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Geography at Portland State University

**Clarke Brooke**

Professor Emeritus, Department of Geography
Portland State University, Portland, OR 97207

**Instruction in Geography** at Portland State University (PSU) began in 1948 with courses at Vanport Extension Center, PSU's earliest entity, created in 1946 as the state's answer to the problem of student-veteran overflow following World War II. The Columbia River flood of May 30, 1948, obliterated the Center, and students and faculty moved to the Oregon Shipyard site in the St. Johns district of Portland.

Geography offerings for the most part were evening classes of introductory human, economic, and regional geography taught by part-time instructors, principally J. Granville Jensen, Oliver Heintzelman, and Richard Highsmith—geographers on the faculty of the Oregon State University Department of Natural Resources.
The Post-Diluvian Stage

In the fall of 1950, the first resident geographer, John Dart, joined the Center’s full-time faculty of about fifty persons. Dart presided over geography for 15 years, and his role in shaping its development at Portland State was prodigious. For 4 years, he was the only geographer teaching daytime courses at the Center. Within a short time after his arrival, he had established a close working relationship with administrators and colleagues in other disciplines, and their high regard for Dart served geography well in ensuing years when support was needed for approval of new courses, programs, and budget.

Dart was appointed instructor in geography and geology, and for several years taught general introductory and historical geology courses in addition to geography. Although he was a physical geographer, he was strongly committed to geography as a social science at Portland State. In 1952, the chairman of the Science Department urged Dart to move to Science with his geography and geology courses. Dart declined, believing geography would have the greatest opportunity to attain autonomy and growth if it remained with the social sciences, where it could be a key participant in future interdisciplinary programs. He had in mind urban planning, natural resource management, and international studies. Dart was confident that these were inevitable developments at Portland State, although in the early 1950s such notions seemed implausible, given the Center’s modest resources. Eventually, these programs were implemented, and the geography department participated in all of them.

In 1952, Vanport Extension Center was moved from the Oregon Shipyards to the vacated old Lincoln High School in downtown Portland, and became officially Portland State Extension Center. It, in turn, became Portland State College in 1955.

From 1954 to 1958 the geography staff increased to six. Clarke Brooke (University of Nebraska) was hired in 1954, coming directly to Portland from Ethiopia following 2 years of thesis field-study there. Dale Courtney (University of Washington) arrived in 1956, and James Ashbaugh (UCLA) in 1957. The first four geographers at Portland State remained at the department until their retirements—each 30 years or more.

Willard Heiser (Northwestern University) and James Brooks (University of Washington) came to the campus in 1958. Heiser taught political and economic geography courses during his 5 years on the staff. Jim Brooks, the first geographer to be hired at Portland State with a conferred Ph.D. (predecessors arrived with “thesis in progress”), taught economic geography and conservation. He edited The Oregon Almanac and Book of Facts 1961, a joint endeavor by the geography staff and other social sciences at Portland State. In 1960, Brooks resigned his assistant professorship to accept the position of President, Central Washington College (University).

William A. Rockie joined the department as adjunct professor in 1960 and maintained his association with the department for almost 20 years, teaching courses on resource conservation. The department was gratified to have the renowned pioneer in soils science on the staff. He enjoyed teaching into his eighties and was happiest working in the field with his students. Rockie served as president of the APCG (1953) and received the Association’s Distinguished Service Award in 1962.

During most of Dart’s tenure as head, the department’s full-time staff did not exceed eight persons. There was a family ambiance, and the spirit of collegiality was strong. Except for anthropology, geography was the smallest of the social sciences at Portland State, and staff clanship was fostered by departmental competition for recognition and for due share in the allocation of resources.

In 1959, Portland State College was authorized to offer subject majors, and in the restructuring of college administration the following year, Geography, with John Dart as head, became one of the first three departments in the Division of Social Sciences. The geography program had two objectives: to enhance its students’ general education background, and to provide its majors with a background that
could lead to geography-related careers. Course offerings were diverse, covering the major sub-fields of the discipline, and requirements were broad. Specialization would be primarily in post-baccalaureate programs yet to come.

Geography had attained a minimum of the essentials for survival and growth: departmental status, a baccalaureate degree program, and a faculty sufficient in numbers and competence for some breadth in course offerings. And in places where it counted within the college, geography had acquired steadfast friends. The most important of these was the dean, George Hoffmann, a historian who presided over social sciences from 1947 to 1982.

**Unabated Growth, 1961–70**

Certificate programs at Portland State in the 1960s provided the opportunity to add many new courses to the geography curriculum. The special programs did not grant degrees, but awarded a certificate of proficiency to students completing specified course work in conjunction with a regular departmental major. The geography department participated in most of the certificate programs, including the earliest, urban studies, implemented in 1960. Its first director, Dart, served in that position for 6 years. Geography had a prominent position in the aggregate of departments that provided courses for three certificate programs in language and area studies: Middle East Studies, Latin American Studies, and Central European Studies.

James Haratani (Clark University) and Dale Stradling (University of Nebraska) were hired in 1961, the first two of ten appointments that were made in a 5-year period. Haratani departed for a staff position at Sacramento State in 1965. Stradling became the department's chief liaison with Portland State’s Education Division in matters pertaining to geography courses in teacher training and curricular development. In 1966, Stradling resigned to accept a position in geography at Eastern Washington University.

Ray Northam (Northwestern University) and Thomas Poulsen (University of Wisconsin) joined the staff in 1963. With the addition of Northam, the department offered advanced courses in urban and economic geography, and its role in the urban studies program was strengthened. Northam moved to Oregon State University in 1966. Poulsen had taken Russian Studies at Harvard as a minor for his Ph.D., and his special interests were political geography, the USSR, and Eastern Europe. For 12 years he directed the Central European Studies Center at Portland State, and for 2 years was resident director of Zagreb Institute, the Center’s overseas extension. His book, *Nations and States*, was published in 1994. Harold “Duke” Winters (Northwestern University), whose chief interest was geomorphology, joined the department in 1964. But after a year, Winters left for a position at Michigan State.

In Dart’s style of management, few staff meetings were called during the year. When departmental matters required staff consultation, he preferred to meet informally with one or two members at a time. A person whose judgment he especially valued was Dale Courtney. In 1956, at Dart’s urging, Courtney came to Portland State from a teaching position at Bowling Green University. His main research interests were the historical geography of the American West and land-use changes in Central and South America.

Courtney was appointed department head in 1965 after Dart resigned the chair to become Director of International Studies. With Courtney as chair, the department continued to function in accordance with accepted procedures and policy. He had friends in many geography departments throughout the country—contacts useful in recruiting faculty. Courtney directed the Latin American Studies Center from 1968 to 1979. He served as APCG president from 1966 to 1967 and received the APCG Distinguished Service Award in 1985.

**Summertime**

Summer sessions at Portland State served to increase awareness of the new department by the profession and by the public. Since the mid-1950s, well-known geographers have come to teach during the summer, and off-campus courses and field camps have been espe-
cially popular with out-of-state students. For the regular staff, summer sessions provided the opportunity to try out courses and to experiment. The director of summer sessions welcomed proposals for innovative courses, and some of the most memorable of these were first offered in a geography summer program.

One such course was David L. Smith’s seminar in aerial geography. Smith (University of Oregon) joined the department in 1965 to fill the position of physical geographer, which again was open with the departure of Winters. Smith was an experienced pilot holding commercial and instrument ratings, and had a keen interest in developing an airborne geography course. In 1969 and 1970, the department offered his seminar, Aerial Geography of the Pacific Northwest, during the summer, fall, and spring. Smith resigned in 1972 to accept an appointment as geography chair at Wisconsin, Stevens Point.

The most enduring and best known of the department’s summer session courses is Larry Price’s “Mountain Field Camp.” First offered in 1971, and thereafter almost every other year, it has become internationally recognized. Currently about three-quarters of the students come from other institutions in this country and abroad.

Many of the new offerings are inspired by popular issues. In the summer of 1977, Marie Deatherage launched a course of study on the transformation of landscape, “Woman’s Role in Changing the Face of the Earth.”

Faculty Appointments, 1965–70

Dale Jolly (University of Oregon) came to the department in 1965, and after Stradling’s departure, became the department’s liaison to the School of Education and the Portland Public Schools administration. Jolly worked prominently in the department’s outreach to the local community. In the early 1970s, he developed and taught innovative courses on world regional geography for social studies teachers in Portland’s inner-city schools.

In 1966, the department was allocated three new additions to the staff: Alexander Gassaway (Clark University), Willert Rhynsberger (University of Washington), and Fritz Kramer (University of California-Berkeley). Gassaway’s appointment bolstered the department’s offerings in economic geography. His class on world population and food supply was for many years one of the department’s most popular courses. In the late 1970s, his research interest turned from food geography in sub-Arctic Norway to medical manpower locations, and in later years, to the study of pedestrian suburban walking facilities.

Rhynsburger came from civil service employment as Geographer, U.S. Army, stationed in Honolulu. Urban land use and transportation were his special interests. His courses on the Pacific islands and eastern Asia were well subscribed by students until his retirement in 1982.

Kramer was the first director of Portland State’s Cartographic Center, and in addition to cartography he taught field methods, history of geography, and the historical geography of Europe. Later in his career, he developed courses jointly offered by Geography and the German Language Department, with texts and lectures in German. From 1966–68 he edited the APCG Newsletter, and during the 1970s and early 1980s was resident director for the state system’s overseas institutes for European studies in Zagreb and in Stuttgart.

James Ashbaugh was appointed as the department’s first elected head in the fall of 1968. Ashbaugh came to the campus from a teaching position at the University of Western Illinois. His main interests in teaching and research were urban geography and Columbia River ports. Later in his career, his interests extended to urban studies in Mexico, Europe, and southern Asia. After retiring in 1993, he edited and was a contributing author to the book The Pacific Northwest: Geographical Perspectives.

The number of geography majors increased from 15 in 1959 to 50 in 1969, and during Ashbaugh’s 3-year term as head, the number of full-time staff peaked at twelve. About forty undergraduate courses were offered each year, fourteen of them dealing with nearly all principal parts of the world and others with most of the systematic
sub-fields. A majority of the regional courses supported the area studies certificate programs.

Graduate study for the MA and MS degrees in geography was implemented in 1969. Students had the option for specialization in one of four fields: physical geography, urban geography, economic geography, and area studies. Most students in the graduate program were attracted to either the physical or the urban option. The graduate program grew slowly during the 1970s to about 15 to 20 students in residence each year. In 10 years, only 13 degrees were awarded. Most of the students completed the requisite course work, but less than one in four fulfilled the thesis requirement. Students with skills acquired from course work accepted career opportunities open to them without completion of the master's degree. Many of them found full-time jobs in the Portland area in urban research and in resource planning by public agencies.

The addition of Larry Price (University of Illinois) to the staff in 1969 strengthened the department's physical geography program with courses in advanced biogeography and geomorphology. The large number of graduate students he advised reflected the strong attraction of the physical subfields as a graduate option. Price has served on the boards and committees of many professional societies and was APCG President 1984–85. The best known of his publications is the book *Mountains and Man*. In 1971, he wrote the first of the department's *Occasional Papers*, a biogeography field guide to the Cascade Mountains. The second of the *Occasional Papers* was a monograph entitled *From Portland to the Pacific* by John Dart, who had resigned the directorship of International Programs in 1969 and returned full time to Geography.

Richard Lycan (University of Washington) came to the department in 1970 from the University of Victoria, where he had served for 7 years. The position at Portland State was for an urban geographer to teach quantitative methods and to work closely with Urban Studies to develop joint course offerings in the graduate curricula of that program and Geography. On his own initiative, Lycan also began to restructure cartography into an advanced professional program.

Lycan has been a research associate of the Center for Population Research and Census at Portland State for 22 years. Students at the Center, drawn from geography, urban studies, and other social sciences, are trained in computer processing systems, data gathering, population projections, and migration trends. The CPRC has been Lycan's principal outlet for research in applied demography.

**To the Margin of Survival and Back: 1971–84**

Courtney returned in 1971 to serve as department chair for a 3-year term made especially difficult by campus-wide budget cuts and declining enrollment. Undergraduate enrollment, which had grown exuberantly during the 1960s, collapsed at the end of the decade. Fall term enrollments in Geography plunged from about 1,200 in 1969 to dangerously low levels of about 650 to 750 in the mid-1970s. The most severely affected were the main introductory sequence and the regional courses.

One of the few encouraging events during this time of depression was the arrival of Martin Cadwallader (UCLA), who joined the staff in 1973. His courses significantly strengthened geography's programs in economic and urban geography, and his move to Wisconsin in 1974 was a loss the department could ill afford.

In 1974, Lycan was appointed department chair and served in that position for 9 years while he continued part time in Urban Studies and as research associate at the Population Center. His first term as chair began in the midst of a retrenchment that affected all of the state's higher education institutions. "Financial exigency," declared by Portland State's president in 1972, remained in effect. Two departments in the university had been eliminated, and in other programs tenured faculty positions had been terminated. Geography, so far, had escaped draconian measures, but any small department that appeared to be overstuffed could be in trouble. Lycan was concerned
that the department could not survive for long without some restructuring of its programs.

Academic Ideals and Reality

In 1978, Lycan steered the faculty into a comprehensive examination of the department. He was familiar with management techniques and used these skills to move the conservative-minded and somewhat skeptical staff toward a set of defined objectives. The study would identify departmental strengths and weaknesses, and establish a priority of goals that would meet the needs of the department at least through the 1980s. In fact, the goals when implemented would transform the department's particular character by tangible changes in curriculum and staff specialties.

The main philosophical issue to be resolved was to find a balance between the department's broad general program, with strong support for liberal education, and a more sharply focused program directed to training for productive employment. Most of the students were determinedly job oriented.

A critically important and related problem was also addressed: half of the faculty were due to retire over a 5-year period beginning in 1982, and some clear sense of direction was needed in order to avoid the loss of the department through attrition. The job descriptions for new appointments to replace the retiring senior staff members should conform to the needs of the department in attaining the objectives defined by the study.

All of the faculty and several student majors participated in the review over a period of 18 months. Eventually, even the most traditionalist staff members converted to embrace the gospel of curricular reformation. Lycan knew the players well, and knew how to move them. The study, "A Long-Range Plan for the Department of Geography at Portland State University," was adopted unanimously by vote of the staff in March 1980. The 20-page document basically laid out how a transition would be made from the traditional structure of the 1950s to one that embodied new developments in geography during the 1960s and '70s. The opening statement reaffirmed that the department supported undergraduate liberal arts education as its most important undertaking. The plan specified that the areas of emphasis ranked in descending priority would be physical geography and resource management, urban and economic geography, research skills (map production, computer graphics, remote sensing), and East Asian studies. Staff replacements for the five retiring senior faculty would be persons whose special interests were in one or more of these areas.

When the university provost in 1980 bid all departments to submit a long-range plan, Geography was out in front with a plan that was comprehensive, rational, and better thought-out than the others. There is no doubt that the department's early initiative in undertaking the plan made telling points in the rating system of the central administration. Geography weathered intact the program eliminations and staff reductions that punctuated the 1980s at Portland State.

The adoption of the plan marked a watershed in the history of Geography at Portland State. The change in the character of the department was incremental, but reform in curriculum and staff specialties was locked in. A narrowing of focus and a shift in emphasis considerably enhanced the role of research skills and job-oriented sub fields.

New Appointees Join a Skew-ranked Faculty

During Lycan's 9 years as head, four new staff appointments were allocated to Geography. All were initially non-tenure track positions.

When Dan Johnson (Arizona State University) accepted appointment to the department in 1977 with the rank of instructor, nine of the other ten staff members held full professorships—a bizarre rank-structure that would be rectified by imminent retirements. Johnson's special interests in climatology and hydrology provided additional
strength to physical geography and resource management. He and Dart were co-authors of *Oregon: Wet, High, Dry*, published in 1979. Johnson and Lycan were key participants in the team research project that in 1985 produced the *Oregon Lakes Atlas*.

Under Johnson’s direction, the student internship program developed into one of the department’s most successful initiatives. The program, for student majors, arranges training in public agencies and businesses in a wide range of fields that include planning, environmental management, cartography, international trade, tourism, and teaching. The department has arranged internships for about 250 student majors since 1977. Johnson was appointed associate dean of Arts and Sciences in 1987. Five years later, he resigned the position and returned to Geography.

In 1979, two other appointees, Ron Cihon (University of Western Illinois) and R.W. McKay (Michigan State University), filled in as departmental cartographers for Kramer, who was on extended leave in Europe.

Joseph Poracsky (University of Kansas) came to the campus in 1982, and provided the support needed to expand the program in cartography and remote sensing and to oversee the operations of the Cartographic Center. The department contracts through the Center to produce maps for academic departments, faculty members, state and local government agencies, and private groups. By the mid-1980s, mainly through the initiative of Poracsky and Lycan, the curriculum in cartography was essentially complete. Moreover, in the face of continuing budget restraint, funds were found to maintain up-to-date equipment for the Cartography Center and the geographical information systems (GIS) lab. Poracsky's recent research interests in urban natural resources are supported by grants from federal, state, and local government agencies. In this area, he organizes symposia and works with public agencies, including the Portland Urban Forestry Commission and the Metropolitan Greenspace program.

At the end of his third term, Lycan decided not to run again for chair. A majority of the goals cited in the department’s plan had been realized, and it appeared that the others could be achieved before long.

**Achieving More With Less, 1984–93**

Tom Poulsen was elected head in the fall of 1984. He served as chair for 9 years, a period in which the department continued to maintain and enhance its role within the university, the community, and the profession. Dean Hoffman had retired in 1982, and Poulsen’s relationship with the new dean continued to be positive and cordial. Throughout his career, Poulsen strongly supported the maintenance of regional geography courses in the curricula of international studies and in geography’s undergraduate major program (a minimum of four regional courses). A generational change of staff in recent years has raised the question of the relevance of regional geography as a requirement for majors.

Poulsen brought to the campus visiting faculty from Britain, Slovenia, Croatia, and Poland, and secured assistantship funds for graduate students from abroad. The students did exceptionally well, and served to deepen international understanding and competitiveness among the other graduate students.

During his tenure as head, Poulsen sought support from the State Board of Higher Education to implement a program in tourism geography. Courses, taught by visiting specialists from abroad and part time by local professionals, have drawn well in enrollment, but the initiative for the program has not been sustained, and tourism has languished in recent years.

**Host to the AAG**

In 1987, with Poulsen chairing the host department and Lycan in charge of local arrangements, the Association of American Geographers held its national meeting in Portland. Staff and their spouses,
students, and retirees did yeoman service in discharging necessary and needful tasks, and the outcome reflected well on the department. Poulsen mobilized most of the staff to contribute papers on the Portland region which, under the editorial leadership of Larry Price, were published with the title *Portland's Changing Landscape*, and distributed to the 2,500 attending AAG members. The book became a model for the endeavors of subsequent host departments of AAG national meetings.

A major contribution to the planning and local arrangements of the 1987 national meeting was made by Carolyn Perry, the department’s office coordinator. Her efforts were recognized by AAG national headquarters, and by invitation of the Association she has performed a coordinating role at each subsequent national meeting. In the course of some 30 years with the department, she advanced from feudal service as a student part-time typist to the position of the department’s doyen. Her knowledge of the workings of the university, the department, and its students has assured continuity through the regimes of six geography chairs.

**New Staff for Old: Four In for Five Out**

As replacements for five retired senior staff during Poulsen’s headship, the department was allocated four new appointments: Gil Latz (University of Chicago) in 1984, Martha Works (Louisiana State University) in 1985, and Teresa Bulman (University of California-Davis) and Tom Harvey (University of Minnesota) in 1990. On a temporary appointment, Keith Mountain (Ohio State University) replaced Price, who was on leave 1988–90.

Gil Latz provides support for the department’s offerings in Asian studies, an area of emphasis that was maintained after Rhynsburger’s retirement. Latz developed new courses on Japan and East Asia that are jointly offered by Geography and the School of Business. From 1987 to 1993, while continuing to teach part time in the department, he served as executive director of the International Trade Institute in Portland. He recently returned to the department full time and is co-director of the Oregon Geographic Alliance. The department became host to the OGA in 1990 with the purpose of working directly with public school teachers throughout the state to develop expertise in geography. The National Geographic Society encourages development of the alliances within the fifty states and provides grant funds to match state contributions.

Martha Works, like Latz, is one of the increasingly rare young geographers who has regional interests, overseas field experience, and mastery of a foreign language. From part-time instructor she progressed to a full-time position, and is the first tenured woman on the staff. Works is a board member of the Conference of Latin American Geographers and a frequent contributor to professional journals. She serves the Portland community as a committee member of local organizations concerned with issues of landscape preservation and change in historic neighborhoods.

The department realized a goal of its long-range plan to acquire a full-time, tenure-track specialist in resource management with the appointment of Teresa Bulman, whose special interests are environmental law and policy. She earned the J.D. degree and was a practicing attorney before she opted for an academic career in geography. Bulman devotes much time to the promotion of geographic education in the public schools. Annually at Portland State she heads the Summer Institute of the Oregon Geographic Alliance, and, in 1994, directed the National Wilderness Institute in Oregon.

The appointment of Tom Harvey effected another objective of the long-range plan, a staff position for an urban geographer with special interest in locational analysis. Harvey, formerly a city planner for St. Paul, Minnesota, recently completed work with a Portland Planning Bureau Committee on recommended landmark status for historic properties in the city. His research-in-progress entails work with an urban design firm to develop plans for temporary uses of vacant land in Portland neighborhoods.
Squeezed by the hiring constraints of fiscal retrenchment, the department has managed to meet its responsibilities to interdisciplinary programs and its own major programs by split appointments and by the addition of "associated faculty," i.e., part-time and adjunct instructors. Fortunately, it has been able to fill essential positions with highly competent people. Currently, Ric Vrana (University of Washington) teaches cartography and GIS, and Masoud Kheirabadi (University of Oregon), geography of the Middle East and other world regional courses.

Endowments by two former staff members provide scholarships for geography majors. The annual Rockie Scholarship Award is a minimum of $500 to each of four students who have junior, senior, or graduate standing. The Dale and Coral Courtney Scholarship, open to students admitted to the graduate program, awards yearly $2,000 to each of at least two recipients. Funds from faculty release-time, internships, and the OGA provide assistantships to about a third of the graduate majors.

Geography's relations with other departments at Portland State have been harmonious. In the case of interdisciplinary curricular interests, turf quarrels have been avoided by joint course offerings and by shared staff. Portland State has the only department of geography in the Portland metropolitan region, and staff members frequently teach at other colleges in the area.

The State of the Department in 1994

In 1992, Poulsen chose not to run for another term as head, and Dan Johnson was elected to succeed him as chairperson. He took charge of a department that had attained maturity. The staff works together, sets attainable goals, and accepts responsibility for its decisions. The elected chairs and the office coordinator maintain an effective system of shared faculty and student responsibilities, operating by consensus. The staff has an impressive record of research, publications, and applied activities. Recent grants and contracts total approximately $1 million.

The 1980 long-range plan was updated by the department's Strategic Planning Phase II (May 1992). It seeks to expand activities in two of the department's earliest concerns, urban geography and natural resource management, and emphasizes the need to meet increasing demands for instruction and research in GIS. Two anticipated goals are the development of an urban field research program and the participation of Geography in the new PSU interdisciplinary Ph.D. program in Environmental Science and Resources. In 1994, the addition of a new staff member, Barbara Brower (University of California-Berkeley), whose special interests are resource policy, cultural ecology, and highland Asia, affirmed the department's commitment to partake in the Ph.D. program.

Term enrollment has recovered to a satisfactory level. The department has 92 undergraduate majors, and about fifty graduate yearly. In the graduate program, enrollment has grown from 26 (1991) to 46 in residence (1994). With a greatly increased inflow of students admitted to the graduate program, it is presumed that the average number of degrees conferred annually will rise sharply from the three or four that has been the average in past years. About half the themes of MA theses and MS research papers deal with resource management and physical geography. Most of the others focus on urban planning, demography, and tourism.

In identifying its mission, the university gives high priority to the expansion of connections between Portland State and the community. The geography department responds by enhancing its outreach, collaborative work, and service to agencies, industry, schools, and neighborhoods in the Portland metropolitan area.

Despite the deepening fiscal crisis affecting state-supported higher education, morale in the department is good. Geography has proven its ability to prevail in an atmosphere of uncertainty. The staff accepts the rules of the game today—retract, restructure, and adapt—but it expects to be recognized by the administration for exceptionally productive performance. So far, it has not been disappointed.
Sources

Departmental memoranda, catalogues, administrative documents, reports, and records in the files of the departmental coordinator; archival materials of the Millar Library; interviews and correspondence with staff including chairpersons, past and present; and recollections of the author. Literature consulted included Steve Epler's History of Vanport Extension Center, Portland State College, 1954; Dale Courtney's "Department of Geography," Portland State University: The First 25 Years, pp. 68–69, Portland State University, 1980; and John D. Rockie's William A. Rockie: Seventy Years a Geographer of the West, Occasional Paper No. 5, Department of Geography, Portland State University, 1988.

Portland State University: Geography Full-time Staff Since 1950

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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Education</th>
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