dozen essays, will make you think and make you envious. You won't get dirty reading the volume, but you'll wish you could.

("Doing Fieldwork," *Geographical Review*, Volume 91, Nos. 1 & 2, 508 pp., sixty-three contributors, 2 ½ pounds, \$44.85 [postpaid in U.S.], lower rates for bulk orders).

---

## ARCHIVE USE FEES

The AGS archives are a treasure scholars are dipping into increasingly. We are happy to have our archives serve the purpose of scholarship. The cost of maintaining those archives, however, continues to rise, like everything else. Therefore, every few years we need to raise the fees we charge for their use. It has been four years since we last adjusted the fees. It's time to do it again. The fees are modest and, of course, give preferential rates to our own Fellows. For more detailed information, call or write the AGS office, or send an email message directly to the AGS Archivist, Peter Lewis, at [PGLEWIS@amergeog.org](mailto:PGLEWIS@amergeog.org) or [peterlewis@optonline.net](mailto:peterlewis@optonline.net). When planning to visit the archives, please be sure to make arrangements in advance so that the archivist is prepared to make your visit as productive as possible. Details about the current fee structure are available on the AGS website at: <http://www.amergeog.org/archives.htm>

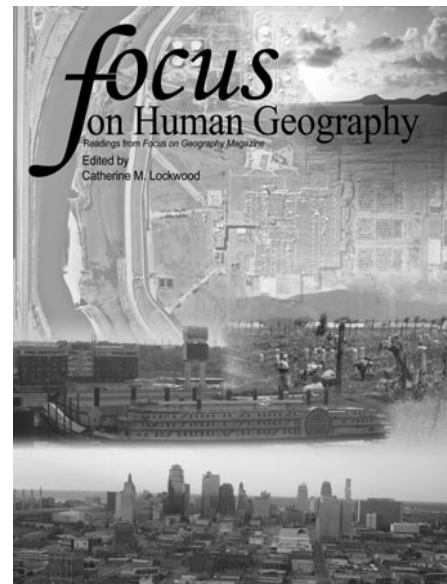
---

### **Focus on Human Geography: Readings for Students from FOCUS Magazine**

Featured are 14 exceptionally readable, student-oriented, full-color articles from the American Geographical Society's *FOCUS on Geography* magazine (used with permission). Designed as a student reader, the articles are prefaced with commentary essays. \$19.95 for 1-9 copies; \$17.95 for 10-29 copies; \$16.95 for 30+ copies. Edited by Catherine M. Lockwood

Order From:

National Council for Geographic Education  
Jacksonville State University  
206-A Martin Hall, 700 Pelham Road North  
Jacksonville, AL 36265  
Phone: 256-782-5293; FAX: 256-782-5336



## Helen and John S. Best Fellowships for 2005

By Christopher Baruth, AGS Library

The American Geographical Society Library, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, is pleased to announce the Best Research Fellowship recipients for 2005. For the third year in a row, the program has been supplemented by a grant from the UWM Center for International Education. The first of this year's fellows was Stephanie Hom Cary, from the University of California, Berkeley, who arrived in early January. Her research topic was "Re-imagining home, the Mediterranean in the Age of Discovery." Ms. Cary, who is in the Department of Italian Studies, stated in her report "[w]ith the help of a Best Fellowship and more importantly, the outstanding knowledge and service provided by the AGS Library staff, my two weeks in Milwaukee conducting dissertation research were intense and immensely productive. The amount of materials that I surveyed was extensive, and had I done this research in Italy, it would have taken months instead of weeks."

Other awardees yet to come are, Dr. John Cloud, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, who is researching the early evolution of aeronautical charting and chart usage in the United States; Dr. Christina Dando, University of Nebraska at Omaha, who will be looking into women as map consumers over the 19th and 20th centuries; Dr. Urbano Fra, Universidad de Extremadura (Spain), whose topic is "Volcanic-Feature Representation and Location in the Cartography of the Hawaiian Islands"; and Dr. Geoffrey Martin, a professor emeritus from Southern Connecticut State University, who is engaged in a long term project to research the history of American geography.

Aside from the obvious pleasure of being able to share our resources with serious, dedicated scholars, we find that having research fellows in residence is a stimulating experience for members of the AGS Library staff. Although several of us have spent many years with the Library, it's always rewarding to discover new treasures that have previously been overlooked.

We wish, as always, to thank the members of the AGS Library Advisory Committee, including AGS Councilor Marie Price, and Executive Director, Mary Lynne Bird, the Chair, who have given of their time to review the proposals and make selection recommendations.

---

### The American Geographical Society Travel Program

AGS scholars are excellent lecturers and traveling companions for educational travel, having spent a lifetime exploring and lecturing on the physical, biological, and cultural character of particular regions. An AGS scholar provides you with an expansive and comprehensive understanding of a region. What are we looking at; why is it here;



and why is it important? Our AGS lecturers - all outstanding professors of geography - have been carefully selected for their ability to lecture and present fascinating insights into each region's specific natural and cultural development. They are especially eloquent and dynamic speakers who also love exchanging ideas and impressions with fellow travelers. In short, AGS lecturers make congenial travel companions for our small groups of AGS travelers. Most AGS trips are conducted aboard small, luxurious ships that follow age-old maritime routes along beautiful coastlines and rivers. The intimate size of these vessels provides an exclusive shipboard experience, plus opportunities to dock and anchor at historic ports and towns that larger ships simply cannot visit. Relax, savor fine food (including regional specialties), and enjoy the pampering of first-class service. Unpack once in your comfortable stateroom while your ship provides an ever-changing panorama of beautiful landscapes.

Enjoy splendid (included) excursions to World Heritage and lesser-known sites. You'll explore dramatic natural landscapes, important archaeological sites, magnificent architectural wonders, old town centers, and museums...plus enjoy special meetings, behind-the-scenes visits, and enchanting performances. Professional trip directors and guides handle all the details and "smooth the way." AGS provides educational sponsorship for the trips offered through its Travel Program. We select the finest tour operators, organizing each program, protecting your tour payments in an escrow account, and myriad other tasks to ensure that your AGS trip is unsurpassed.

To view the 2005 and 2006 Travel Program Schedule, visit the AGS website pages at: [http://www.amergeog.org/travel\\_2005b.htm](http://www.amergeog.org/travel_2005b.htm)

---

### **Attention: AGS-History Buffs**

Read some history: Fascinating bits of history of the American Geographical Society crop up in a 2004 book, *The Remarkable Huntingtons: Chronicle of a Marriage*. It is the story of Anna Hyatt Huntington and Archer Milton Huntington, based primarily on her diaries. He, of course, was briefly the President of AGS and a Councilor of the society from 1904 through 1954.

While the book is an uncritical, unabashedly admiring portrait of the Huntingtons, it has something to offer those interested in the life of AGS in the first half of the Twentieth Century and much for the social historian and the art historian to savor. Anna was a sculptor of note, many of whose pieces are found in Europe as well as in the U.S., notably in New York City. Archer was the founder of the Hispanic Society of America and benefactor of the American Numismatic Society, the American Academy of Arts and Letters, and the Museum of the American Indian, among others, as well as AGS.

The authors are Mary Mitchell and Albert Goodrich. The publisher is Budd Drive Press, P.O. Box 309, Newtown, CT 06770. (203)426-6824 The book sells for \$23.00. 168 pp.

Help some history to be written: We have a request from an historian of the world of geography for a set of the *Geographical Review* and its predecessor journals, i.e. from 1852 – 1945, either in whole or in part. If you have any to donate, please let us know. If

you are willing to give them to AGS for a tax deduction, we can turn them over to the historian for research purposes.

~Mary Lynne Bird

---

## ***NEW AGS COUNCILORS FROM BUSINESS AND GOVERNMENT***

H. Gregory Smith, Chief Scientist for the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA), and Lee Macenczak, Senior Vice President and Chief Customer Service Officer at Delta Air Lines, were elected to the Council of the American Geographical Society at the February 5th meeting of the Council.

With degrees in business management from Emory University, the University of Michigan, and Georgia State University, Lee Macenczak began his career at the Georgia Power Company in 1980 but has been in various management positions at Delta since 1985. He developed Delta's first internet booking site. He has been responsible for Delta's reservation sales and city ticket offices. He developed the customer service strategy for all operating units and in October 2000 – May 2004 was responsible for all passenger sales activity worldwide, including Delta's relationships with travel agencies, corporations, tour operators, Delta.com, on-line agencies, and the Reservation Sales department. Macenczak is now in charge of strategy development and operations for the Customer Service Division and Human Resources.



Macenczak became acquainted with the American Geographical Society last year when Delta assisted and co-sponsored the Explorers' & Fliers' Globe-signing event held in Atlanta in May. A civic leader in the Atlanta community, he serves on the boards of several service and arts organizations.

Dr. Smith has been with NGA since its inception and has functioned in a variety of senior technical and management positions, including, NGA Science Advisor for Geospatial Sciences; Chief, Advanced Research and Development; and Chief, National Technology Alliance. Most recently, he served as the Deputy Director of the Intelligence Community's Advanced Research and Development Activity at NSA. He also represents NGA on a number of intelligence committees and on the Federal Geographic Data Committee Steering Committee.

Prior to beginning his government career in 1995, Dr. Smith spent nearly 20 years in senior technical and management positions in industry and academe. He earned his undergraduate degree (in physical geography) at Oregon State University, his masters (in geography) at the University



of California, Berkeley, and his Ph.D. (in physical geography) at Oregon State University. He has held research and development positions at the Space Sciences Laboratory, the Environmental Remote Sensing Applications Laboratory, Lockheed Engineering and Sciences Corp. at the Johnson Space Center, DBA Systems, Ford Aerospace Corp., GTE Corp. and MITRE Corp, among others. He was the technical lead on the Environment Task Force, Vice President Gore's initiative for examining the application of intelligence systems and assets to environmental science.

---

### ***McCOLL FAMILY FELLOWSHIP Seventh Annual Competition***

The McColl Family Fellowship, given by Dr. and Mrs. Robert W. McColl, consists of round trip air fare to any place in the world of the candidate's choosing. The candidate must secure funding for other expenses from other sources. The only obligation of the Fellow is to write an article based on the visit abroad that is suitable for publication in *FOCUS on Geography* magazine and that is submitted to the editor within six months upon return from the trip.

As is true of all *FOCUS on Geography* authors, candidates must be geographers or others "who think like geographers and write like journalists." Currently, one fellowship is being offered for each year. Selection is by a committee chosen by the AGS Council.

The winner of the first McColl Fellowship was Dr. Joseph Hobbs for travel to Madagascar in 2000 for first hand study of the human use of caves there. His article appeared in the summer 2001 issue of *FOCUS on Geography*. The second McColl Fellowship was awarded to Dr. Kendra McSweeney for work on indigenous response to hurricane damage in the rain forest of eastern Honduras; her article appeared in the Spring 2002 issue of *FOCUS on Geography*. The third award went to Dr. Roger Balm for work in 2002 on early exploration sites in Peru; his article appeared in the Spring 2004 issue of the magazine. The fourth fellowship was awarded to Josh Lepawsky for research in 2003 on intelligence technology in Malaysia. The fifth award went to Dr. Susan Mains for research in 2004 on the experiences of Jamaican migrants living in Toronto. The sixth award, for research this year, is going to Dr. William G. Moseley for research on the knowledge and attitudes of farm workers about land reform in South Africa. The seventh McColl Fellowship is to be awarded for the year 2006. Applications for it must be received in the AGS offices by October 14, 2005. They are to consist of the candidate's curriculum vitae; a covering letter of no more than three pages that describes a) the proposed trip, b) the reasons for selecting that itinerary, and c) the candidate's particular competence for doing field there; and a statement of the sum requested.

Applications should be sent to:

McColl Family Fellowship Committee

120 Wall Street, Suite 100

New York, New York 10005-3904

For further information contact Mary Lynne Bird at (212)422-5456 voice,

(212)422-5480 fax, [MLBird@amergeog.org](mailto:MLBird@amergeog.org) or see the AGS website at

<http://www.amergeog.org>

## **THE HUMBOLDT CLUB**

The Humboldt Club is a group of devoted friends of The American Geographical Society who give to or obtain for the Society a donation of at least \$5,000 per year. They enjoy all the privileges given to the Galileo Circle and, in addition, meet privately with the AGS Council and staff once a year to discuss policy, priorities, and progress.

Thomas D. Barrow\*  
James J. Boyle\*  
William P. Doyle\*  
Bonnie & John E. Gould\*  
Norman V. Kinsey\*  
Robert W. McColl\*

\*Founding Members – Humboldt Club

---

## **THE GALILEO CIRCLE**

The Galileo Circle is a group of special friends of The American Geographical Society who give to or obtain for the Society a donation of at least \$1,000 per year. They play an important part in the work of AGS, and they help to ensure the strength of the Society. Galileo Circle members enjoy priority access to the AGS staff and Council and through them to authorities on economic, cultural, political, environmental, and other geographical issues. They attend special events and private briefings with the Council, as guests of the Council.

Donald L. Boudreau\*  
Dawn & Marshall Bowen  
Lawrence A. Brown  
Damion Carufe  
Barbara Chow  
Bobbe' Christopherson  
Robert Christopherson  
Joan Clemons  
Craig Colten  
Therese D. Crandall  
Jack Dangermond  
William E. Derrenbacher  
Jerome E. Dobson  
Kenneth G. Dobson  
Larry R. Ford  
Dorothy & Jonathan M. Fox  
John W. Frazier  
Richard Fusch  
Susan W. Hardwick  
Kingsley Haynes

David J. Keeling  
Kathleen & John Kelmelis  
Mitchell E. Krauss  
Sandra F. Mather  
John J. McCabe\*  
Ilse Melamid  
David H. Miller  
Alexander B. Murphy  
Frances M. Nickerson  
Richard H. Nolte  
Jeffrey P. Osleeb  
Clifton W. Pannell  
Muriel H. Parry  
Betty Parsons  
Deborah & Frank Popper  
Marie D. Price\*  
Don E. Six  
Jack Stadler  
Rita & Jesse Walker  
Pidge & Michael W. Weir

Shin-yi Hsu  
Richard W. Janson\*  
Daniel Kaveney

Anne T. Withington  
William A. Withington  
Joseph S. Wood

\* Founding Members – Galileo Circle

---