Western Association of Map Libraries

“...to encourage high standards in every phase of organization and administration of map libraries...”
The Western Association of Map Libraries is an independent association of persons. The Membership has defined its Principal Region for meeting locations as: the Provinces of Alberta and British Columbia, and the States of Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

Membership in WAML is open to any individual interested in furthering the purpose of the Association, which is “to encourage high standards in every phase of the organization and administration of map libraries.” Membership includes receipt of all issues of the Information Bulletin and Electronic News & Notes (if an email address is provided), mail announcements of WAML meetings, voting privileges and receipt of WAML ballots.

Dues are US$30 per year and all memberships begin July 1. You may join any time of the year by sending your name, address, phone, fax, email address and US$30 to the WAML Treasurer at the address below. Make checks payable to “WAML” or the “Western Association of Map Libraries.” Lifetime membership is open to any individual for a one-time payment of US$500. In addition to all membership privileges listed above, Lifetime Members also receive a copy of each volume published in the WAML Occasional Paper series. For more information about WAML, its purpose, meetings and membership, see the WAML Web site at http://www.waml.org or contact an officer listed below.

WAML and its Information Bulletin operate on a membership/volume-year basis. Subscriptions begin July 1 and end on June 30 the following year. Mid-year joiners/subscribers will receive back issues for that year. Back issues of the Information Bulletin are available for US$10/volume, or portion thereof, from the Subscription Manager.

Subscriptions to the Information Bulletin are US$35 per volume year. The Information Bulletin is issued three times each year: Issue #1 in November, Issue #2 in March, and Issue #3 in July. In addition to the subscription cost, US$3 is charged for postage to Canada and US$10 is charged for mailing to countries outside of the US and Canada.

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**Instructions for Authors**

The Western Association of Map Libraries *Information Bulletin* publishes feature articles, photoessays, association business and selected news and notes related to all forms of cartographic information, including maps, spatial data, GIS, and all aspects of map librarianship. Articles are invited that will address the interests of the publications’ audience. Individuals are encouraged to submit unsolicited articles for consideration.

**Length:** Articles should be submitted to the *Information Bulletin* editor via email or on disk in either Microsoft Word or ASCII text format. Submissions should be accompanied by a printed copy which is no more than 20 double-spaced printed pages. Do not include any special formatting, such as page breaks and indentations in the article. Paragraphs should be separated by two line breaks. When submitting articles on disk, please note the author(s) name(s), the word processing program, a brief title of your article and the file name(s) on the disk. Cartographic information is, for the most part, a visual medium, so illustrations should be included whenever possible. Note the approximate location of illustrations by inserting a separate sentence in the text of the article:

> Insert Figure 1 Here

The Production Editor will place the image based on the text flow and page layout of the article.

**Illustrations:** Illustrations and graphic material should be submitted in scanner-ready or computer-readable form (gif, jpg or tiff). If it is absolutely impossible to submit scanned images, photographic prints and photocopies may be submitted. *All* photocopies, even copies of black and white illustrations, should be copied on a color copy machine, as they have a higher resolution than standard black and white copiers. Tables should be word processed and saved as a separate file on the disk.

**References:** References should be included in the text in Author Date format (Jones, 1998). References Cited should be listed at the end of the article in a separate section titled **REFERENCES CITED**. Citations should be listed alphabetically and written in Author Date style. References to web sites should be written:

Author’s Last Name, First Name, Month, Day & Year Updated. Title of the web site. <URL> (Date site accessed).

**Author Information:** The author should include a brief title before the text of the article. Information about the author(s) should also be included: author’s name, position, address and e-mail address, if available.

**Editing:** The editors reserve the right to make minor copy-editing changes.

**Acceptance of manuscripts:** The WAML *Information Bulletin* editors reserve the right to accept or reject articles.

**Book, Atlas & Media Reviews**

Atlas and book reviews and reviews of digital cartographic products, software and data are welcome. Contact the Atlas & Book Review Editor, Kathy Rankin or the *IB* Editor. For more information on atlas and book reviews, see the instructions for reviewers in the Book Review section of the *Information Bulletin*.
Contribution Guidelines for Electronic News and Notes

Electronic News and Notes contains information on: Benchmarks (major events related to people or Map Libraries, specifically map library events in or about the principal region), Canadian News, Cataloging News, Conferences and Classes, Digital Spatial Data, Employment, General News, Internet Resources, New Publications and cartographic materials, Periodical Articles and news from US Federal, State and Local Government agencies related to map librarianship and the principal region. Submit items to the News and Notes Editor or the appropriate State or Province editor at any time for inclusion in WAML Electronic News and Notes (E-N & N).

E-N & N is a monthly publication that is compiled and posted on the WAML web site at http://www.waml.org. The E-N & N Editor appreciates receiving contributions via e-mail, but will accept regular mail as well. Please flag time-sensitive items in the subject line. Back issues of E-N & N can be viewed on the WAML Web site. Selected E-N & N items also appear in the Information Bulletin. Potential sources for news items include: communication with colleagues, listservs (please acknowledge original author and list), Web sites (use search engines to search for maps, atlases, cartography, geospatial data, GIS and your state, county or city), automated notification services, journals and newspapers, vendor publisher and agency catalogs, newsletters and conference announcements.

E-N & N includes the regular feature “New Mapping of Western North America.” Submit citations for new print and digital maps and atlases of the Western United States and Canadian Provinces to Ken Rockwell, New Mapping Editor. Include ordering information if possible.

Information Bulletin and Electronic News & Notes

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**Editor vacancies:**
Alberta, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, Wyoming
Announcements:

Western Association of Map Libraries, Fall 2005 Meeting

Where: University of Alaska Fairbanks
When: Sept. 7-10 2005
Host: John Kawula

URL: http://library.ucsc.edu/maps/WAML/index.html

University of Hawaii Flood Fund

On behalf of Diane Perushek, University Librarian, Gwen Sinclair, Head of Government Documents and Maps, and the rest of the documents and maps staff, we want to thank the members of WAML, individually and as an organization, for the very generous donations to the University of Hawaii Flood Fund earmarked for the Map Collection. As we work to rebuild the collection, your direct support is very much appreciated.

Aloha,

Mabel Suzuki,
Ross Togashi
WAML Spring 2005 Meeting
University of Colorado at Boulder

Program, Attendees, Minutes and Photos

**PROGRAM:**

**Wednesday, March 23, 2005**

6:30 am -- Early Bird Dinner at a restaurant in downtown Boulder

**Thursday, March 24, 2005**

9:00 am - noon -- Executive Board meeting. Map Exchange
10:00 am -1:00 pm -- Registration. Lunch on your own
1:00-1:15 pm -- Welcome, announcements & introductions
1:15-2:15 pm -- "Thermal Infrared Use in Mapping Wildfires." Robert Malcolm, Cartographer, Rocky Mountain Region of the US Forest Service
2:15-3:15 pm -- "A Digital Archive of USGS Topographic Maps." John Novak, Novacell Technologies
3:15-3:45 pm -- Break
3:45-4:45 pm -- "Applying Map Data to New Media: the Interactive Geology Project and Geoanimation." John Roesink, System Administrator, Interactive Geology Project.
4:45-5:05 pm -- "Hawaii Flood Photographs," Mabel Suzuki, Government Documents/Maps Librarian, University of Hawaii at Manoa
5:15-6:30 pm -- Tour of the Map Library, Reception, & Map Exchange

Dinner on your own

**Friday, March 25, 2005**

8:30-8:55 am -- Coffee, tea, and light snacks. Map Exchange
8:55-9:00 am -- Welcome
9:00-10:15 am -- Breakout discussion groups
10:15-10:45 am -- Break
10:45-11:30 am -- Sounding board
11:30 am -1:00 pm -- Lunch on your own. Map Exchange
1:00-2:00 pm -- "Geospatial Databases, Standards, and Internet Mapping at NOAA's National Geophysical Data Center ." Ted Habermann, NOAA National Geophysical Data Center
2:00-3:00 pm -- "Geologic Mapping and Re-Mapping: Hasn't Everything Been Mapped?." Don Sweetkind, U.S Geological Survey, Central Mineral Resources Team, Denver Federal Center
3:00-4:00 pm -- "Visual Modeling with GIS." Barbara P. Buttenfield, Professor and Associate Chair, Director of Graduate Studies, Department of Geography, University of Colorado at Boulder
4:00-4:15 pm -- Break
4:15-5:00 pm -- WAML Business Meeting
6:15 pm -- Tour of the historic Chautauqua Association grounds
6:45 pm -- Banquet at Chautauqua Dining Hall

**Saturday, March 26, 2005**

10:30 am -1:00 pm -- Field trip to National Center for Atmospheric Research

**ATTENDEES:**

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**GARY FITZPATRICK** Univ. of Hawaii
**BARBARA GASMAN** Novacell Technologies
**RUSSELL GUY** Omni Resources, Inc.
**SUSANNE HAFFNER** California State
MINUTES:

Executive Board Minutes
March 24, 2005
Univ. of Colorado, Boulder, CO
Jenny Crail Johnson Earth Sciences Library

Present: Julie Sweetkind-Singer, President; Mabel Suzuki, President-Elect; Sue Haffner Past-President; Cynthia Jahns, Treasurer; Julie Hoff, Business Manager; Ken Rockwell, Secretary; Jim O’Donnell, Subscription Manager; Katie Lage, meeting host; Matthew Parsons, IB Editor; Kathy Rankin, Book Review Editor; Yvonne Wilson, Membership/Hospitality Chair; Dorothy McGarry.

Meeting convened: 9:00 a.m.

OFFICER REPORTS

Treasurer’s report: Cynthia distributed a summary of our current accounts, which show our financial situations remains very healthy.

Highlights:
- There were $820.00 in cash donations for the University of Hawaii Disaster Relief Fund, with more expected. WAML will add $500 to this.
- The Seattle meeting made money: spent $4,621 but took in $6,140. The Boulder meeting is expected to make a profit as well.
- In her role as membership officer, Cynthia noted 162 members, the same as last Fall; five members withdrew and five new members joined.

Secretary’s report: Ken e-mailed the minutes of the Fall Executive board meeting and business meeting to the President and to the IB Editor.

Business Manager’s report: Julie reported slow but steady sales, with 10 to 12 responses to the Conference discount offers. The IB and web pages have been corrected to not include microfiche products that we no longer sell. Haworth Press rates for advertising in their new Journal of Map & Geography Libraries are $315.00 per ad, but a representative there is open to swapping ads for free with us. The board agreed to discuss this offer further and review the implications for the ability to send the IB via “Media Mail.”

Subscription Manager’s report: Jim noted that renewals are somewhat slow coming in. 13 didn’t renew for vol. 35, but we are still doing well, with $7,455 in the account. $5,000 is being passed to the Treasurer for the general fund.

Information Bulletin Editor: Matthew reports that the latest issue went out on Tuesday, a bit late due to a printing error and a need to reprint.

Past-President’s report: Sue noted that the new officers to be elected before July 1 are Vice-President/President-Elect and Secretary.

Membership/Hospitality: Yvonne reported that Suzanne Taylor of Colorado State University at Fort Collins has joined the Committee; the third member is Carol Doyle (whom Sue Haffner reported may
Meetings (WAML, CUAC) and WAML Membership 2004-2005

Web manager’s report (Linda Zellmer by e-mail): Linda reported on various updates, including meeting information, links to other organizations, Tool Box additions, and elimination of microcartography from the Publications page. She also has past meeting minutes ready to attach to the Web page. A new edition of News & Notes is about to go up. She relies on her own contributions as State Editors are not sending much material. She requests that State Editors again start sending her relevant information.

Julie Sweetkind-Singer added that she and Linda compiled and added to the web site a list of all past WAML meetings, and are also working to add a list of all past speakers at Meetings.

FUTURE MEETINGS

Fall 2005: John Kawula (University of Alaska at Fairbanks) reports via fax on the progress in the schedule for the Fall 2005 meeting. He has plenty of options for speakers and may have to trim the list.

Tentative schedule:
- Wednesday, Sept. 7: Attendees should plan to fly in on this date; Executive Board will probably meet that evening.
- Thursday, Sept. 8: Starting early, a morning of presentations, possible local field trips in afternoon. Evening banquet: he was checking into a Gold Rush themed restaurant, but finds few options for full vegetarians (they serve fish). Is this a problem?
- Friday, Sept. 9: Board the train to Denali at 6 a.m! Food available on train. It arrives at noon. Meeting in the afternoon at the new science center.
- Saturday, Sept. 10: All-day bus tours. We cannot reserve a group block of seats, so he will provide details on how to reserve individually.
- Sunday, Sept. 11: On your own until 3:45 pm, when the last train OF THE SEASON departs for Fairbanks (don’t miss it!).
- Monday, Sept. 12: Attendees can fly out then or stay for further touring. John has details on touring options for anyone who requests them.

(Board discussion: we may want to encourage more speakers on Thursday afternoon instead of field trips. We will also straw-poll probable attendees as to vegetarian needs at the banquet.)

Spring 2006: Mabel has been in communication with Tim Ross (University of British Columbia at Vancouver), who has reserved inexpensive on-campus housing for attendees. He also expressed concern about hosting just before Janet Collins in Bellingham, but as she plans to arrange Fall 2006 Meeting in Northern Arizona, it isn’t a problem.

Fall 2006: Janet Collins is currently checking out accommodations in Grand Canyon National Park; if that doesn’t work out, she will arrange something in Flagstaff. She has two alternative times in mind: Sept. 14-15 and Sept. 21-22 (both Thursday-Friday). She would like to know which is preferred by probable attendees. We will do a straw poll.

2007: Julie Sweetkind-Singer noted that the by-laws call for holding a meeting in California every other meeting, rotating between Northern and Southern California—a rule we have often failed to follow. Numerous options were discussed, including UCLA and UCSD. Julie suggested a joint meeting between the California Map Society and WAML, to be held at the Huntington Library in San Marino, Calif. Julie Sweetkind-Singer is willing to participate in the hosting committee.

OLD BUSINESS

Membership Manager: The Board discussed a proposal to split the Membership duties off from the Treasurer as a new, appointed position. Cynthia provided a list dividing up the responsibilities of Treasurer and Membership Manager. The latter includes maintaining membership list, so Manager will need to coordinate with other officers. Renewal checks could go to the Manager and be relayed to the Treasurer. Jim O’Donnell suggested the alternative that the Manager could have some deposit slips and send copies to the Treasurer. This was approved.

Motion to establish the new, appointed position was made by Ken Rockwell, and seconded. APPROVED, unanimously. The appointment will be for two years. The board will now begin recruiting for the new position.

Web site management: Linda is happy to continue as webmaster and to edit it if the instructions are clear, but she is less interested in some of the decision making. Cynthia Jahns suggested some changes, including not having to
it can be put up on one’s network, easing access to contents.

Julie Sweetkind-Singer: The CD approach still seems the best option. We should address copyright issues for purchasers’ use on their websites.

David asked Matthew if he is still interested in helping with the indexing of the IBs; Matthew said yes. David says that both CDs can probably be produced within a year.

On the question of whether the Moffat index needs updating, Riley should have an idea on the need and how much it will involve.

On selection of Publishing Committee Chair, the committee is free to select the chair.

NEW BUSINESS

Nominating Committee: Sue as chair asked for ideas for its membership. Proposal that Board do it, but there was a question as to whether the By-laws allow this.

The Secretary is to mail out the ballots; Sue will send mailing labels to Ken. Secretary is to receive and count ballots, but if Ken runs for Secretary again, Sue will do this.

Update of Committee rosters: Julie Sweetkind-Singer is in the process of doing this and will get updates to Linda Zellmer for posting on the web site. She will also update list of liaisons to other organizations. Tim Ross will continue as liaison for ACMLA. Linda Zellmer has stepped down as SLA rep; Dorothy McGarry said she will do it.

Larry Cruse has proposed that the Microforms subcommittee to the Publications Committee be dissolved. Agree.

Review of duties and writing job descriptions for Officers: Bob Sathrum and Dorothy McGarry had been working on an update, not done since the late 80s. Julie Sweetkind-Singer has a copy of the old descriptions, which she has sent to the mailing list of Board members—but some current members did not receive, so that list needs updating. She will re-send to those who need it. Each should review description and propose any changes needed.

Cartographic Users Advisory Council (CUAC): Julie Sweetkind-Singer notes ongoing difficulty in recruiting representatives. Janet Collins declined to take Chris Thiry’s place. Gary Fitzpatrick has agreed to take that slot, but David Deckelbaum’s term is up in May and wishes to rotate off (though willing to do one more year if necessary).

Brainstorming re why it’s difficult to fill these positions: Some don’t know the cost is partly subsidized; members have multiple responsibilities, and maps aren’t always central; it’s best to have someone with both maps and government documents experience for this position; it might help if WAML covered the entire air fare; three years is a long commitment, how about making the term for 2 years? Cynthia expressed interest in doing it starting in 2006, and thinks having airfare covered would be a good bargaining chip: WAML covers airfare, institution covers part of the lodging. Julie Sweetkind-Singer will look up what past notes say about the length of term for CUAC reps and will talk with others.
Motion by Cynthia Jahns, seconded by Mabel Suzuki: that WAML cover the airfare for its CUAC representatives, up to a cap to be set by the Board according to airfare conditions at the time. Passed unanimously. The cap for this year will be: $400.00. The cap will be reviewed by the board on a yearly basis at the Fall meeting.

Registration fees for Conference organizers and their assistants: There is a proposal that the Board waive conference registration fees, as we have done before for student helpers. The Meetings are making money, so we can easily afford this. Cynthia proposed an upper limit on the number, suggesting four: one for the host and three for assistants. APPROVED; this shall be written into the Conference Manual. This will begin with the current meeting in Boulder, Colorado.

Structure of upcoming WAML meetings: There is a proposal that time be set aside at each meeting for committee work and training sessions. Julie Sweetkind-Singer said that some non-attendees have expressed that they have trouble justifying coming when a meeting only has lectures and no professional work. And where can they get training if not at a Meeting such as ours? Providing such opportunities will help keep WAML relevant to the profession.

Jim O’Donnell: It would be nice if the Executive Board members had the opportunity to attend such sessions rather than having them scheduled at the same time as Board meeting, as has sometimes been done. We should put it to the Meeting hosts that we want this, but leave scheduling up to them.

Ken Rockwell: We should compile a list of resource people who could hold workshops and training sessions.

Julie Sweetkind-Singer: A committee should be responsible for arranging the content of such sessions, the host should only have to worry about scheduling.

Ken Rockwell: Can the profits from past meetings be tapped to pay for the occasional expert trainer?

Cynthia: We should have a time for committees to meet, and arrange discussion groups for those not on committees.

Julie Sweetkind-Singer is willing to head an ad hoc committee to spearhead this. We will raise this at business meeting.

Motion: Cynthia Jahns moved to form a Continuing Education Committee to set up such sessions at Meetings; seconded by Julie Hoff. PASSED unanimously. Julie Sweetkind-Singer will chair and seek volunteers.

Jim suggests scheduling Executive Board meeting Thursday morning, committee and training sessions on Thursday afternoon, and a day of programs on Friday. We will try to implement with the Spring 2006 Meeting; Mabel will discuss this with host Tim Ross.

University of Hawaii Disaster Relief Fund: We will make a presentation of the proceeds to Mabel Suzuki during Business Meeting tomorrow.

Julie Sweetkind-Singer asked Mabel if she can compile and post a wish-list of topo maps. Mabel said that several libraries are sending things covering multiple states and has to wait to see what is actually sent. But they can especially use USGS 1:100k and 1:250k topos and Canadian topos. Julie Sweetkind-Singer noted that Alaska’s 1:250k topos have been updated but not sent via the depository program; she encouraged purchasing now, as they may be discontinued.

Correspondence proposing a publication exchange: Sue Haffner received a letter from Germany’s state library in Berlin, including a copy of Germany’s premier publication on cartography, Kartographische Nachrichten. They propose exchanging copies of this German-language journal (published 6 times per year) for copies of our Information Bulletin. We currently do four such exchanges, but Cynthia said she doesn’t know where our received copies actually go; we should ask at Sounding Board and ask senders what address they are mailing to.

The Board was uncertain as to the usefulness of doing this exchange. Who would receive the German journal? UC-Santa Barbara might be able to use it if they don’t already receive it. Jim suggested that this is of no benefit to WAML, which has no library. Ken suggested sending them a copy of the IB so that they can evaluate how useful it would be to them. Jim said he would send a copy to Ken with suggestions on what to say, and Ken as Secretary should write them a letter and run a draft by the Executive Board. Issue effectively tabled.

Meeting adjourned 11:48 a.m.

Respectfully submitted,
Ken Rockwell, Secretary
Business Meeting
March 25, 2005
Univ. of Colorado, Boulder, CO
Jenny Crail Johnson Earth Sciences Library

WAML President Julie Sweetkind-Singer opened the meeting at approximately 3:30 p.m.

REPORTS

Secretary Ken Rockwell gave a summary of the Executive Board meeting minutes.

Cynthia Jahns gave the Treasurer’s report, both financial details and membership. (For further details see Executive Board minutes.)

Julie Hoff gave the Business manager’s report. (See Executive Board meeting minutes.)

Future meetings:

- Julie Sweetkind-Singer relayed details from John Kawula on the plans and schedule for the Fall 2005 meeting in Alaska, as detailed in the Executive Board minutes.
- Straw poll re banquet: How many present are planning to go to Fairbanks? (20) Of those going, how many are strict vegetarians who don’t eat fish? (0) Results will be relayed to John.
- Cynthia Jahns reported that her assistant has volunteered to help John set up the Meeting web site.
- Yvonne Wilson asked whether the Membership/Hospitality Committee can do anything to help John; they are asked to coordinate with incoming President Mabel Suzuki.
- Mabel reported that Tim Ross has reserved campus housing for the Spring 2006 meeting at University of British Columbia in Vancouver, but hasn’t given the dates yet. These will be announced through the WAML mailing list.

[Follow-up note: The conference dates will be Thurs., May 10, and Fri., May 13—M.S.]

- Janet Collins has requested feedback on which of two options is best for attendees of the Northern Arizona meeting she will host in Fall 2006. Straw poll: Preference for Thur-Fri, Sept. 14-15: (11) Preference for Thur-Fri, Sept. 21-22: (3) Open to either at this point: (10) Results will be relayed to Janet.
- Julie Sweetkind-Singer noted the posting of list of past meetings on the web site and the by-laws’ stipulation on frequent meeting in California. The Executive Board has a plan for a meeting at the Huntington Library in San Marino. Jim O’Donnell will help coordinate a host committee to make arrangements. Julie Sweetkind-Singer will be asking the California Map Society if it would like to co-host this meeting.

Business Manager’s report: given by Julie Hoff. (See Executive Board meeting minutes.)

Subscription Manager’s report: Jim O’Donnell. (See Executive Board meeting minutes.)

Information Bulletin Editor’s report: Matthew Parsons said the latest issue should now be in the mail, and also made a request for photos and abstracts from this Meeting for a future issue.

Webmaster’s report: Julie Sweetkind-Singer quoted Linda Zellmer’s e-mail. (See Executive Board meeting minutes.) Re lack of information being sent from State Editors, the membership is asked to check into who is the Editor for your state, and whether current Editor wishes to continue as such.

Archivist’s report: Julie Sweetkind-Singer hasn’t received anything for a long time. It may be because so much of our work is online now. We should consider sending her copies of our WAML correspondence.

Liaison reports: Julie Sweetkind-Singer e-mailed each representative to give a report if not planning to attend the Boulder Meeting, and asked each whether they wish to continue in that role.

- AACCCM: Mary Larsgaard reports by e-mail that the first update of the Cartographic Materials manual has been completed by Elizabeth Mangan and sent for review. When there is further information, Mary will post it to the WAML web site. The revisions will come as looseleaf inserts.
- ALA-MAGERT: Kath Rankin noted that GODORT’s resolution on maintaining public access to products relating to aeronautical information, including the aeronautical charts such as TPCs and JOGs,
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was sent to MAGERT for its joint sponsorship; this was unanimously approved. MAGERT also approved a letter of support for paper map products to be added to the “Essential Publications” list as a preventative against future cancellation of the print version. Kathy also outlined the MAGERT program on Geospatial data and map acquisition, to be held at ALA Conference in June 2005.

• CUAC: David Deckelbaum encouraged attendance at the upcoming conference in Washington, DC, May 12-13, 2005, entitled, “Map Libraries in Transition,” which is a follow-up on a Fall 1993 conference. He also encouraged a volunteer to fill his slot, which expires in May. Cynthia Jahns added a request for attendees to send reports on sections of the conference that they attend, for inclusion in a map column she edits for GODORT’s journal, Documents to the People.

• GSIS: The last meeting was in Denver, and the next one is scheduled for October 2005, in conjunction with the Geological Society of America annual meeting. The GSIS web site now includes a newly-revised version of Standards for geological guidebooks and field trips.

• IFLA Geography and Map Section: Dorothy McGarry relayed information sent by the Section’s head regarding a free workshop on the handling of paper maps, scheduled for May 11, just prior to the CUAC conference. Next IFLA conferences are in Oslo in 2005 and Durban, South Africa, in 2006.

• SLA Geography and Map section of the Social Sciences Division: Dorothy reports that they have planned three programs for the upcoming conference in Toronto. The section has no officers or publications at this time.

OLD BUSINESS

Membership Manager: The Executive Board has voted to establish a new, appointed position of Membership Manager. The duties will be outlined in a posting to the WAML mailing list. A volunteer is sought for this position.

NEW BUSINESS

Julie Sweetkind-Singer reported on the following topics:

Officer elections: We need candidates for Secretary and for Vice President/President Elect, and hope to have ballots sent out by May. Please contact Sue Haffner, chair of the Nominating Committee if interested.

Committees: We are updating the committee rosters and will be recruiting new members, including to Membership. The Microforms subcommittee of the Publications Committee has been dissolved. The Publications Committee itself is healthy, and hopes to have two new products out within a year: CD versions of Riley Moffat’s topo index and the IBs, vol. 1-20. It is hoped that this will inspire the production of new publications.

State editors for News & Notes and IB: Phil Hoehn seeks a replacement for covering California.

Meeting structure: The Executive Board has discussed providing more opportunity for meaningful interaction at Meetings, as through time allotted for committee meetings, and for training that will update members’ skill sets. There is a proposal to have a day of committee meetings and training, and a day for programs. This may be implemented by the Spring 2006 meeting. The Board voted to establish a Continuing Education Committee which will spearhead the scheduling of training sessions; volunteers are sought.

Call for volunteers: Active participants are sought for the following committees and positions:

• Membership, including the Membership Manager (2-year position) and one other committee member.
• CUAC representative (currently a three-year appointment)
• Continuing Education Committee (newly-established; see below)
• Web page ad hoc committee (short-term, primarily this summer, to discuss revamping the web site)
• California State Editor for News & Notes and IB. (Other states as well if not active)
• Nominating Committee (to work with Sue Haffner in recruiting candidates between now and May)
• Vice-President/President-Elect (a three-year commitment, including Meeting attendance)
• Secretary (a one-year com-
University of Hawaii Disaster Relief: President Julie Sweetkind-Singer presented to Mabel Suzuki the proceeds of the fund-raising: $1,120 so far, with more coming in, plus $500 from WAML general fund. Mabel said a few words of thanks to all the donors and especially to Julie Sweetkind-Singer and Cynthia Jahns for spearheading this effort.

Discussion groups from this morning’s sessions: Kathy Rankin reported for the “Cataloging electronic resources” group. Gary Fitzpatrick reported for one of the “Scanning projects” groups, and Julie Sweetkind-Singer reported for the other. Matthew Parsons reported for the “GIS services in libraries” group. Chris Thiry proposed that the group leaders write up a paragraph for the Information Bulletin.

The Meeting closed with the passing of the presidential gavel from Julie Sweetkind-Singer to Mabel Suzuki.

Meeting adjourned 5:43 p.m.

* * * * *

Highlights from Sounding Board, held Friday, March 25, 10:45-11:30 a.m.

Book reviews: Kathy Rankin is looking for reviewers for two books and one electronic journal (Coordinates).

News and announcements:

- Chris Thiry: On March 4, 2005, many employees at Denver Federal Center Library were offered buy-out letters, so there will be several retirements. Staff going down from 11 to 5, but expected to keep the same hours and services. Photos and sealed records are closed to the public for the moment. USGS budget looks bad, 60% cut in Minerals Division. Libraries are combining with ESIC and distribution.
- Jim O’Donnell: He will be weeding low-use topo sets, keeping only California and Nevada. If you want a given state’s topos (including current editions), talk to him.
- Chris Thiry: Re the 3rd edition of the Guide to U.S. Map Resources, he’s finished the editing in November, then had to rewrite the intro. It’s currently at the typesetters, but he’s still waiting to see galley proofs. There are about 590 libraries, revealing a lot of cutbacks and mergers since last edition.
- Jon Jablonski discussed how the University of Oregon map librarian position was vacant for 15 months before he took over last week. No one had been curating the collection since Andrew Nicholson left. It’s a “soft-money” position, and he has an “endowed chair” via a donor.
- Andrew Knutzen: The New York Public Library’s map division just broke ground on renovation, and hope to finish by December.
- Julie Hoff: Arizona State University had 3 separate map collections, but Special Collections’ historic maps have been transferred to Science for better reference on them.
- Julie Sweetkind-Singer: An engineering assessment at Stanford’s Brenner library had determined the need to move out about a third of the collection, or about 100,000 maps, due to weight on the floor. They need to process all the uncataloged ones going into storage. In the future they’re not supposed to stack the map cases more than 10 drawers high. They’re weeding Eastern U.S. topos.
- Ken Rockwell: The Marriott Library has just been funded for a major renovation. The Map Collection will move from the fourth to the first floor along with the Science and Engineering Division. As at Stanford, it’s been determined that there is too much weight on the floor at present.

Topics from Executive Board Meeting’s New Business:

- Discussed difficulty in getting WAML representatives for CUAC. Julie Sweetkind-Singer announced the Board’s decision to cover airfare. She will also put out notice on the WAML mailing list to get further input.
- Discussion of the “Essential Titles” government documents list, for which voting will close next week.

Sounding Board session closed 11:32 a.m.
PHOTOS:

Julie Sweetkind-Singer passes the President’s gavel on to Mabel Suzuki.

WAML members discuss cataloging issues at one of the break-out sessions.
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John, Matt, and others take a break from the meeting to talk and enjoy the food.

Mabel poses for a picture in front of the snow-frosted Rockies.

WAML members on a fieldtrip to the National Center For Atmospheric Research.
Abstract: Over the past dozen years three significant events have greatly affected the independent map retailer. The advent of the super bookstores in the early 1990’s; the explosion of the internet and online retailers such as Amazon.com; and 9/11 and the precipitous drop of overseas travel forced map stores to rapidly adapt or to go out of business. The advent of digital mapping and various digital products is forcing the remaining independent map stores to re-evaluate their business plan, from their product mix to store location and their sales methods. Each store must answer the question – “is there a future for paper maps and if so, how will they be delivered to the customer?”

Russell Guy was born and raised in the San Francisco Bay area. He attended UC Santa Barbara, where he received a BS in Geology, and Virginia Tech, where he received an MS in Geology. He served as Curator of the Geology Museum at Virginia Tech for three years. Since 1982, he has been working for Omni Resources (formerly Geoscience Resources, a geoscience consulting and supply company). Omni Resources started...
selling maps in 1988. This has become their sole business. Russell has visited approximately 45 countries on map-buying trips. He served as President of the International Map Trade Association in 1996 and is currently Vice-President and co-owner of Omni Resources.

**Role of the Paper Map in Libraries**

David C. McQuillan, Map Librarian, Thomas Cooper Library, University of South Carolina.

**Abstract:** This presentation on the Role of the Paper Map in Libraries will report on the findings of the IFLA Workshop on Paper Maps, held at the Library of Congress on May 11, 2005. It will include the latest information on the current state of paper map collections in libraries and institutions of various sizes. Factors such as user needs, space requirements, staffing, equipment, processing, preservation, and new acquisitions will be discussed. Feedback will be sought for a forthcoming IFLA publication on standards for paper maps in libraries.

David McQuillan is Map Librarian in the Thomas Cooper Library at the University of South Carolina in Columbia, SC, a position that he has held since 1975. Prior to that, he served as Map Curator in the Department of Geography at the University of South Carolina for two years. He also worked in that collection for four years as a Graduate Assistant and as a Student Assistant in the Geography Department Map Collection at the University of Southern Mississippi. He is currently the Chair and Treasurer of the Geography and Maps Section of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA).

**Can Librarians Make a Difference in the Geoworld? The Story of INSIDE Idaho**

Lily Wai INSIDE Idaho Administrator and Bruce Godfrey, GIS Specialist, University of Idaho.

**Abstract:** INSIDE Idaho is a digital geospatial and statistical data clearinghouse for the state of Idaho. It was developed with funding from a 3-year Congressionally appropriated National Leadership Grant from the Institute of Museum and Library Services (1999-2001), several USGS FGDC “Don’t Duck Metadata” CAP grants and other funds. Data sharing from state agencies since 2000 has made INSIDE Idaho what it is today. Over 1 million dollars has been invested in this project. INSIDE Idaho draws on existing public domain geospatial and numeric data created and distributed by government agencies and local government. Rural states such as Idaho have never been very well served by individual libraries or GIS agencies. This centralized one-stop clearinghouse for Idaho has put the state on par with the rest of the nation. Data can be easily accessed and shared across federal, state, and local political jurisdictions.

Bruce Godfrey is the GIS Specialist at the University of Idaho Library. His primary responsibility is the day-to-day management of INSIDE Idaho, the Geospatial Data Clearinghouse for Idaho. Mr. Godfrey received a BS degree from the University of Virginia and an MS degree from the University of Idaho. Since 1999, he has been involved with designing, developing, and implementing applications that facilitate the discovery and use of geospatial data for Idaho.

**Collection Development Policies for Maps and Geospatial Information**

Tsering Wangyal Shawa, Geographic Information Systems Librarian, Princeton University.

**Abstract:** Creating a collection development policy for maps and geospatial data is very challenging work for librarians. Geographic data and information are used by various disciplines and acquiring and purchasing them is not an easy task. This presentation will share how Princeton University developed and implemented our geospatial information collection policy.

Tsering Wangyal Shawa is the Geographic Information Systems Librarian at Princeton University. In this role, Mr. Shawa is responsible for the design, launch, and management of an automated digital cartographic and geospatial
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Abstract: The University of California-Stanford Map Libraries Group has worked collaboratively over the years on collection development, interlibrary loan, and reference. Access to materials has increased for all of the libraries due to collaborative purchasing of expensive items such as Landsat imagery and digital orthophotography. The group is now exploring the possibility of large-scale scanning initiatives for California USGS topographic maps and early Sanborn maps of the state. This talk will present a brief history of the group and its current scanning efforts.

Julie Sweetkind-Singer is the Head of the Branner Earth Sciences Library & Map Collections at Stanford University. Her subject specialization and responsibilities are for the GIS & Map Collections. She managed the digitization of the Stanford Geological Survey maps and field notebook collection with funding from Stanford, the School of Earth Sciences, and an LSTA grant. She is presently Stanford’s project leader for the National Geospatial Digital Archive, which is part of the national initiative, known as NDIIPP, funded by the Library of Congress.

Robert Chadduck serves as director of research activities for the National Archives and Records Administration’s Electronic Records Archives Program. Prior NARA assignments include service as a principal analyst for technical issues related to electronic records collections of the President, Congress, Judiciary and Federal agencies. Before joining the National Archives, he served as a systems analyst for the U.S. Navy. Mr. Chadduck’s early career experience includes service as an oceanographer contributing to the development of tidal hydrodynamic models of the Chesapeake Bay.

Mr. Chadduck currently serves on the program committee for the IEEE/NASA Goddard Conference on Mass Storage Systems and Technologies, and the executive committee of the IEEE Computer Society Task Force on Information Assurance. Mr. Chadduck holds masters of science degrees in information systems and in environmental biology from George Mason University.

DATA ARCHIVING AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES. Robert Chadduck, Director, Electronic Records Archives Research Program, National Archives & Records Administration.

Abstract: Mr. Chadduck will present an update of developments in the National Archives and Records Administration’s Electronic Records Archives Program. He will also present a synopsis of recent technical findings and results from ERA Program supported research specifically applicable to geospatial electronic records collections.
Program standards for library services and equipment will also be discussed.

**Judy Russell** is the 22nd Superintendent of Documents of the United States, the first woman to hold the post. She has served in other positions at the Government Printing Office: Director of the Office of Electronic Information Dissemination Services and Federal Depository Library Program, Director of the Office of Electronic Information Services (EIDS), where she helped establish GPO Access, and Director of the Federal Depository Library Program. She led the development of GPO’s 1996 Report to the Congress, Study to Identify Measures Necessary for a Successful Transition to a More Electronic Federal Depository Library Program. She has also served as Deputy Director of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS), the Federal agency that advises the President and Congress on the information needs of the American people. Prior to working at GPO, she worked at the COMSAT Laboratories, the Program of Policy Studies in Science and Technology at The George Washington University, and the Office of Technology Assessment. She is a graduate of The Catholic University of America, Washington, DC, where she received a MS in Library Science and a Cum Laude graduate of Dunbarton College of the Holy Cross, where she received a Bachelor of Arts.

**Archiving Geospatial Data at EROS Data Center.** John Faundeen, U.S. Geological Survey EROS Data Center, Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

**Abstract:** Information on the work to archive spatial data at the U.S. Geological Survey’s National Center for Earth Resources Observation and Science will be presented. The presentation will also discuss implementation of a records management lifecycle. The talk will address specific elements of archiving including records appraisal, accession, access, preservation, disposition and advocacy.

**John Faundeen** has a BA in Geography from Saint Cloud State University and an MS from South Dakota State University. Beginning in 1995, John worked as a contractor in the U.S. Geological Survey’s (USGS) National Center for Earth Resources Observation and Science (EROS) Customer Services and Information Systems Management areas, responding to and developing systems for Earth observation data users. He joined the USGS in 1998 as the Chief of Data Management at EROS, where he developed archive management and information systems. In 2001 he became the Archivist for EROS overseeing the management of the remotely sensed and cartographic science collections, where he sees that records appraisal, accession, arrangement & description, access & reference, preservation, disposition and advocacy are professionally carried out to ensure that the records created or acquired by the USGS are preserved for generations to come. In 2004 he served as the Acting USGS’s Records Officer overseeing records management activities from a Bureau perspective. He has published over 30 papers and articles on topics involving information systems, archiving and records management. Mr. Faundeen is currently serving as the Chair of the international Committee on Earth Observation Satellites Working Group on Information Systems and Services.

**FRIDAY, MAY 13**

**The Role of GIS in Libraries for Geographic Information Management.** Clint Brown, Director, Software Products, Environmental Systems Research Institute, Inc. (ESRI)

**Abstract:** GIS use continues to grow and the subsequent collection and use of geographic information is expanding at astounding rates. Close to 200,000 organizations are now using GIS daily and this growth is expected to continue. Access to critical information represents one of the key challenges facing this community — not only gaining access to current geographic information, but also to historic collections which are increasingly becoming relevant in GIS use. One particular challenge is the cataloging, warehousing, archiving, and sharing of these important information assets. The goal of this presentation is to present some of the key trends and concepts that affect how geographic information will be accessed and shared. Key topics to be discussed include:

- Essential elements of geographic information. It’s more than the datasets and measurement collections.
- The shared and distributed nature of GIS computing and geographic information use.
- Cataloging GIS data sets and the evolving role of GIS Portals.
Clint Brown has been responsible for managing all ESRI product releases since he joined ESRI in 1983. This includes product releases for ArcInfo, PC ArcInfo, ArcView, ArcSDE, ArcCAD, MapObjects, ArcGIS, ArcIMS, ArcPad, and other ESRI software. He is also responsible for product design, development and release of quality products. At ESRI, he manages a division of GIS analysts, programmers, writers, and test analysts who design, build, document, release, and maintain ESRI software. He has authored several books, white papers, and presentations on GIS, including significant contributions on many ESRI Press books, ArcNews, ESRI Training, and software user guides. Before working for ESRI, Clint worked for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in Anchorage, Alaska and Fort Collins, Colorado, overseeing use of GIS in National Wildlife Refuges and using GIS to monitor environmental impacts on fish and wildlife. He helped develop the Habitat Evaluation Procedures (HEP) used throughout the Service. He holds a M.S. in Statistics and Computer Science from Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas (1978) and a B.S. in Economics and Statistics from Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas (1975). He has also done Post-Graduate course work in Ecosystems Modeling at Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado, 1979-1980.

**Future Directions for Geolibraries**, Michael Goodchild, University of California-Santa Barbara.

Abstract: Heavy investments have been made over the past decade in geolibraries, remotely accessible cartographic information collections, geospatial clearinghouses, and geportals. For several reasons the potential of such resources has not yet been realized; guidance in navigating the complex distribution of resources is still largely absent; few systems have progressed beyond the traditional roles of gatekeeping and circulation; and there has been little success at integrating such resources with other geospatial services. The presentation sketches a vision for a future in which many of these issues have been resolved.

Michael F. Goodchild is Professor of Geography at the University of California, Santa Barbara, where he teaches GIS courses related to retailing, technical issues related to GIS, a GIS seminar course and GIS applications. He served as Director and Chair of the Executive Committee of the National Center for Geographic Information and Analysis (NCGIA) from 1991 to 1997; Associate Director of the Alexandria Digital Library Project; and Director of NCGIA’s Center for Spatially Integrated Social Science. He holds a BA degree in Physics from Cambridge University and a PhD in Geography from McMaster University. He worked at the University of Western Ontario, including three years as Chair, for nineteen years, before moving to Santa Barbara in 1988. He was elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences and Foreign Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada in 2002. He served as Chair of the National Research Council’s Mapping Science Committee from 1997 to 1999 and a member of NRC’s Commission on Physical Sciences, Mathematics, and Applications, and is currently a member of NRC’s Geographic Science Committee. In 2001 he received a Lifetime Achievement Award from Environmental Systems Research Institute, Inc. He has served as editor of the journal Geographical Analysis and serves on the editorial boards of ten other journals and book series. In 2000 he was appointed Editor of the Methods, Models, and Geographic Information Sciences section of the Annals of the Association of American Geographers. He has published numerous books and articles related to geographic information systems and GIS data. His current research interests center on geographic information science, spatial analysis, the future of the library, and uncertainty in geographic data.

**National Geographic: From Paper to Digital to Distributed Mapping**, Allen Carroll, National Geographic Society.

Abstract: Cartography at National Geographic has been transformed by rapidly changing technologies and an even faster-evolving marketplace. GIS, imagery, and desktop graphics have changed the process of making maps, but the greater and more exciting implications lie at the opposite end: How maps and spatial information are, and will be, disseminated.

Allen Carroll is chief cartographer and executive vice president of National Geographic Maps. As chief cartographer, he supervises the editorial and creative efforts of the Society’s map division, includ-
ing the supplement maps published in National Geographic magazine, the Eighth Edition Atlas of the World, National Geographic’s wall maps and globes, and the National Geographic Map Machine, an innovative world atlas on the Internet. He has been an employee of the National Geographic Society for twenty-one years, serving in a variety of positions in the map division and the art department of National Geographic magazine. As managing director of National Geographic Maps from 1995 through 1998, he presided over the shift of the unit from a division of the Magazine to the Society’s new taxable subsidiary, National Geographic Ventures. During this time, NG Maps expanded from its traditional role as service provider to the magazine and book divisions of the Society to a publisher and distributor of map products. With partnerships and acquisitions, the group extended its product lines to include road atlases, road maps, and outdoor recreation maps. From 1991 to 1995 Carroll was art director of National Geographic magazine, producing historical, scientific, and informational artwork, and leading an effort to establish a corporate identity for the Society. He received two gold medals from the Society of Illustrators for his work during this period. Before joining the Society in 1983, Carroll was a free-lance illustrator and designer in Washington, serving clients such as The Washington Post, Smithsonian Institution, Readers Digest, The New Republic, the American Film Institute, and Johns Hopkins University. Self-trained in design, illustration, and cartography, Carroll is a magna cum laude graduate of Connecticut College, and was born and raised in Indianapolis, Indiana.

Licensing Geographic Data and Services: Vision for a National Commons and Marketplace. Harlan Onsrud, University of Maine at Orono & Chair, National Research Council Study on the Licensing of Spatial Data and Services.

Abstract: Geographic data are used in all sectors of society to support a huge range of applications, ranging from emergency response to scientific studies and from land use planning to location-based services. In the past, government agencies typically acquired ownership of such data from private-sector and other data producers and distributed these data without restriction. Licensing--whereby the producer may restrict redistribution--has emerged as an alternative business model that government agencies must now consider among a suite of procurement options. Confusion and uncertainty have arisen as a result of (1) a proliferation of non-standard licensing arrangements; (2) difficulty in designing licenses that track legal, economic, and public interest concerns of different levels of government; (3) difficulty in designing licenses that accommodate all sectors of the geographic data community; (4) an imperfect appreciation for the licensing perspectives of different sectors of the geographic data community; and (5) lack of effective license tracking and enforcement mechanisms. Given the confusion surrounding licensing, the National Academies, at the request of FEMA, GPO, NOAA, U.S. Census Bureau, and USGS, convened the Committee on Licensing Geographic Data and Services. The committee’s report was released in August 2004 and is available at http://www.nap.edu/catalog/11079.html

The report highlights licensing perspectives and experiences of major stakeholder groups and examines the pros and cons of licensing. It concludes that licensing may be a viable option in some instances and advises agencies on how to best serve societal interests. Among the report recommendations is that federal agencies should investigate options for building a National Commons and Marketplace in Geographic Information. The recommended National Commons envisions a federated approach in documenting, tracking and archiving any data with a location element across and among disciplinary domains. The approach would substantially benefit interdisciplinary science. Significant research and development challenges must be addressed to achieve the vision.

Dr. Harlan J. Onsrud is Professor in the Department of Spatial Information Science and Engineering at the University of Maine. He is president of the Global Spatial Data Infrastructure Association (GSDI), past-president of the University Consortium for Geographic Information Science (UCGIS), and past Chair of the U.S. National Committee on Data for Science and Technology (CODATA) of the National Research Council. He recently chaired a U.S. National Research Council Study on the Licensing of Spatial Data and Services and currently serves on another NRC study committee exploring Confidentiality Issues Arising from the Integration of Remotely Sensed Data with Social Science Data. Professor Onsrud’s research focuses on the analysis of
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of legal, ethical, and institutional issues affecting the creation and use of digital databases and the assessment of the social impacts of spatial technologies.


Abstract: The Harvard Geospatial Library is a searchable repository of geospatial data that is dependent on its catalog, or metadata records, for locating and evaluating data held in the collection. Rather than producing metadata that is ancillary to the data, searching our collection is predicated on the metadata record for each item. The HGL is designed to address two issues, one a problem, the other a prospect, for digital geospatial data collections. The problem: Locating and assessing data with some degree of efficiency. The prospect: Building a comprehensive geolibrary, based on traditional library principles of: search and retrieval; viewing and evaluating; and data utilization.

This talk will focus first on some broader issues with which we are confronted when organizing this data for access. Practical considerations for both traditional cataloging and metadata production will also be discussed.

Tim Strawn is the Geospatial Resources Cataloger with the Harvard Geospatial Library. He also serves as a member of the Steering Committee and Implementation Team for this collection, which was started in 2001. He received his B.A. in Physical Geography from the University of California, Santa Barbara and his M.S.L.I.S. from Simmons College in Boston. Tim will be moving to Austin, Texas next month to begin his new position as Head of Cataloging & Metadata Services with the University of Texas Libraries.

Technology Transfer Opportunities and Cartographic Information, Julia M. Giller, USGS Technology Transfer Office,

Technology Transfer became a mission of all federal laboratories in the mid 1980’s. It arose out of national concerns that the United States was losing its science and technology edge to the Russians, Japanese and government subsidized European industry. The legislation focused on assisting US industry in leveraging the billions then being spent on government research. This overview will focus on major developments in the legislation; the Federal Laboratory Consortium and how to access technology at federal labs; and discuss several of the USGS efforts to develop Geospatial Information using technology transfer mechanisms. It will examine some of the special issues connected with “informational” products – and some of the technology partnerships that have developed in the private sector out of USGS Technology Transfer.

Julia M. Giller is an attorney who has worked in the Technology Transfer and licensing area since 1991. From 1999-2002 she served as Program Manager for the Technology Transfer Office at USGS, and as a member of the Federal Laboratory Consortium Board, and the Middle-Atlantic Regional Representative. In 2002 she moved to the National Mapping Program, as Gulf Coast Liaison for a four-state area which included Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama and the Caribbean. In that capacity she worked with a variety of state, local, regional and federal sector partners to develop science partnerships, identify funding and write grants. Her prior legal experience includes twenty-plus years in a variety of industries (gas & oil, transportation, wholesale grocery, and for a medical device manufacturer) and four years with the Department of Energy (DOE) in the Technology Transfer Program at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory. Ms. Giller received her law degree from Detroit College of Law (now part Michigan State University) and attended Wayne State University, where she majored in Journalism.
## WAML Membership 2004-2005

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The purpose of *Geo-Data: the World Geographical Encyclopedia* is to provide the reader with information about the physical geography of any of the world’s 192 countries. This updated edition also includes the new nation of East Timor. The second edition was published over a decade ago in 1989 and contained 543 pages. Each entry starts with a description that includes the following: area, location, coordinates, borders coastline, territorial seas and highest point. An overview of each country varies from one to three paragraphs. More substantive information can be found in the sections labeled mountains and hills, inland waterways, coast islands and the ocean, climate and vegetation and human population. The further readings section located behind each entry refers the reader to other resources in book or online form.

Included in each section are an updated (2003) map of each country and tables of information listing population statistics. Unfortunately, many of the maps are much smaller than those in the previous edition. For example, the Galapagos Islands are included in the Ecuador entry but are not visible in the 2003 map as they were in the previous edition. Viewing the Ecuador map it is obvious that some attention to detail has been lost in this smaller version.

Unlike the second edition, this edition lacks the separate sections on oceans and seas. Instead this information is incorporated into each corresponding entry, thus creating a more thorough entry. This new edition also differs in that the rankings section is no longer located in the back. Like the oceans and seas data, this information is mostly included in each entry. However, the disadvantage to not having the statistics together in one section is that when the reader is searching for say, the largest island in the world, it requires the reader to work harder to locate the information. Greenland ranks number one at 840,000 square miles.

Did you know that “Tanzania contains both the highest point in Africa (Mount Kilimanjaro) and the lowest (the floor of Lake Tanganyika)”? This edition varies from the previous one in that nearly every entry contains interesting ‘Geo-facts’ such as this.

Not sure what a “hilas” is? No need to search for a dictionary because this 704-page volume includes an impressive glossary and also a world rankings appendix. Leave that magnifying glass on the counter! The index in this edition is much larger than that of the previous edition and proves to be much easier on the eyes.

Despite some of the changes from the previous editions, those seeking physical geography information will find this new edition of *Geo-Data* quite useful. Recommended for academic and public libraries.

Angela M. Gooden
Head, Geology-Mathematics-Physics Library
University of Cincinnati


The King’s Two Maps: Cartography and Culture in Thirteenth-century England is published as volume 22 of the series Studies in Medieval History and Culture. As such it is an admirable, additional approach to the overall topic and is recognized also to be a valuable contribution to cartographic history. (David Buisseret, The Mapmakers’ Quest, Oxford University Press, 2003, p. 3-4).

The King of the title is Henry III of England 1216-1272. The two maps were mappaemundi painted on the walls of rooms at the palaces at Westminster and Winchester. They are known only by repute as they survived for a relatively short time, but they serve as the introduction to a discussion of the complex cultural connections maps of many types may have had during the medieval period.
Daniel Birkholz’s book originally was a PhD dissertation: his extensive research is obvious. In consequence its content is academic; it has dense text with a plethora of notes and citations. There are many illustrations, but in the present format the quality is marginal. They are grouped as references after each chapter, rather than close to the relevant text.

In short, unfortunately this is not a reference book to be handed to a map library patron in need of a succinct clarification of medieval maps. (P.D.A. Harvey’s Medieval Maps. University of Toronto, 1991 is much more suitable). If someone would like to explore in depth the possible cultural connections of medieval mapping, I suggest they look for a copy of Birkholz in the main library collection as Volume 22 of the series.


In contrast, the style of The Mapmakers’ Quest is open. Modest in presentation and attitude the total achievement is masterly. By putting together and interpreting what might be described as a map of mapping from its earliest manifestations, David Buisseret has answered his longtime interest in the problem he defines as, “Why was it that there were so few maps in Europe in 1400 and yet so many by 1650?”.

The core of the book concentrates on what was going on in the European map world from 1400 to 1700 with some extensions. The author separates the activity into several pertinent themes (see below), which are then further divided into sections. But first come the foundations for the proliferation of mapmaking during the Renaissance: the medieval precursors; what the Greeks and Romans may have been doing mapwise. Nor are we left stranded in the 1700s for the final chapter guides us back to the present and electronic mapping.

The many illustrations are apposite with informative captions, they relate to the nearby text and, because of the horizontal format of the book, fit the pages. The work is no substitute for a comprehensive history of cartography but that, as we well know, is going to take many more volumes yet to come; however The Mapmakers Quest does allow us to view part of the terrain at a handleable scale.

A pleasure to read through, browse within, have at hand as a reference.

CORE THEMES:

*The painterly origins of European mapping, 1420-1650

*Cartography among the ruling European elites, 1450-1650

*Mapping the expansion of Europe, 1400-1650

*Maps drawn during the Military Revolution, 1500-1800

*Mapping the countryside and town in the new economies, 1570-1800

*Notes Bibliography Index

For any map library that maintains a cartography reference section, The Mapmakers’ Quest would be a useful, compact, easily accessed, categorized guide to cartography for the period that it covers.

Muriel Strickland Retired map librarian San Diego


Most of the maps that we use or locate for our users are scientifically accurate, objective, and unbiased representations of regions, countries, cities, or other places, right? Wrong, argues Jeremy Black in Maps and Politics, a provocative and well-researched study, first published in 1997, of how maps as visual images can and do serve to enhance political points of view, whether through deliberate design or not. Through extensive use of suitable historical examples, Black, a professor of history at the University of Exeter, demonstrates how maps are influenced by the biases (both intentional and unintentional) of the mapmakers, and, in turn, how these biases can affect and manipulate the perceptions of the map user. Subjectivity is a central element in both the production and understanding of maps. Maps are political and politicizing documents that need to be read with care. The author advises his audience to always keep in mind the cartographic biases inherent in maps—whether they are consulted for reference, education or pleasure.

Black argues that maps are representations, not precise portraits, and as representations they are incomplete, yet they reflect the many decisions and choices of the mapmakers. In a chapter entitled “Cartography and Power,” Black explains, “A map is designed to show certain points and relationships, and, in doing so, creates space and spaces in the perception of the map-user and thus illustrates themes of power.” Space should be understood as territory. The frequent use of cartographic images of the state insures that the shape and the territorial outlines of states become clearly established. To illustrate this Black refers to a seemingly non-political weather map, and observes that in Britain the citizen of Kent...
is provided with more information about the weather situation in distant Westmorland than in nearby Pas-de-Calais, a city in a different nation-state (France). The weather in Westmorland is assumed to be more relevant to the reader, but that "is not the essential reason for the scope of the weather map. Instead, it is a statement of the centrality of the national sphere even in the fields in which the state, indeed the country, plays no role apart from the provision of the weather service." Black further demonstrates his theme of maps and power by using an A-Z London city map, pointing out what appears to be obvious—that the map is commonly organized around streets. However the index—essential for locating areas on the city map—is useful for locating streets but not railroads. (Railways are shown on the map, but they are not included in the index. Thus the mapmaker has de-emphasized the railroads—even though they appear on the map—by not including them in the index.) An analysis of an A-Z map of the city of Exeter is also used to examine the choices made by the mapmaker. Any differences in housing quality or individual wealth are ignored on the city map. Every section of the city looks just like any other. The emphasis of the map is again on the streets with no regard for housing quality or character. A real estate agent trying to sell a house, Black suggests, would offer a completely different perspective of the various sections of the city than what is depicted on this particular map.

A map’s content reflects choice, as do the scale, projection, orientation, symbolization, key, color, title and caption. Black believes that the definition of maps and an understanding of cartography both involve issues of power. Politics is used as a metaphor for social processes that provide much of the context for cartography and shape a great deal of its content and acceptance by users.

In discussing map projections Black notes how they have been used throughout cartographic history to serve different purposes. The most influential projections, of course, have been European. He writes how the highly influential Mercator projection served to highlight the colonial world of Portugal and Spain. The Flemish geographer and mathematician Mercator placed Europe at the top center of his world map, and gave the northern hemisphere preeminence over the southern hemisphere by placing the north at the top and also by giving the southern hemisphere less than half of the map. The Van der Grinten projection, first introduced in 1898, was used by the National Geographic Society from 1922 until 1988. Due to the society’s substantial influence on schools, newspapers and the general public, this projection was highly influential throughout the 20th century. Like the Mercator projection, it exaggerated the size of the temperate latitudes, and in so doing caused the USSR to appear menacing—a threat to all of Eurasia. Black calls it “a cartographic image appropriate for the Cold War.” Black also mentions the equal-area projection of the German Marxist Arno Peters. Introduced in Germany in 1973, the Peters projection seriously distorted the shape of the world by greatly elongating the tropics, so that the lengths of Africa and South America were greatly exaggerated. “Politically committed and an adept self-publicist, Peters portrayed the world of maps as a choice between his own projection—which he presented as accurate and egalitarian—and the traditional Mercator world view…Peters struck a chord with a receptive international audience that cared little about cartography, but sought maps to demonstrate the need for a new world order freed from Western conceptions.”

Black also examines numerous world atlases and illustrates how most generally fail to treat all areas of the world’s land surfaces equally, giving greater attention to the areas of North America and Europe. The phenomenon is known as spatial bias. “The standard pattern of world atlas contents bears little relation to the distribution of population.” Most general world atlases greatly neglect the most populous nations—China, India and, especially, Indonesia. Not only is a disproportionate amount of space in world atlases devoted to maps of North America and Europe, but “these maps are also generally placed before maps of other continents. This very arrangement suggests a hierarchy of importance and a Eurocentric, or rather ‘Western,’ primacy.” In discussing the various map projections and choices of coverage made by map and atlas producers, Black cites a great many individual maps and atlases, and also includes a number of revealing illustrations, using 10 color plates and numerous halftones from a variety of cartographic resources to support his arguments.

Black includes a perceptive chapter about how economic activities and social issues are depicted—or not—on maps, and how they too involve choice. “The general maps of economic activity included in atlases reflect a conservative definition of economic activity, one that is very misleading in terms of wealth deployed and created or employment produced. In part, this is due to ease of mapping. It is simpler to map an activity that occurs only on a few sites, such as steelmaking, rather than one that is widespread, for example house painting.” He notes, “In terms of wealth deployed and created, it is strange to produce a map of the American economy that includes
the Texan petrochemical industry but not Wall Street.” Social issues are considered by Black to be equally difficult and possibly more contentious to map than economic issues, while the choice of topics and the nature of the mapping can be seen as highly political. Such maps are likely to be controversial. In general, he observes, atlases and maps ignore agrarian social issues and problems. As with book ownership and newspaper readership, map and atlas purchasing is made primarily by the urban and the affluent.

Black includes a chapter on the difficulties of mapping politics and elections, including the difficulty of mapping political activity while taking into account evidence of local and regional differences. Elections are a complex process that can only partly be revealed by mapping. He notes that political events are easier to map than political culture. (How should a map reflect party cohesion?) Changes in the electoral system make it difficult to present shifts through time cartographically. The practice or act of political campaigning is rarely mapped. He also examines the use of the political map as an aspect of political propaganda. Graphic images are one of the easiest ways to grasp and influence popular perception—a point well taken by political strategists. Red states versus blue states, anyone?

Black also addresses the mapping of frontiers and its effect on territorial disputes and international relations, both throughout recent history. He notes that frontier disputes were (and are) the single most contentious issue involving maps. Frontiers assert and separate identities. They reflect and create borders and borders produce their own geography. In a typically insightful interpretation, Black discusses the delineation of frontiers between European (mostly West European) and non-European societies. In European eyes non-European lands historically appeared empty and their societies unsophisticated. Non-European areas were either mapped as open, empty spaces or they were treated as similar to Europe. Guillaume Delisle’s Carte d’Afrique (Amsterdam, c. 1722), for example, shows an Africa in which the entire continent is divided into kingdoms with precise frontiers (which, of course, never existed). Territorial boundary disputes are not limited to Western colonialism or to pre-20th century history. After the United States had purchased Alaska from Russia in 1867, the treaty that defined the maritime boundary was for years interpreted differently by the two countries, which led to distinctly different maps. And it was not until 1990—after nine years of negotiations—that the two superpowers signed a boundary agreement finally fixing the longest maritime boundary in the world—one that would be shown identically on the maps of both nations.

Mapping in wartime is the final aspect of political cartography that Black examines. Maps are operational, required for strategy, communication and logistics. Black notes that in Europe in the last three centuries it was the military that had the ability, resources and need to survey and map large areas at various scales. The American Revolution, the French Revolution, the Napoleonic Wars and the American Civil War all significantly increased the military production and printing of maps. This trend, of course, continued into the 20th century. During World War I there was a tremendous expansion in the production of maps. When the British Expeditionary Force (BEF) was sent to France in 1914, one officer and one clerk were responsible for mapping, and the maps were deemed unreliable. By the end of the war in 1918, the survey organization of the BEF had increased to about 5,000 men and had been responsible for more than 35 million map sheets. Of course, wars and military conflicts also increase the public’s interest in maps. Black states—incorrectly—that the first National Geographic map issued as a supplement to the magazine was “Theatre of Military Operations in Luzon, 1899.” (In fact it was not the first. At least a dozen other supplemental maps were issued by the Society before 1899.) But the Luzon map appeared just one year after America gained the islands of Guam, Puerto Rico and the Philippines from Spain as a result of the Spanish-American War.

This book is a valuable addition to the cartographic literature for all academic and large public libraries. Maps and Politics is a first-rate and provocative historical examination of the political aspects of maps and mapmaking. By using scores of examples and revealing illustrations to support his arguments, Jeremy Black has written a compelling and convincing study of the inherently subjective and political nature of maps. It should be required reading for all who work with atlases and maps.

Stephen W. Rogers
Map Librarian
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Rhumb Lines and Map Wars, by Mark Monmonier, is both an enlightening and entertaining social history of the Mercator projection. The title does not indicate that this book is a defense of Mercator against the accusations thrown at it by the supporters of the Peters
Rhumb Line and Map Wars is a natural addition to have for a map collection. This book offers a common sense approach to understanding not only the “map wars” between Mercator and Peters, but for other projections as well.

Bruce Sarjeant
Reference/Documents & Maps Librarian
Northern Michigan University
Marquette, Michigan


Several vendors produce topographical mapping products for consumer use, including Maptech, National Geographic, and Delorme. This review covers an offering by Maptech, Terrain Navigator 50/50 (v. 6.03). Maptech currently offers Terrain Navigator for all 50 states. Maptech also offers a Terrain Navigator Pro edition, which offers additional features. The final part of this review offers a brief comparison with the National Geographic TOPO! topographic mapping software.
Viewing Maps and Navigation

The contents of Terrain Navigator 50/50 (the program and map files) are all contained on a single compact disc. All maps of the fifty state highpoints, save for Alaska and Hawaii, are available in 1:24,000 or 1:100,000 scale (two differing scales are provided for Alaska and Hawaii). As with many Windows programs, most functions can be invoked via the pull down menu running across the top of the screen, a second toolbar with graphical icons, or by right clicking on a particular item to pull up a shortcut context menu with options driven by what the user clicks. A toolbar button allows the user to easily change between the two scales. The maps are very crisp, with the smallest of details visible on the 17” LCD monitor used for this review (set to 1280 x 1024 resolution). Navigating maps can be performed in several ways. Using the mouse, the pointer automatically changes to an arrow near the edge of the screen, and clicking allows you to pan the map in the appropriate direction. A tiny overview map in the top left hand corner of the screen shows the entire topo currently being accessed; this is useful in showing whether you are near the edge of the map, and allows you to very quickly move from one part of the map to another. A “Center Tool” icon allows you to click on any part of the displayed map, and adjust the map so that the specified point appears at the center of the display. Constantly displayed on the toolbar are three very important data elements – latitude, longitude, and elevation, each updated as the mouse changes position on the map.

Apart from changing the scale, users may also zoom in and out on each map. For both map scales, this is easily done via the toolbar or via a right mouse click, pulling up a context menu. The zoom scales are 1:4, 1:2, 1:1, and 2:1 (obviously, the 2:1 scale is a magnification and the details are less crisp). Another very interesting feature is the ability to tile two maps side by side. For example, for the same map, you could have the left side of the screen display at true 1:1 scale, while the right side pane is zoomed to 2:1. Or, you can have the 1:100,000 scale map on one side, and the 1:24,000 scale map on the opposite. User information added to one map (such as drawing a route or adding waypoints) is simultaneously added to the other map. A convenient layers tool allows you to quickly toggle between a user-annotated map and a pristine untouched map. Displaying two maps side by side, you can view a pristine untouched map on one side, and the corresponding annotated map on the opposite side. Or, you can have one map displayed in 2D in one pane and 3D in the opposite pane.

3-D Maps

One of the big highlights of Terrain Navigator 50/50 is the ability to toggle between 2D and 3D maps. Obviously, contour lines on a 2D map indicate changes in elevation; the closer the contour lines, the more abrupt the elevation change. The 3D maps truly bring the elevation contours to life. When toggled to a 3D map, the physical geographic coverage of the map is greatly decreased from the 2D map. In 3D mode, several navigation aids are added to the screen to assist the user in navigating the map. One helps control the angle at which you are looking at or down upon the 3D topography (controllable by a sliding bar with three icons representing different perspectives). Obviously, the closer to the ground the observer’s perspective, the more obvious elevation changes become. In addition, clicking and dragging the map allows one to rotate the map as well as control the perspective of view, from high in the sky to ground level (as if the observer were looking at the topography head on, walking within the mountains and valleys). Vertical exaggeration can also be increased or decreased by a set of icons on the left of the screen – there is no context menu available by right-clicking on a 3D map. It is not possible to annotate maps (create waypoints, tracks, routes, etc.) while viewing a 3D map; however, any annotations created on a 2D map are carried over when the map is toggled to the 3D view. Opening and rotating 3D maps taxed the graphics processor only the slightest degree, and certainly not enough to be inconvenient (for example, the previously mentioned zoom function was a bit slower and caused an hourglass icon to appear while the multiplication level was changed). One feature I was unable to test was donning 3D glasses and viewing the maps in 3D – an icon click enhances the 3D maps to work with 3D glasses.

Tools

A true beauty of the various topographical mapping products is the ability to annotate maps. Terrain Navigator 50/50 allows the user to add a variety of information to the displayed maps, primarily waypoints, tracks, and routes. As expected, invoking one tool or another can be done via the top dropdown menu, the toolbar menu, or by right-clicking on the map and pulling up a context menu. The route tool allows you to overlay waypoints by freehand, moving the mouse. The software automatically creates and labels the waypoints (“Wpt1,” “Wpt2,” etc.) with each mouse click, drawing a straight route line between each waypoint. Clicking on the route line pulls up a context menu offering several functions. You can change various waypoint features such as the name of the waypoint, view the latitude and longitude coordinates, change the graphical symbol and color, and add additional comments. An
interesting function allows you to view the profile of the route you’ve created. The graphical profile (elevation on the vertical axis, distance on the horizontal axis) shows the hills and valleys as well as the waypoint locations along the route. Accompanying textual data shows the total distance, elevation data (elevation gain, descent, overall change, and minimum and maximum elevations). Moving the cursor along the profile updates the latitude/longitude, elevation, and elevation grade information. A user can also click on a particular point of the graphical profile, and the position will be reflected on the underlying topo map. The profile can be printed.

The track tool provides much of the same functionality as the route tool. The main difference is that a track can be drawn freehand. Straight lines rarely exist when one is out hiking in the wild or driving a winding backcountry road. Once a track has been drawn, the software can create a route from the track (that is, create waypoints for the track). Controlled by the user, waypoints can be placed according to direction change, distance (i.e. each waypoint is x number of feet from each other), or by a user specified number created along the entire route (the more waypoints you choose to create, the more closely the created route will follow the freehand track). With both the track and route tools, as the path is created on the map, a running distance tally is automatically displayed at the bottom of the screen (when creating a route, it displays not only the distance between each leg, but an overall distance as well).

**Interfacing with a GPS**

After annotating a map, one of the most substantial benefits of topographical mapping software is the capability of transmitting the information to a consumer handheld global positioning unit (GPS). The user-spotted tracks, routes, and waypoints can all be uploaded to a GPS. The GPS then has the waypoints, route, or track information available for the user while driving, hiking, or whatever use he makes of his GPS. This is an incredible capability, and can truly turn a GPS into an important safety device in the hands of a capable operator. In addition to uploading information into the GPS (or downloading information collected by a GPS in the field down into the mapping software), several packages, including Terrain Navigator 50/50, also allow a GPS to be hooked up to a laptop, enabling the laptop to serve as a live map of the user’s location. The GPS determines the user’s position, and this position is identified as a constantly or regularly updated point on the topographic map. Obviously, this only works if the user is located within the bounds of the topographic map currently displayed on the screen. As the highest peaks in the states surrounding the reviewer’s home are all currently snowbound (as well as at least a five hour drive away), I was unable to test the live location capability of the software.

I easily interfaced my GPS with Terrain Navigator 50/50. This requires an easy setup routine found under the “GPS” menu. The user selects the manufacturer, model, and interface port. I use a Garmin GPSMAP 76S; a “Garmin GPSMAP 76” was available within the dropdown menu available. Annotated data can be sent to the GPS via the top pull down menu or by right clicking on the route, track, or waypoint, and selecting the “Send to GPS” option. Data transfers were quick and seamless; a bar shows the progress of the transfer. In testing several different routes on several different topographical maps, it became apparent that waypoint coordinates as shown in the program were not directly equating with waypoint coordinates shown in the GPS receiver after the transfer. The “Edit Route Waypoints” function in Terrain Navigator 50/50 allows you to view the exact coordinates of each waypoint. Using an example route created in the software, the following is the summary of the first three waypoint coordinates as identified in the program, and then as identified in the author’s GPS, after the transfer (see Table 1).

For comparison purposes, the author also tested this with the Nevada edition of the National Geographic TOPO! software, using the same USGS topo map, the same scale, and creating a very similar route. The coordinates as shown in the TOPO! software more closely mirrored the same information in the GPS after the transfer (see Table 2, next page).

**Printing**

Modern topographic mapping programs have formidable printing capabilities, allowing users to print the portion of the map suited for their planned activity. Printing options within Terrain Navigator 50/50 are somewhat flexible. A blue rectangle indicates the area that will be printed, and this area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Terrain Navigator 50/50</th>
<th>Garmin GPS 76S</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Waypoint 1</strong>&lt;br&gt;37° 50' 48.79&quot; N 118° 20' 56.46&quot; W</td>
<td>37° 50' 48.5&quot; N 118° 20' 59.9&quot; W</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Waypoint 2</strong>&lt;br&gt;37° 50' 50.03&quot; N 118° 20' 49.74&quot; W</td>
<td>37° 50' 49.8&quot; N 118° 20' 53.2&quot; W</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Table 1

Review of Atlases, Books and Digital Resources
can be easily moved to correspond to the area the user wishes to print. Several options exist at the time of printing, such as adjusting the scale of the map (i.e. as a percentage), print quality, adding a caption, adding rulers and gridlines, etc. Regarding gridlines, the user is unable to customize the spacing. Adding gridlines results in 1' longitude grids and 30” latitude grids, though more precise tick marks exist along the map border. Detailed waypoint information can also be printed – the waypoint name, coordinates, and distance and bearing to the next waypoint. The printed maps were produced flawlessly and crisply on the reviewer’s test HP 4500 color printer, set to 600 dpi.

Comparison with National Geographic TOPO! Software

I made some brief comparisons between Maptech Terrain Navigator 50/50 and the Nevada edition of the National Geographic TOPO! Software (version 3.4.3, National Geographic, 2003). Similar functionality is offered with the two products. Both allow the user to create waypoints, tracks, and routes; upload information to an attached GPS receiver; basic gazetteer functionality; and the ability to create visual elevation profiles of a created route. Each product offers several unique capabilities as well. The National Geographic TOPO! Software offers five map levels (the highest two being National Geographic reference map levels, then the USGS 500k, 100k, and 24k map series). Terrain Navigator 50/50 offers two levels: the USGS 100k and 24k series. National Geographic TOPO! maps are all 2-D, but they do offer three levels of shading relief, which enhances the otherwise “flat” look of the original USGS topographic map. Terrain Navigator 50/50 offers both 2-D (with no additional shading relief) and 3-D maps. Terrain Navigator 50/50 allows two maps to be displayed side by side, National Geographic TOPO! does not offer this. Overall National Geographic TOPO! software appears to offer a few more user defined customization features. For example, the user can define how waypoints appear (“show name only,” “show coordinate only,” etc.); the user can change units for distance (such as mile, km, feet, meters), elevation units, and time units; etc. In some cases, the programs offer miniscule functionality differences – for example, the profile tools in each offer slightly different information. One tool I’ve used extensively in the National Geographic TOPO! software is the grid overlay function, where a user-defined latitude and longitude grid can be overlaid onto the topo map and not only printed, but also shown on the map while it’s displayed on the computer screen. Terrain Navigator 50/50 allows a grid to be overlaid onto the printed map (but not the computer screen), and, as mentioned, the grid has a preset interval level.

Both Maptech and National Geographic offer support websites, which, among other things, allow users to download patches, updates, and utilities for the respective programs. Terrain Navigator 50/50 does not have a “save” button – rather, annotations are saved automatically and appear the next time the map is opened. I found this rather annoying, and if there is a preference setting to disable this, I wasn’t able to find it. National Geographic TOPO! has a save capability, and prompts the user if they try to exit the program without saving. One feature of the National Geographic TOPO! software is the online community hosted by National Geographic. Users of National Geographic TOPO! software can create and save maps saved in National Geographic TOPO! (.tpo file format) and offer them to other users online. The National Geographic website (http://maps.nationalgeographic.com/topo/search.cfm) allows users to search by state or region and find user-submitted maps that may exist. Maps can be downloaded free of charge, and, provided the recipient owns the correct National Geographic TOPO! topographic map set, he can view the maps, build profiles, add additional routes with waypoints, etc.

In short, both programs are extremely capable, offer extensive annotation and printing functionality, and interface with a GPS. As the core information contained in both programs is the same (the USGS 100k and 24k topographic maps), it’s the unique features differentiating the two programs that will appeal to one user or another. If a user plans to purchase several states’ worth of information, perhaps they should start with their home state and buy or check out both the Maptech and National Geographic products (or another competing product), to best determine which unique features are most appealing. Either of these products would be appealing to hold for public libraries, map libraries, or libraries supporting
in an institution having extensive GIS, geography, geology, or related course(s) of academic study.

System Requirements (found on the Maptech website):
- Windows 95, 98, ME, NT, 2000 or XP
- Pentium-class CPU
- 256 Color Display (16/24/32 bit color for 3-D)
- OpenGL Video Accelerator recommended for optimum 3-D performance
- CD-ROM drive
- 32MB RAM
- Mouse or drawing equivalent

Maptech, Inc.
10 Industrial Way
Amesbury, Massachusetts 01913
978-792-1000
www.maptech.com

Jason Vaughan
Librarian
University of Nevada-Las Vegas
Las Vegas, Nevada

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When we talk about “the West”, do we all have the same geographical picture in mind? Some areas, such as the Intermountain West, are unambiguously part of the West as defined by geographers, while others—the Dakotas, the Pacific Coast states—are included by some authors and not by others. The “West” exists on maps, but it also exists in our imaginations and in our psyches.

In this work, geographer Gary J. Hausladen has assembled a dozen authors to address the ways that geography has contributed to the debate about the American West, its meaning and its place in our national identity. Grouped into three parts, the essays explore regional themes, the perspectives of marginalized segments of society, and the uniquely western cultural expressions that characterize the area.

In the first part, William Wyckoff suggests that “the West’s extraordinary ecological diversity offers a rich laboratory to study human adaptations in varied localities and to assess how people have refashioned the region’s natural environments” (p. 29). With the exception of the Native American population, he reminds us, the West is largely an immigrant society. He also emphasizes the work of western historians and historical geographers who have studied the politics and institutions of the area. Paul Starrs contributes an original essay on the significance of ranches and their individual geographies, marred only by an overly precious writing style. Other essays in the section deal with land tenure (including the rise of conservancy groups) and National Park Service operations.

“Enduring regional voices”, the second section, examines the perspectives of women, Mormons, Mexican Americans, and Native Americans. Richard Jackson describes how the Mormon region evolved from its nineteenth-century utopian origins as an “agro-centric society” to its contemporary economic power centered on Salt Lake City. Terrence Haverluk, writing on the Hispanic presence in the West, argues that they never really faded away after the Conquest. Despite the sometimes economic and political marginalization of Hispanics, their cultural traits—food, music, architecture, apparel—prevail throughout the region. Apparently representing ‘the women’s view’, Karen Morin’s account of British travel writer Isabella Bird’s sojourn in Colorado seems an odd choice, though it supposedly has reference to the origins of tourism. The author’s postmodern theorizing doesn’t seem to mesh with the other writing in a collection like this.

“The West as visionary place” covers the linkage of myth and geography. Paulina Raento presents an interesting study of gambling as a western institution, from mining saloons, to the rise of Las Vegas, to the Indian casino phenomenon of today. Other contributions include an examination of ghost towns, their imagery and significance to contemporary times; and a creative photographic essay on western desert places. Gary Hausladen closes the volume with an interesting and entertaining assessment of the role of the western film in shaping the national vision of the West.

As with any collection such as this, the contributions are uneven with regard to voice and style, yet the work is eminently readable. Students of western history can find some untraditional areas of research here.

Susanne A. Haffner
Map librarian, cataloguer
Henry Madden Library
California State University, Fresno

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Case studies of geographic information system (GIS) applications are a mainstay of ESRI publications. While most titles are written to demonstrate the various analytical capabilities of ArcGIS software for a particular industry or business sector, this book’s approach is markedly different, focusing instead on the general management concerns of money, productivity, and efficiency. It includes 75 short articles, written by industry and government users, which illustrate the positive business effects of GIS technology. Organized under headings such as “Save Money/Cost
Avoidance”, “Increase Efficiency”, and “Support Decision Making”, the language is familiar and relevant for decision-makers who are unfamiliar with the uses of GIS. Each story provides an example of how GIS technology and work flow can dramatically reduce time and costs as compared to previous procedures, as well as add new capabilities to organizations. Amply illustrated with a lively layout, it is a good introduction for managers looking to understand the financial and organizational impact of GIS. Even the pros are finding this volume useful: one ESRI representative reports that this book has been a great addition to their sales toolkit, and he uses it frequently to demonstrate the value spatial data and the ArcGIS Framework bring to their client’s business. If you have ever struggled with answering a staff member’s or patron’s questions about GIS and its role in organizations, this book would be a good one to have at hand as a ready reference tool. Recommended for undergraduate collections with GIS, planning, or business programs.

Liz Paulus
Mount Hood Community College Library
Gresham, Oregon

Review Guidelines

These guidelines have been created to aid the reviewer on questions of format and general policies for reviews.

Review Format: The review should be presented in three sections: 1) the bibliographic citation, 2) the review, 3) identification of the reviewer. Please submit reviews via e-mail. Microsoft Word format as an attachment is preferred. You may also send your review on 3.5” floppy disks. Please note, if you send your review through floppy or e-mail, also send via fax or mail, a backup paper copy for verification of content. Floppies will be returned upon request. The bibliographic citation should include: Author’s name, title, edition (if applicable), place of publication, publisher, date, number of pages, price, LC number (if known), and ISBN number (if known). An example, including correct punctuation is given below:


Reviews should be double-spaced and follow the usual principles of paragraphing. If reviewed material is compared with other works, please include author’s name, title, publisher and date of publication within the review itself rather than using foot-notes. The review should be followed by your name as you wish to be cited, place of employment, including city and state.

Editorial Policies: The opinions and judgement appearing in WAML reviews are those of the author and do not reflect official sanction of WAML. The book review editor retains the right to make alterations in reviews submitted. If minor revisions do not alter the reviewer’s intent, they will be made without further communication. However, if the review editor feels that extensive revisions are needed, or if changes would result in altering the reviewer’s intent, such editing would only be made with the knowledge and agreement of the reviewer.

Review Content: To a certain extent the contents of a work must be described, however the reviewer should avoid making the review a list of the work’s contents. Rather the review should emphasize analysis, evaluation and comparative criticism. Questions, which should be considered in the review process, include: What is the purpose of the work? Has the content as described by the title been fulfilled? Has the author’s intent as described in the work’s preface and/or introductory remarks been realized in its content? How much of the work’s content is cartographic, or is it primarily written text illustrated by a few maps? How important is this work for research in geography and cartography? Should it be included in library collections, and what kind? The length of your review should be determined by the importance of the item being reviewed.

Reviews of books received by individual libraries that might be of interest to a wider audience are also invited, so long as they follow the review guidelines. Submit reviews to the Review Editor.

Thank you for your attention to these guidelines. Additional reviewers are always welcome. Please feel free to recommend other qualified reviewers who might be interested in submitting reviews to the Information Bulletin.

Katherine L. Rankin
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Tel: (702) 895-2224
New Mapping of Western North America
compiled by
Ken Rockwell
University of Utah Library Catalog Department

ALASKA


ALBERTA


ARIZONA


PHOENIX MAPPING SERVICE.


BRITISH COLUMBIA

Baldwin, John, et al.  Backcountry Whistler: a marked route map for hiking, mountaineering, back-
New Mapping of Western North America


CALIFORNIA


DeLorme Mapping Company. Southern & Central California atlas & gazetteer: detailed topographic maps. 1 atlas (128 p.), scale 1:150,000. Yarmouth, Me.: DeLor-
map of the Walnut Creek quadrangle, Contra Costa County, California. 1 map, scale 1:24,000. Santa Barbara, CA: Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, Dibble Geology Center map no. DF-149, pub. 2005. OCLC: 58805474


Nielsen, Frank M. Franko’s map of Santa Ana Mountains and Chino Hills State Park. 2 maps on 1 sheet, scales ca. 1:105,000 and ca. 1:44,000. Corona, Calif.: Frank M. Nielsen, pub. 2003. ISBN: 1931494002 OCLC: 57995825

Nielsen, Frank M. Franko’s map of Santa Catalina Island: recreational map for divers, kayakers, campers, kikers, mountain bikers, boaters, tourists and everyone who loves Santa Catalina Island. 1 map, scale ca. 1:64,000. Corona, Calif.: F.M. Nielsen, pub. 2004. ISBN: 1931494290 OCLC: 59683556

Nielsen, Frank M. Franko’s map of the California Delta: complete map and guide of the San Joaquin and Sacramento Rivers for boaters, fishermen & everybody who loves the California delta. 1 map, scale ca. 1:135,000. Corona, Ca.: Frank Nielsen, pub. 2003. 1931494223 OCLC: 58446474


Tom Harrison Maps. Zuma-Trancas Canyons trail map: Rocky Oaks, Circle X Ranch, Arroyo Sequit, Backbone Trail, Malibu Springs, Leo Carrillo State Park, Zuma-
New Mapping of Western North America

MapQuest.com, Inc. National Geographic Colorado GuideMap: more than a map, what to see and do in Colorado ... easy-to-use detailed road maps. 1 map, scale ca. 1:1,800,000. Evergreen, CO: National Geographic Maps, pub. 2003. ISBN: 1572624051   OCLC: 58751601


HAWAII


IDAHO


Payne, Jonathan D., and Northrup, Clyde J. Geologic map of the Monroe Butte 7.5 minute quadrangle, Idaho-Oregon. map, scale 1:24,000. Moscow, Idaho: Idaho Geological Survey, University of...
Also from the Idaho Geological Survey, a number of surficial and bedrock geologic quadrangle maps have been made available for the first time through its web site as a Digital Map series. The Idaho State Library is in the process of cataloging these on OCLC, but has neglected to include a link for access. Go to: http://www.idahogeology.com/Products/PubList.asp and click on “Digital Geologic Maps” to access them. A statement notes that they are only available through this web site and may be downloaded for free. “Most maps will be revised and formally published later.”

**MONTANA**


Tuck, L. K. Reconnaissance of ground-water resources of northeastern Valley County, Montana. 1 map, scale 1:100,000. USGS Scientific investigations map no. 2821, pub. 2004. OCLC: 59148925


(Information for Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology catalog of publications: http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/search.htm)

**NEVADA**


Madin, Ian, and Taubeneck, William H. Geologic map of the Anthony Butte quadrangle, Union and Baker counties, Oregon. 1 CD-ROM, input scale 1:24,000. OCLC: 59712642


**OREGON**

New Mapping of Western North America

Washington


Oregon


ACCESS: http://www.oregongeology.com/pub&data/pub&data.htm


SOUTHWESTERN U.S.


Dragovich, Joe D. Geologic map of the Stimson Hill 7.5-minute quadrangle, Skagit and Snohomish Counties, Washington. 1 map, scale 1:24,000. Olympia, Wash.: Washington State Dept. of Natural Resources, Division of Geology and Earth Resources, Open


(Order information for WSGS: http://www.wsgsweb.uwyo.edu/)


(Order information: http://www.wsgsweb.uwyo.edu/)


BENCHMARKS

Dorothy McGarry receives Margaret Mann Citation

Dorothy McGarry, retired Head of the Cataloging Division of the UCLA Physical Sciences and Technology Libraries, is the recipient of the 2005 Margaret Mann Citation presented by the Association for Library Collections & Technical Services (ALCTS), Cataloging and Classification Section (CCS) of the American Library Association (ALA).

The award is a citation and a $2,000 scholarship donated in the recipient’s honor by OCLC Online Computer Library Center, Inc., to the library school of the winner’s choice. It recognizes outstanding professional achievement in cataloging or classification either through publication of significant professional literature, participation in professional cataloging associations, demonstrated excellence in teaching cataloging, or valuable contributions to the technical improvement of cataloging and classification and/or the introduction of a new technique of recognized importance.

Richard Fox Retires from LC

Richard Fox will be retiring shortly from the Geography and Map Division after completing 33 years. Although he will be retiring, he will not be leaving G&M or LC entirely as he will be returning occasionally to work on a volunteer basis. Best of luck on your retirement!

USGS Director Charles G. Groat Resigns

Dr. Charles G. Groat resigned as Director of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) June 9, 2005. His resignation is effective June 17, 2005. Dr. Groat will move to the University of Texas at Austin, where he will resume an academic appointment.

Dr. Groat was confirmed as the 13th Director of the USGS on November 13, 1998. He plans to accept appointments as the Jackson Chair in Energy and Mineral Resources in the School of Geosciences and the founding Director of the Center for International Energy and Environmental Policy at the University of Texas at Austin. Dr. Groat’s new position with the University of Texas at Austin marks his return to the institution where he once served as associate professor in the Department of Geological Sciences and as Associate Director and Acting Director of the Bureau of Economic Geology. The Department of the Interior will name an acting USGS Director upon Dr. Groat’s departure. A permanent replacement must be nominated by President Bush and confirmed by the U.S. Senate.

John Sutherland Retires

John Sutherland retired from his position of Map Librarian at the University of Georgia March 31, 2005. During his career, Johnnie made significant contributions to map librarianship, including serving as an officer and committee member in several professional organizations. His most significant contribution was Maps-L, the discussion list related to Map and Areal Photography, that he set up and maintained for over 10 years.

CANADIAN NEWS

Forest Fire Maps on Atlas of Canada Web Site

A new set of thematic maps, showing potential forest fire danger, historical forest fire occurrence and potential for future forest fires are available on the Atlas of Canada web site (http://atlas.gc.ca/site/english/index.html). The maps showing projections for future forest fire danger levels are based on research into the effects of global warming for the period of 2050 to 2059 and 2090-2099. These impacts could result in more frequent and severe fires, shorter growth periods between fires, younger forest stands, and a decrease in the carbon storage of northern Canadian forests. For more information on the fire
danger maps, see the Forest Fire site on the Atlas of Canada web site (http://atlas.gc.ca/site/english/featureditems/forest_fires).

**NDI-DFO Chart Agreement Update**

On January 4, 2005, the Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) sent a letter to NDI, terminating an agreement that gave Nautical Data International (NDI) exclusive rights to sell and distribute digital Canadian nautical charts. In early February, NDI filed a notice that they intended to file for bankruptcy, and filed a claim for damages caused by the termination of the agreement against the Department of Fisheries and Oceans. About the same time, NDI received a restraining order against DFO which barred the Department from terminating the agreement. The Department of Fisheries and Oceans received a variance to the order, which requires NDI to provide royalty statements and payments to the Canadian Hydrographic Service. The restraining order remains in effect, although that decision is being appealed.

**Teachers Guide on Environmental Remote Sensing**

The Canada Centre for Remote Sensing and Ottawa Centre for Research and Innovation (OCRI) have cooperatively developed a Teacher’s Guide on Environmental Remote Sensing. The guide, which is intended for students aged 10 to 14 years old, provides resources for teaching about geography, science and other related fields. Students choose an environmental topic of interest to research, such as flooding, fire, pollution, or El Niño, develop recommendations on the topic, and then present their findings in a way that will convince policy makers to adopt their recommendations. The guide is available at: http://www.ccrs.nrcan.gc.ca/ccrs/learn/tutorials/earthkit/earthkit_e.html.

**CATALOGING**

**New Cataloging Practice for Parks & Forests**

In September 2004, the Cataloging Policy and Support Office (CPSO) announced a proposed policy change regarding establishment of headings for government-designated parks and forests. The proposal was addressed the fact that these headings are most often needed as subject headings for works about these parks and forests, but are occasionally needed as main or added entries for works emanating from the administrative entities that manage or oversee them. The essential point of the proposal was that any park or forest could potentially be represented by two separate headings, one designating the physical, geographic entity (established as a subject heading tagged 151, usually with a geographic qualifier), and one designating the corporate, administrative entity (established as a name heading tagged 110, with the qualifier (Agency)). CPSO invited comments on the proposal for a ninety-day period, with a deadline date of December 31, 2004.

Most of the comments submitted supported the proposal. Those who did not support it favored the establishment of only a single heading for each park or forest. This might be either a name heading that would be usable also as a subject heading, or a subject heading that would be coded as also valid for use as a main or added entry.

After reviewing and evaluating the comments that were received, CPSO has decided to proceed immediately with implementation of the original “two heading” proposal. The “one heading” alternatives present problems of their own that are not easily addressed, such as the tagging and qualification of the headings, and their usage as geographic subdivisions in subject heading strings.

The implementation plan will include the following steps:

- Approximately fifty existing name headings for national parks and forests have been identified. These headings will be revised to use the qualifier (Agency) rather than a geographic qualifier and will be re-tagged 110. If necessary, a counterpart subject heading tagged 151 and with a geographic qualifier, will be established for each. Bibliographic records in the Library of Congress OPAC will be updated as necessary.

- As new headings are needed in the future, they will be established either as name or subject headings, according to the usage needed.

- Appropriate documentation will be revised to reflect this change in practice, including LCRI 24.1 and the Subject Cataloging Manual: Subject Headings, H 1925, Parks, Reserves, National Monuments, Etc.
The new practice will apply not only to national parks and forests, but also to analogous entities such as national battlefields, national historic sites, national lakeshores, national memorials, national monuments, national parkways, national recreation areas, national rivers, national scenic trails, national seashores, national wild and scenic rivers, as well as entities of any of these types established at the state, provincial, departmental, etc., level.

The Cataloging Policy and Support Office would like to express its sincere appreciation to all those who took the time to evaluate the proposal and submit thoughtful and constructive criticism and comments.

G-Schedule Maps available in ClassWeb

CPSO announced an enhancement to Class Web in which maps that are included in the printed edition of Class G became available online using digitized color versions of them provided by G&M. The maps were posted to the CPSO Web site and 133 links to them made at appropriate locations throughout the G schedule (G1000, G2200, G2080, G3700, G4060, etc.). CPSO and G&M have received a number of inquiries in the last few years from map and atlas catalogers about the possibility of having these maps available online, and this enhancement was in response to that interest.

Library of Congress Cataloging Developments, Jan.-June 2005

1. Cataloging Team Staffing
- The position of Cataloging Team Leader, which will be open to qualified applicants both within and outside of the Library of Congress, has been forwarded to Human Resources, and should be posted before the end of the fiscal year. After the retirement of Richard Fox this summer, the Cataloging Team will have 12 members, with one cataloger serving as Acting Team Leader on a rotational basis until a permanent team leader is appointed.

2. AACR3 (RDA) and ISBD (CM)
- The Cataloging Team reviewed drafts of AACR3 (part 1) and the revised edition of ISBD (CM). Our comments, oral and written, which we believe mirrored the concerns of many in the cartographic cataloging community, were well received by CPSO, and we hope will be reflected in the extensively reorganized RDA (Resource Description and Access). We will be reviewing the first part of RDA as it becomes available later this year or early in 2006, and the second and third parts throughout 2006 and into 2007.

3. Establishing Government-Designated Parks and Forests - CPSO approved the establishment of both a name heading and a subject heading for a government-designated park or forest depending on usage. If the park or forest is used in a 1XX or 7XX, the name heading would be tagged 110 and would have the qualifier (Agency) added to the heading. The procedures for the use as a 6XX field would not change. G&M will continue to use the appropriate government agency (e.g., United States. Forest Service, etc.) as the main entry for government produced cartographic materials, so this change in policy will have limited application for G&M.

4. New print edition of the G schedule - The new print edition of the G Schedule is now available from CDS. It is also available on Cataloger’s Desktop.

5. Discontinuation of the use of “u” subfield in the 050 field - The “u” subfield, used for location information within LC (fol., Vault, etc.) is being phased out. Currently, we no longer use the subfield for atlas or electronic resource records. Once we have a rewritten program to print our map labels, we will discontinue its use for maps and globes as well. The location information is present in the holdings record, and displays as part of the call number in our OPAC. We will also be adding a 991 field only for vault items, which will read “Vault”, “Vault Oversize”, etc. to enable keyword searching for these items by location.

6. Recording copy specific information for copies 2 and higher and treatment of G&M collections - Following general LC practice, G&M has begun using the 051 field for both variant call numbers and copy specific notes for copy 2 or above for any cartographic item. Copy specific notes for copy 1 will remain in the body of the record. In addition, we have ceased treatment of items in G&M collections (Sherman collection, Hauslab-Liechtenstein collection, etc.) as unique items. Many of our collections have cataloger created series statements, so it will now be possible to find records containing multiple 440 fields as well as multiple 051 fields.

7. Records from LC Overseas Offices - In February, catalogers from all of LC’s overseas offices attended training in DC to prepare them for inputting records directly into Voyager. Although all the offices had been cataloging our materials
on their local databases, providing LCCNs and sending printouts with the items they procure, we had not been able to work from their electronic records. We were able to create guidelines for initial record creation for cartographic materials, and to do some hands on training.

The overseas records are the only initial bibliographic control records that migrate to OCLC, so you may see the records there before we finish the cataloging. These records generally contain all the descriptive elements but not the classification or subject headings.

8. Special Projects - One of our catalogers has been working diligently on the Hotchkiss collection, a mostly manuscript collection of Civil War era material from a notable Confederate cartographer. The collection may be completely cataloged by the end of the year. The maps and atlases are all scanned and will be available in their entirety on our website. As RLIN was unavailable for a long period, we were able to borrow an Arabic cataloger from another division, who worked closely with another of our catalogers to process a number of Arabic atlases and maps.

9. Upcoming Projects - The cataloging team will be participating in two planned projects which will primarily be the responsibility of members of our Collections Management Team. All our non-vault atlases will be barcoded, which will involve the creation of many new holdings records recording what is actually on the shelf. Currently, many holdings for records created before the ILS are only recorded in the now closed shelflist. Another project involves an inventory of the vault. This project will identify and record online multiple copies. As well, a member of CMT will create an initial bibliographic control record for any pieces lacking an online record. The cataloging team then plans to fully catalog these items as time and staffing allows. Both projects should be ongoing by the end of 2005.

Contributed by Seanna Tsung, stsu@loc.gov.

CONFERENCES & CLASSES


Western Association of Map Libraries. Fall, 2006 Meeting. Western Washington University. Host: Janet Collins.


IMTA Americas Annual Conference & Trade Show. 2005. San
DIGITAL SPATIAL DATA
The Conservation Commons

The Conservation Commons is a cooperative effort among conservation organizations and research institutions that are working to break down barriers to access data and information, more effectively connect practitioners to information, and develop and adopt standards for integrating this information to support the development of knowledge and best practices. The purpose of the Conservation Commons is to ensure open access and fair use of data, information, knowledge, and expertise on the conservation of biodiversity for the benefit of the global conservation community and beyond.

One of the Conservation Commons’ primary goals is to establish a global partnership for the sharing of data, information, and knowledge within the conservation community in order to accelerate action in support of the conservation, sustainable use and biodiversity.

Supporters of the Conservation Commons agree to the following principles:

**Principle 1 Open Access** - The Conservation Commons promotes free and open access to data, information and knowledge for conservation purposes.

**Principle 2 Mutual Benefit** - The Conservation Commons welcomes and encourages participants to both use these resources and to contribute data, information and knowledge.

**Principle 3 Rights and Responsibilities** - Contributors to the Conservation Commons have full right to attribution for any uses of their data, information, or knowledge, and the right to ensure that the original integrity of their contribution to the Commons is preserved.

Users of the Conservation Commons are expected to comply, in good faith, with terms of uses specified by contributors and in accordance with these Principles. For more information on the Conservation Commons or to sign on to their principles, see http://www.conservationcommons.org.

**NOAA Makes Electronic Charting Data Available to Non-Navigation Users**

In response to high public demand, NOAA announced a more user-friendly approach to accessing and viewing NOAA electronic navigational charts for non-navigational purposes. A complement to NOAA ENCs, the NOAA ENC Direct to GIS (ENC Direct) Web portal (http://nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/encdir/ctp/encdirect_new.htm) provides comprehensive access to
ENC Direct represents an important new service to the GIS community and the public. The Web portal supports the Geospatial One Stop project, a Presidential Government-to-Government (G2G) Initiative focusing on sharing and integrating federal, state, local and tribal data, and enables more effective management of government business. From a NOAA Press Release, April 6, 2005.

Soil Landscapes of Canada

The Canadian Land Resource Network has released a series of GIS coverages that show the major characteristics of soil and land for the entire country. Soil Landscape Coverages (SLC) at a scale of 1:1 million were recently completed. The SLCs organized information according to a uniform national set of soil and landscape criteria based on permanent natural attributes.

The SLCs are based on existing soil survey maps that have been recompiled to a 1:1 million scale. Each area on the map is described by a standard set of attributes that describe a distinct soil type and its associated landscape, such as surface form, slope, water table depth, permafrost and lakes. SLC polygons may contain one or more distinct soil landscape components and may also contain small but highly contrasting inclusion components. The location of these components within the polygon is not defined. The data is available from the Canadian Soil Information System web site (http://sis.agr.ge.ca/cansis/intro.html).

GRASS GIS 6.0.0 Released

After more than two years of development the first official release of the next generation implementation of GRASS has been released. The Geographic Resources Analysis Support System, commonly referred to as GRASS GIS, is a Geographical Information System (GIS) used for data management, image processing, graphics production, spatial modeling, and visualization of raster, vector and sites data. It is an open source free software released under the GNU General Public License (GPL). The new source code is now available now from several sources. For information on GRASS software see: http://grass.itc.it/grass60/index.php.

EMPLOYMENT

Numeric and Spatial Data Services Librarian, University of Michigan.

DUTIES: Numeric & Spatial Data Services (NSDS) is part of the University of Michigan’s Graduate Library, with strong ties to the Map Library, the Government Documents Center, the Information and Reference Center, and the Science Library. The service provides assistance with the discovery, extraction, and integration of numeric and spatial data, from both modern electronic data and historic resources in all formats. NSDS provides workstations with extensive software and server space, and access to a wide array of resources for both basic and advanced work. The Numeric and Spatial Data Librarian will work closely with other Library units, as well as with other campus academic and research units, including the Center for Statistical Computation and Research, the Inter-University...
Consortium for Political and Social Research, the School of Natural Resources and Environment, and the College of Architecture and Urban Planning. The position reports to the Head of the Onsite Access/Distributed Services department, which includes Government Documents, Map Library, and Social Work Library, among other Graduate Library units.

DUTIES:

- Provide assistance to undergraduates, graduate students, and faculty in the use of spatial data, numeric data, statistical software, and geographic information systems (GIS) software.
- Provide instruction to individuals, groups and classes in the use of software, data, and relevant print and online resources.
- In concert with other library staff, provide outreach to departments with a focus on the integration of GIS and statistical data into academic instruction.
- Assist users with data discovery for numeric data, spatial data, and relevant print and online resources.
- Work with other library staff to coordinate acquisitions and cataloging of data resources.
- Develop relevant web-based resources for data, including maintenance of numeric and spatial resource web pages.

QUALIFICATIONS: The successful candidate will have significant strengths and experience in at least one of the areas (numeric or spatial data), and familiarity with and willingness and capability to develop skills in the other. REQUIRED: * ALA accredited Masters Degree, or an equivalent combination of a relevant advanced degree and experience. Knowledge of and demonstrated experience with ArcGIS, ArcView, and/or with SPSS or Stata. Knowledge about data producers including local, state, national and international organizations. Experience using spatial and numeric data for research, or working with faculty and students who are doing research with these resources. Experience with metadata development and organization. Excellent oral and written communication skills; excellent interpersonal skills, including the ability to work in a diverse university environment. Ability to work with and integrate diverse data resources including print and electronic to enhance user instruction and research.

DESIRED: Experience working in an academic environment. Knowledge of census data, particularly the decennial census of population and housing, and related federal government censuses. Knowledge of cartographic resources, including knowledge of the geographical and mathematical content of these resources, and how they relate to research in an academic environment. Experience in programming with higher level languages or in utilizing complex applications GIS and statistical software systems.

The posting and information on how to apply is at: http://websvcs.ites.umich.edu/jobnet/jobPosting.php?postingnumber=044652. Questions about applying for this position can be E-mailed to employment.services@umich.edu. Contributed by Tim Utter, tutter@umich.edu.

Library of Virginia, Map Specialist. The Archives Research Services Branch of the Library of Virginia is seeking an experienced Map Specialist and Senior Research Archivist to provide public service assistance and archival oversight for the cartographic collection with responsibilities for patron access and reference, map collection development, general classification, maintenance, and preservation. Job duties include: providing leadership in and training for other staff in cartographic reference service, providing direct services to the public, state and local government officials, specialized researchers and correspondents by interpreting and analyzing their research needs in order to answer their inquiries and to make the archival records of the Commonwealth available for use.

The successful candidate will have a Master’s Degree in US history, American Studies or Library Science with an emphasis in archival administration, or Academy of Certified Archivists (ACA) certification and formal experience in an archival institution. Formal training in cartographic history and geography preferred. Considerable experience in an archives, manuscripts repository, or special collections department of a major research library with emphasis on public service. Considerable knowledge of Virginia and US history, government and geography; historical and genealogical research methodology; archival theory and practice and cartographic and geographic research methodology. Demonstrated ability to provide complex reference
service in an archival repository; to speak in public, analyze research materials, and write effectively; to plan and carry out projects and direct the work of others; and to work with the public as a member of a team. Working knowledge of cartographic cataloging and arrangement systems, automated databases and preservation procedures. Demonstrated leadership skills. Rotating Saturday public-service hours required. Must pass a security background check.

The Library of Virginia fosters an open, team-oriented work environment and is seeking individuals who value this approach. To apply, submit a completed Virginia Employment Application Form for Position #017 to Jacquie O’Connor, The Library of Virginia, 800 E. Broad St., Richmond, VA 23219. Phone 804-692-3586 or FAX 804-692-3587. Virginia Employment Application forms are available online at http://jobs.state.va.us/co_appl.htm. Please visit the Library’s website at http://www.lva.lib.va.us/. An EEO/AA/ADA Employer

Syracuse University Library, Head of Science and Technology Libraries.

Position Summary: Syracuse University Library seeks a creative individual with outstanding leadership, management, and organizational skills to direct the Science and Technology Libraries, one of six departments and programs within the Research and Information Services Division. The head of the Science and Technology Libraries plans, develops, implements, and administers programs and services that support the University’s academic and research activities in the sciences. In addition, the successful candidate will play a key role in planning and implementing a major building expansion project that will result in the relocation of most science and technology collections and services from the Science and Technology Library and selected branch libraries to the main campus library (E.S. Bird Library). Reports to the Head of the Research and Information Services Division.

Duties: As a member of the Library’s management team, lead and manage a staff of five librarians, a supervisor, and eight support staff members in the Science and Technology Library, and Mathematics, Geology, and Physics branches in the provision of access, reference, instruction, and collection development services for research-level collections in the sciences.

- Direct operations in Science and Technology Library and Mathematics, Physics, and Geology branch libraries; manage departmental operating budget
- Work collegially with public services division and department heads to develop and implement effective service delivery
- Foster positive relations with faculty through visible and proactive outreach and faculty liaison activities
- Provide leadership in the development and implementation of new digital initiatives and other elements of the Library’s strategic plan
- Coordinate and deliver user support including reference desk (includes some evening and weekend duty), consultation, electronic reference services, library instruction
- Serve as science team coordinator for collection development, and serve as selector for general science collections
- Oversee the coordination of relevant technical services procedures between the Science and Technology Libraries and the Bibliographic Services Division
- Lead staff in planning for integration and consolidation of science collections and services into expanded E.S. Bird Library
- Serve on the university librarian’s Cabinet, working closely with other department heads and administrators on long term planning and policy development, and on creative solutions to current library/information issues
- Serve on Library and University committees as appropriate

Qualifications:

Required: MLS (ALA accredited) or equivalent combination of education and experience is required. 4 years experience providing reference services in an academic or research library proven success in supervising, leading, and evaluating full-time staff. AND best combination of the following: experience supervising librarians, strong commitment to user services, demonstrated success providing high quality reference services in a science or science-related discipline, knowledge of emerging trends in library technology, dem-
onstrated success in outreach and faculty liaison activities, excellent interpersonal skills, effective oral and written communication skills, demonstrated leadership skills, ability to develop and lead effective teams, ability to work cooperatively in a demanding and rapidly-changing environment, creativity and innovative thinking, analytical, problem solving, and planning ability, effective organizational and time management skills, experience building print and electronic collections, academic background in science or related discipline, experience with resources and services for science disciplines, commitment to providing responsive and innovative services to a culturally and racially diverse campus, experience with building space planning and programming, advanced degree in a science- or technology-related field, evidence of professional/scholarly activity.

Environment: Syracuse University, founded in 1870, is an independent Research II University and a member of the Association of American Universities. Its thirteen schools and colleges include a number of nationally ranked programs and serve a population of over 10,000 undergraduate and 5,600 graduate and law students. The Syracuse University Library comprises a large central library and 5 branch libraries serving a diverse community including 800 faculty and many visiting researchers. The libraries hold almost 3,000,000 volumes, with significant special collections, and extensive electronic resources. The Library’s annual budget is $10.7 million. The Library has a staff of 46 librarians and 135 support staff. For information about the Library’s Strategic Plan see: http://libwww.syr.edu/information/strategicplan/index.html.

The Library is a member of the Association of Research Libraries, the Research Libraries Group, OCLC, and national and regional consortia. It is committed to the development of digital resources and is working actively to initiate new digital programs. Library staff members are committed to providing excellent and responsive services to a culturally and racially diverse campus. The University has acknowledged the growing role of the Library by approving ten additional professional positions this year and a major building expansion.

Syracuse is located in the center of New York State within reach of New York City, Boston, Philadelphia and Toronto. Local cultural opportunities include a symphony orchestra, jazz festival, chamber music society, nationally recognized art museum and an Equity theater, along with excellent opportunities for sports and recreation nearby.

Salary and Benefits: Minimum salary $60,000. The University’s generous benefits package includes an 11% contribution to TIAA/CREF, health and dental plans, tuition remission, adoption assistance, insurance, and other work/life options and benefits. Contact: Send letter of application, resume, and names of three references to: Search Committee for Head of Science and Technology Libraries, Syracuse University Library, Syracuse University, Office of Human Resources, Skytop Building, Syracuse, NY 13244-5300. Applications received by May 31, 2002 will receive first consideration.

Head of the DeLaMare and Physical Sciences Libraries

The University of Nevada, Reno invites applications for a tenure-track library faculty position to manage two science branch libraries: the DeLaMare Engineering and Earth Sciences Library and the Physical Sciences Library. The position will be responsible for providing information resources and services to physical sciences and engineering faculty, students, and researchers. This librarian will implement effective and forward-looking technological solutions to the information needs of the UNR community, offering research support and knowledge management in a highly automated science reference environment. Reports to the Director of Research Services.

Responsibilities: Establishes goals, priorities and policies for DeLaMare and Physical Sciences Libraries. Participates in overall planning, program development, and evaluation of library services. Articulates library goals, policies and service objectives to staff, the university community, and other clientele. Directly supervises and evaluates the Map and Geosciences Librarian (a .69 FTE faculty member) and 2.5 FTE staff members, with indirect supervision of an additional full time staff member and 8 FTE student assistants.

Works closely with faculty and students to determine their information needs and supply resources to meet those needs. Develops, maintains and promotes library collections and customizes web-based delivery systems for information and reference services. Collaborates with teaching faculty to integrate and deliver licensed information resources and enhance students’ information skills through online course management systems.
Develops and promotes the use of non-text information services for science and technology (chemical and molecular structure resources; structural and mathematical modeling software for engineering; statistical datasets and GIS data, etc.) providing staff and user training as needed. Collaborates with the DataWorks unit to integrate these projects into the Libraries’ overall data delivery services; works with Cataloging and Digital Projects staff to improve intellectual access and provide remote access to the libraries’ difficult-to find and unique science materials. Furthers library efforts to serve remote users with online delivery of traditional information resources.

Engages in research, publication and service activities to meet requirements for promotion and tenure.

Qualifications: Required: ALA accredited MLS; two years of professional library experience; academic coursework or work experience in a physical sciences or engineering field; a strong commitment to innovative and effective user-centered services; web development skills and knowledge of emerging technologies; knowledge of issues and trends in scholarly communication in the sciences; excellent communication skills; potential to meet requirements for UNR tenure and promotion. Preferred: A degree in a physical sciences or engineering discipline; demonstrated initiative and ability to work effectively as part of a small group in a rapidly changing environment; experience utilizing new technologies in the design and delivery of library services and products; supervisory experience.

Compensation: Salary range $43,651-$67,156. TIAA/CREF and other retirement options; 24 vacation days per year; generous sick leave. No state income tax or FICA. Tuition benefits for self and family. Campus and Environment: The University Libraries report to the Vice President for Information Technology, who also serves as Dean of the University Libraries. The Libraries are a critical and valued component in an organizationally unified campus information infrastructure, which includes Campus Computing (academic computing), Campus Information Systems (administrative computing), Networking and Telecommunications, Teaching and Learning Technologies, the Campus Webmaster, and a National Public Radio affiliate. Librarians are expected to work with colleagues across these increasingly artificial departmental boundaries. Librarians hold the senior management positions in Telecommunications and in Teaching and Learning Technologies.

The DeLaMare Library is a campus showpiece, located in a historic brick building on the university’s main tree-lined quad. The building was remodeled in 1997 to include a large branch library for Engineering and Earth Sciences, blending historical character with 21st-century functionality. The University of Nevada, Reno is the land-grant university and major research institution in the state with a student body of 15,000. The University’s main campus is in Reno, a metropolitan area of 334,000, on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, minutes from California and 38 miles from Lake Tahoe. Reno is a community noted for its arts and festivals as well as outdoor recreational opportunities.

To Apply: Send letter of application, resume, and names and addresses of three references to: Tori Shumway, Search Secretary; Administrative Offices/Mail Stop 322; University of Nevada Libraries; 1664 N. Virginia St.; Reno, NV 89557 0044. Review of applications will begin April 11, 2005. Position available July 1, 2005. The University of Nevada is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action employer and does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, age, creed, national origin, veteran status, physical or mental disability, or sexual orientation, in any program or activity it operates. University of Nevada employs only United States citizens and aliens lawfully authorized to work in the United States.

**FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT NEWS**

**NOAA Earth Remote Sensing Proposal**

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) is proposing an amendment to its regulations governing the licensing of private Earth remote sensing space systems under Title II of the Land Remote Sensing Policy Act of 1992. The proposed amendments update the regulations to reflect: new U.S. Commercial Remote Sensing Policy issued in April 2003, experience gained since August 2000 with respect to the licensing of commercial remote sensing space systems, and improvements that take into account public comments received on the regulations. The proposed
amendments will allow NOAA to more effectively license Earth remote sensing space systems and help to ensure their compliance with the requirements of the Act. From: Federal Register, May 20, 2005.

NOAA Readjusts National Spatial Reference System

Beginning in June, NOAA will perform a general readjustment of the horizontal position and ellipsoidal heights in the National Spatial Reference System using high accuracy global positioning system (GPS) data. The NSRS is a consistent national coordinate system that specifies latitude, longitude, height, scale and gravity throughout the nation. This data provides the foundation for transportation, communication, mapping, charting and a multitude of scientific and engineering applications. Using GPS data, the readjustment will improve accuracy and consistency of the NSRS and provide a local and network accuracy measure for each coordinate.

Managed by the National Geodetic Survey, the NSRS is a network of permanently marked control points; a nationwide array of continuously operating Global Positioning System, or GPS, reference stations; up-to-date national shoreline data and a set of accurate models describing geophysical processes that affect spatial measurements such as plate velocities during an earthquake. NSRS control points aid in air navigation; provide data for coastal maps; and assist state and local highway planners with road construction.

The readjustment of NSRS will provide surveyors with a highly accurate, consistent set of coordinates with specifically defined point accuracies. Airports and harbors rely on NSRS data for a variety of navigational needs, including identifying obstructions and hazards in the air and under water. NSRS data is also critical in identifying subsidence and flood plane areas that are critical for identifying safe flood evacuation routes and other hazards.

The general readjustment is part of NOAA’s efforts to create a Global Earth Observation System of Systems. GOESS will link existing technology in space, the ocean and on land in order to provide a framework for systems, data and vital information so scientists and policy makers in different countries can design, implement and operate compatible observation systems.

Scheduled for completion in February 2007, the readjustment will incorporate vast improvements in observational accuracies furnished by GPS derived observations, which were not available for earlier computations of coordinate positions. In addition, the widespread use of GPS receivers has led to substantial growth of the NSRS since the last general readjustment in 1986. For several years, both NGS and local surveyors have obtained high-accuracy data using GPS for inclusion in the NSRS. The nationwide readjustment will incorporate these high-accuracy observations and furnish local and network accuracies for each control point.

NGS’s height modernization program, which provides accurate height information by integrating GPS technology with existing survey techniques, will also benefit from the readjustment. The readjustment will incorporate advances in GPS surveying that have led to substantial accuracy improvements in height computations. Geographic Information Systems, or GIS, which include environmental monitoring and modeling among many other uses, will also benefit from the accuracy of the readjustment. From NOAA Press Release, April 27, 2005.

NARA Moves Film to New Storage Site

The National Archives and Records Administration is moving the materials that are currently in cold storage in Boyers, Pennsylvania, to a new cold storage facility in Lenexa, Kansas. The move to Lenexa, which began on April 11, 2005, will require about four months to completely move and inventory the holdings. The move schedule requires that records be moved at the same time to decrease the amount of time that materials are unavailable. Aerial film will be unavailable from May 27th through August 12th and will be available for retrieval August 19th. If you have any questions/concerns about the move or the proposed schedule, please contact Bob Richardson (robert.richardson@nara.gov) at 301-837-2903.

Tangible Distribution to Libraries

The Federal Depository Library Program (FDLP) is in its eighth year of a transition to a primarily electronic program. Data shows that GPO has reached a point where 95% of the new titles coming into the program are disseminated online, whether or not they are also distributed in tangible
form. This transition to a more electronic environment mirrors a similar transition across Government as more and more information is published electronically.

All of this change in Government publishing necessitates that decisions must be made regarding formats for distribution through the FDLP. The Dissemination/Distribution Policy for the Federal Depository Library Program (SOD 71) sets forth the guidelines for this decision process. SOD 71 acknowledges that there are certain essential titles that need to be distributed in tangible form, as long as the publishing agency continues to publish in that form. SOD 71 also recognizes that maps and other items, for which there is no current useful electronic format, need to be distributed in tangible form, even when they are not on the list of essential titles.

The initial list of essential titles was developed in 2000 in consultation with the Depository Library community and an effort is currently underway to update that list. Earlier this year, GPO modified the list of essential titles to include additional Congressional materials. With the addition of these item numbers, the expanded list of essential titles now includes approximately 25% of FY 2004 print titles distributed to depositories and used 40% of the estimated FY 2004 printing dollars. GPO recently reaffirmed that it will continue offering microfiche as an alternative format for items currently available for dual distribution in both print and microfiche. For more information, see the entire document on tangible distribution in Administrative Notes, Vol. 26, no. 04 -05 (http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/fdlp/pubs/adnotes/ad04_051505.html#3).

NASA & NPS to Share Data

NASA and the U.S. Department of the Interior’s National Park Service (NPS) recently signed a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) to collaborate on mutually beneficial Earth science programs for the preservation, enhancement and interpretation of U.S. natural resources. The MOA is a comprehensive, five-year agreement that will foster a collaborative effort between NASA and NPS to use Earth science research results and extend the benefits of NASA exploration and science for the preservation, enhancement and interpretation of the natural resources of the United States.

NPS and NASA data managers have agreed to share information and collaborate on training, technical support, information and education. Both agencies bring unique science content, observations, and educational tools that benefit each other’s goals. Whereas NASA has the unique vantage provided by space-based platforms, NPS has extensive ground-based data about natural and cultural resources. The MOA allows NPS and NASA personnel to explore the breadth of opportunities for utilizing Earth observations systems, including spacecraft data and models, in managing park resources and educating park visitors.

Both NPS and NASA have roles to educate the public through exploration of natural environments. NASA’s science programs will benefit NPS interpretation activities that inform and inspire park visitors about our place in the natural world and the universe. Currently, one program is using Landsat data combined with ground measurements to better understand the effects of land use patterns on large migratory wildlife in and around Yellowstone, and changes in glaciers at Glacier National Park, Alaska. The NPS Inventory and Monitoring Division is also beginning to use Landsat for vegetation mapping, in an ongoing program.

The agreement stipulates that NASA will provide space-based observations, and the NPS will review innovative Earth system science results, scientific, educational and interpretation materials, information services, and related products. Some specific opportunities that will result from this MOA include coordinating teams on the ground to survey parks and compare the measurements to observations from NASA spacecraft instruments, compiling science image-products of parks, developing databases of key parameters of ecosystem indicators, and evaluating the use of research-quality results to make decisions on managing the parks’ resources.

This collaboration provides opportunities at NPS Research Learning Centers, conferences, and training workshops for NASA experts to present papers, and to conduct hands-on and specialized tutorials. Universities will also benefit, as joint projects are coordinated and promoted with them through the NPS regional Geographic Information Systems (GIS) technical support centers.

USGS-AGI Contract Ends

The USGS contract with the American Geological Institute (AGI) to provide the catalog New
The USGS Publications Database: http://usgspubs.geofore.org/usgsns.htm will no longer be available effective June 1, 2005. The database is a subset of AGI’s proprietary GeoRef database, and USGS purchased access to, but not ownership of, the database through the contract. As a courtesy, AGI continued to maintain and provide access to the database for the last 5 months. Now that the contract has ended and all the catalog products have been delivered, access to the database will cease.

The USGS library will continue to subscribe to the complete GeoRef database and GeoRef will continue to be available to USGS users through the USGS Intranet. The USGS Publications Database was a subset of GeoRef that USGS provided free of charge to the public through the contract with AGI. It is this subset that is no longer available.

The USGS has developed an in-house online database, the Publications Warehouse http://infotrek.er.usgs.gov/pubs/, to provide a search mechanism for USGS publications. The ability to search for recently published reports has been added; this function can be reached on the “Advanced search” page by clicking on the link “Recent publications.” Recently released reports and maps can be searched by month. Contributed by Sheryle Girk-Jackson, sjjackson@usgs.gov.

1857 Library of Congress Map of the United States

The newest map from the U.S. Geological Survey has been digitally enhanced and reproduced by the USGS from the original, which is held in the collection of the Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division. The original map was drawn by George W. Colton and engraved by John M. Atwood, with extensive border design and engraving by W.S. Barnard. This is one of several maps published in New York by J.H. Colton and Company in the 1800’s.

Displayed on the map are: The United States of America, The British Provinces, Mexico, The West Indies and Central America, with parts of New Grenada and Venezuela, as they were in 1857. There are two insets which show a map of the Atlantic Ocean with both the American and European ports, and a reproduction picture of the Isthmus of Panama. The border around the map also includes several insets such as Willamette Falls in Oregon, Valley of the Connecticut, the Bunker Hill Monument in Boston, Massachusetts and the Cathedral in Mexico City.

The map (Stock # 113632) costs $10.00 for the map plus $5.00 handling. It measures approximately 36x46 inches and can be viewed through the Map Collections Homepage of the Library of Congress, or online through the USGS Store at: http://store.usgs.gov. Online orders can be placed through the store. For questions or to place an order by telephone, call the Earth Science Information Center (ESIC) offices at 1-888-ASK-USGS. Contributed by Sheryle Girk-Jackson, sjjackson@usgs.gov.

California Geological Survey turns 125

In 1880 the California Legislature established the State Mining Bureau which has evolved during its 125 years of continuous service into the modern California Geological Survey (CGS). Of course the earliest history of CGS has its founding roots entwined with the discovery of gold in 1848. The CGS staff is dedicated to the fulfillment of our mission of providing information and advice to protect life and property from natural hazards and to promote a better understanding of California’s diverse geologic environment.

CGS geoscientists, engineers, and support staff take great pride in being part of an organization that has a 125 year legacy of providing scientific and engineering service to the State of California. More information on the CGS history is available at: http://www.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/aboutUs.htm.

California and Nevada share more than just a border. They share faults. A recently published map from the Department of Conservation’s California Geological Survey today shows earthquake shaking potential in the Reno-Tahoe area. The map covers Washoe, Storey, Carson City, Douglas, Lyon, Churchill and Mineral counties in Nevada, as well as parts...
of Nye and Esmeralda counties. Also included are all or parts of the following California counties: Lassen, Plumas, Sierra, Nevada, Placer, El Dorado, Amador, Alpine, Calaveras, Tuolumne, Mono, Mariposa, Madera, Fresno, Stanislaus, Merced and Inyo. Areas of Nevada just south of the Reno-Sparks area and in the Fish Lake Valley are among the most likely to receive strong shaking during a large earthquake, according to the map.

The map also indicates a high level of shaking potential along the Genoa fault from just south of Reno-Sparks through Carson City through the Minden-Gardnerville area to just north of Markleeville in California. High shaking potential is also shown in the Mono and Mammoth lakes areas due to active faults and soil amplification, and in the area around Dyer, Nev., at the northern end of the Death Valley fault system. The map shows shaking that has a 10 percent chance of occurring in a 50-year period, according to Chris Wills, the CGS Supervising Geologist who oversaw the mapping project. The California Building Code specifies critical structures such as schools and hospitals be able to withstand the highest anticipated levels of shaking. Local planners can use the map to determine whether extra care should be taken in new construction and whether it might be appropriate to retrofit some existing structures.

Last summer, a swarm of 1,600 tiny earthquakes – most unnoticed by the public -- occurred in the region. The temblors may have indicated magma moving deep beneath the Earth’s surface, according to researchers at the Nevada Seismological Laboratory, Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology, the California Institute of Technology, and the Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics. There have been several strong earthquakes in the greater Reno-Tahoe area in the past. Before seismic instruments were available, in 1860 and 1887, the region experienced two earthquakes in the magnitude 5.5 range. In 1950, a magnitude 5.6 earthquake was centered near Honey Lake northwest of Reno in Lassen County and in 1966, a magnitude 6 was centered north of Truckee. The 1966 quake damaged the dome of the Nevada state capitol in Carson City, cracked dams on the Truckee River and was felt as far away as San Francisco. CGS, part of the California Department of Conservation, used soil information provided by Nevada officials and a seismic hazards model developed by the United States Geological Survey to produce the map. CGS previously produced a potential shaking map for California in cooperation with California Seismic Safety Commission and has extended the work into the greater Reno-Tahoe area with help from the Nevada-Tahoe area with help from the Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology as well as the Nevada Seismological Laboratory at the University of Nevada-Reno. Copies of the map are available for $10 each from the California Geological Survey library at (916) 445-5716. The map is also available for free online at: http://www.consrv.ca.gov/CGS/rghm/psha/images/CA_NV_Shaking_web.pdf.

New California Maps and Publications

The California Geological Survey has recently published several new maps and publications. They include:

Maps and GIS Data For Elk River Watershed, Humboldt County, California, Watershed Mapping Series, Map Set 4 by G. J. Marshall and E. Mendes CD 2005-01. This digital publication contains the digital database for the maps Geologic and Geomorphic Features Related to Landsliding and Relative Landslide Potential with Geologic and Geomorphic Features, Elk River Watershed, Humboldt County, California. GIS data include landslides, geomorphology, stream features, and geology. GIS files are in ArcInfo export format or in PDF format. PDF files include a readme file and GIS metadata. The disc includes software to enable view-
ing of the GIS data and PDF files. Price: $40.00 plus $6.00 shipping/ handling.

California Geological Survey maps and publications can be ordered by mail from California Geological Survey, Publications Sales, 1059 Vine Street, Suite 103, Sacramento, CA 95814-0321 (Check, money order or credit card must be included with order) or by telephone Fax: (916) 324-5644 Phone: (916) 445-6199.

Oregon Tsunami Brochure

The Oregon Department of Geology & Mineral Industries has recently released a brochure on tsunamis titled Tsunami: Know how to Survive on the Oregon Coast. The publication is available online at http://www.oregongeology.com/news%26events/Tsunami-Brochure.pdf.

New Utah Geologic Maps and Publication

The Utah Geological Survey has recently published two maps. They include Geologic map of the Washington Dome quadrangle, Washington County, Utah, by Janice M. Hayden, 29 p., 2 pl., 1:24,000, ISBN 1-55791-719-1, 5/05 M-209 $10.95 and Provisional structural geologic map of the Jericho quadrangle, Juab County, Utah, by Sanghoon Kwon and Gautram Mitra, 2 pl., 1:24,000, 4/05, OFR-444 $8.50. UGS has also published Proceedings volume, Basin and Range Province Seismic-Hazards Summit II, edited by William R. Lund, CD (20 papers, 64 abstracts, 10 posters), ISBN 1-55791-725-6, 4/05, MP-05-2 $19.95. The maps and publication are available from the Natural Resources Map & Bookstore, 1594 W. North Temple, Salt Lake City, UT 84116, Fax: 801.537.3395, Telephone 1-888-UTAH MAP (882.4627) or 801.537.3320.

New Montana Publications and Map

The Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology has recently published several new maps and reports. They include MBMG 516, Geologic maps of the Tarkio and Lozeau 7.5’ quadrangles, western Montana by J.D. Lonn and L.N. Smith (1:24,000). It is available free online at: http://www.mbmeg.tech.edu/syssearch.htm. In addition to the map the new Montana publications include MBMG 519, Minerals of Montana - part I by L.B. French (Price $20.00) and RI 16, Structure contour map - top of the Lebo shale, Fort Union Formation, Powder River basin, southeastern Montana (Price $25.00) by D.A. Lopez. These publications can be ordered from the Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology, Publications Office, Montana Tech of The University of Montana, 1300 West Park Street, Butte, MT 59701-8997, Fax: 406/496-4451, Telephone: 406/496-4174

New Guidebook for New Mexico


Washington State Tsunami Related Publications

The Washington Division of Geology and Earth Resources has several publications related to tsunamis on their web site. They include tsunami inundation and evacuation brochures for communities on the southern Washington coast which show tsunami hazard zones, evacuation routes and instructions for what to do when an earthquake occurs. These brochures are available at: http://www.dnr.wa.gov/geology/hazards/tsunami/evac/.


GENERAL NEWS

Ten New Dibblee Maps Released

On May 31, 2005, the Dibblee Geology Center of the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History released ten new maps of the area around San Jose. These maps were...
developed by Thomas W. Dibblee, who mapped a considerable portion of California during his career as a geologist for several oil companies and the U.S. Geological Survey. These 10 maps complete maps covering a major portion of northern California. These new maps cover the following 7.5-minute quadrangles: Newark (DF-150), Niles (DF-151), La Costa Valley (DF-152), Milpitas (DF-153), Calaveras Reservoir (DF-154), San Jose East (DF-155), Lick Observatory (DF-156), Los Gatos (DF-157), Santa Teresa Hills (DF-158) and Morgan Hill (DF-159). Dibblee maps can be purchased from the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History through their online store (http://www.sbnature.org/estore) or gift shop. The maps are available rolled ($20.00 plus tax) and folded ($15.00 plus tax) plus shipping and handling for online or phone orders. For more information contact Mary Anne Prince via email at mprince@sbnature2.org.

New Geologic Map of North America

The last definitive geologic map of North America was published before the theory of plate tectonics was widely accepted, impact craters were known simply as “anomalies” and knowledge of ocean floor geology was in its infancy. The Geological Society of America (GSA) has recently published the 2005 Geologic Map of North America.

The map is printed in 11 colors with approximately 700 shades and patterns. It distinguishes more than 900 rock units, 110 of which are off-shore. It depicts more than seven times as many on-land units as the 1965 map. Perhaps the most significant additions are detailed features of the seafloor, including spreading centers, seamount chains, and subduction zones.

This map is the result of a cooperative effort by GSA, the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC), and the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution (WHOI). John C. Reed Jr. (USGS) and John O. Wheeler (GSC) compiled the on-land geology, while Brian E. Tucholke (WHOI) mapped and compiled the seafloors. The Pikes Peak Lithographing Company, Colorado Springs, Colorado, printed the map. More than twenty years in the making, this 3-sheet map which measures 74"x39" and is at a scale of 1:5,000,000, illustrates approximately 15% of Earth’s surface. It spans an area from the North Pole to Venezuela and from Ireland to Siberia.

Unlike its predecessor, the map is not a static end-product. Because it was produced with digital technology, a digital database is planned by David Soller of the U.S. Geological Survey. The map is available for purchase through the Geological Society of America. For additional information visit: www.geosociety.org/bookstore or contact GSA Sales and Service, gsservice@geosociety.org, 1-888-443-4472. This product comes rolled or folded. The non-member price of the rolled version is $155.00. Contributed by Sheryle Girk-Jackson, sjackson@usgs.gov.

American Geographical Society Library Fellowships for 2006

The American Geographical Society Library, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Libraries, welcomes applications for two short-term fellowship programs:

McColl Research Program fellowships. This is a new short-term fellowship program available to individuals who wish to communicate their geographical research results to a broad, educated general audience. Awards of $3000 for four-week fellowships will be provided to support residencies for the purpose of conducting research that makes direct use of the Library, and results in publication in a mutually agreed outlet.

Helen and John S. Best Research Fellowships. Stipends of $375 per week, for periods up to 4 weeks, will be awarded to support residencies for the purpose of conducting research that makes direct use of the Library.

The AGS Library, the former research library and map collection of the American Geographical Society of New York, has strengths in geography, cartography and a variety of related historical topics. Applications must be received by October 21, 2005. All fellowships are tenable in 2006. For further information, write, call or e-mail the AGS Library, P.O. Box 399, Milwaukee, WI 53201-0399, Tel. (414) 229-6282, E-mail agsl@uwm.edu. Web site: http://www.uwm.edu/Libraries/AGSL/fellowships.html

Ground Water Institute for Teachers

The American Ground Water Trust’s program Ground Water Institute for Teachers, educates teachers about ground water and hydrology. The Ground Water Institute Program is expanding.
to have at least one Institute in each state every year. In January 2005, the U. S. Geological Survey (USGS) established a formal partnership with the American Ground Water Trust to advance the public’s understanding of the issues and science relating to water resources. For the past 5 years this program has introduced groundwater concepts, ongoing research techniques and resource management issues to 790 teachers at 31 ground water institutes in 17 states. Soon this expansion may also include workshops for tribal partners and others that would benefit from these educational programs.

USGS involvement with the Trust in developing the Institute programs will serve to achieve a consistent science message nationwide and connects teachers to locally relevant science programs conducted at the federal level. The USGS is a partner in these two-day training workshops. All Institute participants will receive a package of USGS educational materials and publications that highlight the latest science and research technologies used to address water-resource issues and management practices. Local USGS scientists will be part of each program in several ways; leading field trips, presenting their research, assisting in planning, and providing materials.

The first of the 2005 Institutes are scheduled for June 9-10 at the USGS Florida Integrated Science Center (FISC) in St. Petersburg, Florida. Additional Institutes will be scheduled in: Miami and Gainesville, Florida; Fresno, CA; Branchville, NJ; Denver, CO; Lowell, MA; Allentown, PA; San Antonio, TX; and Claremont, CA. For more information about this partnership and the Ground Water Institutes for Teachers see: http://water.usgs.gov/partnerships.html or http://www.agwt.org/teachers/institutehome.html.

**Terra Image Exclusive SPOT Imagery Distributor**

Terra Image USA, LLC (TI-USA) has been named a master distributor for SPOT satellite imaging products and services. Under its new role, TI-USA will share responsibility for market development and sales to the U.S. Department of Defense and commercial markets. The company will continue its role as SPOT’s exclusive partner for the U.S. civilian government markets which began in July 2004.

SPOT Image is the worldwide commercial operator of the SPOT satellite system, a constellation of 3 satellites that can acquire medium to high-resolution imagery of almost any point on the globe every day. SPOT Image launched its first satellite in 1986 and is the oldest commercial satellite imaging company in the world.

**ESRI Education Users Conference**

The 5th ESRI Education User Conference (EdUC) will be held in San Diego, California, July 23–26, 2005. Conference attendees will include hundreds of school teachers, college and university instructors, school administrators, community leaders, librarians, and museum professionals from all over the United States and many countries.

EdUC provides members of the education community the opportunity to come together and share their experiences and knowledge. Coinciding with the ESRI International User Conference, attendees will have the opportunity to learn about the latest developments in GIS and education. Hands-on workshops will focus on a variety of GIS software such as ArcView and ArcGIS extensions including 3D Analyst and Network Analyst, Internet mapping with ArcIMS and ArcWeb Services, and other workshops focused on specific content areas such as earth science and demographics. More than 100 paper presentations will highlight user experiences in areas of curriculum and program design, administration and planning, classroom instruction, community projects, GISScience, and more.

The conference will also include panel discussions including one dedicated to a new report from the National Research Council on spatial thinking in schools; an Education EXPO and Welcome Reception will provide an opportunity to connect with other attendees involved in GIS education while exploring the latest GIS products and services. The EdUC schedule will also include key sessions from the ESRI International User Conference as well as the Map Gallery, Academic Program Fair, and ESRI Showcase.

The keynote speakers for this year’s conference will be Mr. David Rumsey, founder of the David Rumsey map Collection, and Dr. Michael Fay, a conservationist with the Wildlife Conservation Society and a fellow with the National Geographic Society. Both expect to participate in the entire conference and will be on hand during the EdUC EXPO.

For more information about the event, including registration information, visit http://www.esri.com/
educ or call 909-793-2853, extension 1-1363. If calling from outside the United States, please contact your local ESRI distributor; see www.esri.com/international for a current distributor list.

INTERNET RESOURCES

Federal Reserve Archival System for Economic Research

The Federal Reserve Archival System for Economic Research (FRASER) is the newest project by the Research Division of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis to expand on its mission to provide economic information and data to researchers interested in the U.S. economy. On this web site users can find links to scanned images of historical economic statistical publications, releases, and documents.

When used in connection with data contained in FRED® (Federal Reserve Economic Data), FRASER™ allows researchers to create uninterrupted data series by accessing sources previously available only in printed form and those currently available electronically (on FRED®). In addition, the ability to retrieve series presented in preliminary, revised, and final releases provides a powerful tool in recreating and evaluating previous economic research and policy. For more information on FRASER see their web site at: http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/.

Exploring a Continent: Lewis and Clark in America’s National Parks and Federal Agencies

In 1803, the United States acquired the Louisiana Purchase from France, expanding the borders of the United States from the Atlantic Ocean to the Rocky Mountains. The vast areas of unexplored country offered the new nation the potential for growth and the possibility of a practical water route all the way to the Pacific Ocean. President Thomas Jefferson had for years been fascinated by the unexplored territory west of the Mississippi River, and in June 1803 he announced plans to send an expedition overland to the Pacific. In 1804, Lewis & Clark, along with 45 men and a dog, began a journey that would take three years and cover territory that would later encompass 11 states. As we head into the last two years of the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial, what better way to learn about the Corps of Discovery Expedition than by visiting a national park or other federal agency.

The National Park Service (NPS) and several federal agencies are preserving and managing numerous areas that commemorate Lewis and Clark and the Corps of Discovery Expedition. The history of this momentous journey is commemorated in areas as diverse as Independence National Historical Park in Pennsylvania, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park in West Virginia, Jefferson National Expansion Memorial in Missouri, Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site in North Dakota, and Lewis and Clark National Historical Park in Oregon and Washington.

The National Park Service has developed a web site to help visitors learn about NPS and federal agency sites they can visit to gain an understanding of and walk in the footsteps of Lewis and Clark and the Corps of Discovery Expedition. By visiting the Exploring a Continent: Lewis and Clark and the Corps of Discovery Expedition in America’s National Parks and Federal Agencies website at: http://www.nps.gov/pub_aff/lewis_clark/index.htm, people can learn of the many special places managed by the federal government that commemorate the Lewis and Clark expedition. In addition to a list of national parks and federal agencies, the web site includes information and web links to books and documents related to the theme of Lewis and Clark and the Corps of Discovery, and a list of events scheduled for 2005.

Site shows Probability of Earthquake Shaking in California

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) announced today the release of new public web pages showing the probability of earthquake shaking in the next 24 hours in California. These maps graphically illustrate the change in earthquake probability during aftershock and possible foreshock sequences. The maps are not intended to be used to predict an upcoming earthquake; however, based on previous earthquake sequences, an increase in probability will be seen before about half of California’s larger earthquakes. The maps are updated at least once an hour and are available to the public at http://pasadena.wr.usgs.gov/step/.

The new maps and the way they were developed were discussed in an article in the journal Nature (v. 435, p. 284-285). The methods used were developed by a team of scientists from the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETH) in Zurich, Switzerland, and the U. S. Geological Survey.
S. Geological Survey in California, with funding from the Southern California Earthquake Center, ETH and the USGS.

In almost all cases the probabilities on the map will be very low. The background probability for strong to moderate earthquake shaking in most of California is between 1-in-10,000 and 1-in-100,000. By comparison, the average American’s risk of being in a car accident in any 24-hour period is 1-in-2,500. In the system used to create the maps, the probability of strong earthquake shaking (with a Modified Mercalli Intensity of VI or greater) in the next 24 hours is calculated, based upon the known behavior of aftershocks and the possible shaking pattern predicted from historical patterns on the fault or in the area. The system considers all earthquakes, large and small, that are recorded by the California Integrated Seismic Network (CISN), the California element of the Advanced National Seismic System (http://pasadena.wr.usgs.gov/recenteqs/). These probabilities apply both to aftershocks smaller than the first event and to the possibility that the “aftershock” will, in fact, be larger than the first event – in which case it becomes a “foreshock.” More information on the methods and site are available on the earthquake hazard forecast site.

**USGS Historic Photo Website**

The on-line system of the United States Geological Survey Photographic Archive provides access to over 25,100 photographs dating from 1868 through 1992. To access the photographic archive go to: http://libraryphoto.er.usgs.gov. These photos are not copyrighted and may be viewed and downloaded free of charge. All photos are available in 100, 700 and 1400 dots per inch resolution. The collection consists of over 25,100 photos ranging in age from 1868 through 1992 with emphasis on Geology, Earthquake Damage, National Parks and Monuments, Pioneer Photographers such as W.H. Jackson, J.K. Hillers, T.H. O’Sullivan, A.T. Russell and others, Mount St. Helens Volcanic Eruption of 1980, and Mines, Mills and Quarries. The system may be searched using a free-form string search engine which allows the user freedom to more exactly find the photo and caption of interest.

This site is currently “under construction” and will change over the next several months. Photographs will be continually added. Captions are currently being edited for punctuation errors, misspellings, and accuracy. Many captions are vague and will remain so, as this is the only information the long-deceased geologist/photographer provided. The syntax of the late 1800’s and early 1900’s will be preserved and changed only to allow for clarity.

Users who see discrepancies in photographer or geologist credit, have clarifying information, or wish to discuss the project, should contact Tommie Ann Gard at 303-236-1004 or tagard@usgs.gov. http://libraryphoto.er.usgs.gov/.

Contributed by Sheryle Girk-Jackson, sjjackson@usgs.gov.

**A Clarence King Gallery**

In 1879, Clarence King became the founding director of the United States Geological Survey, the Nation’s first civilian government science agency. A graduate of Yale University, King began his career in geology in 1863, at the age of 21, when he volunteered as an assistant for the California Geological Survey. By 1867, his reputation was so well established that Congress approved a 40th Parallel Survey with King in charge. The Fortieth Parallel Exploration under Clarence King’s direction led the way in converting western exploration to an exact science.

On March 20, 1879, President Hayes sent to the Senate, the nomination of Clarence King to be the first Director of the U.S. Geological Survey. The Senate confirmed the nomination on April 3, and King took the oath of office on May 24. King’s tenure with the USGS lasted only twenty two months but, during that time, Clarence King was instrumental in laying lasting foundations for future operations of the organization. His new position gave him a unique opportunity to influence the development of Federal geology. Clarence King resigned as Director in March 1881. Despite his short tenure, King had such a profound influence on the organization and mode of operation of the Survey that, decades later, his imprint was still clearly evident and can be recognized even to this day.

Mapping the Grand Canyon

John Wesley Powell led the first expedition down the Grand Canyon in 1869, ten years before the creation of the USGS and twelve years before he became the second director of the USGS. The first official USGS expedition through the Grand Canyon was not made until 1923. At that time, Grand Canyon and Marble Canyon were the last unsurveyed stretches of the Colorado River. Although 54 years had passed since the Powell expedition, only 27 men were known to have traversed the length of the Grand Canyon and no successful expeditions had been made since 1911.

On August 1, 1923, two USGS topographers, one USGS hydrologist, one university geologist, and six crewmen began their 251 mile, 74 day trip down the Colorado River. Led by the Chief Topographic Engineer for the USGS, Claude Birdseye, the objective of the expedition was to make an unbroken level survey line through Marble and Grand Canyons and run the survey line up the side canyons. In addition, the team was to survey possible dam sites. The expedition was successfully completed on October 19, 1923. A new USGS website about the 1923 Grand Canyon Expedition is now available at: http://geography.wr.usgs.gov/outreach/grandcanyon. Additional geography outreach information covering the Western Region is available at: http://geography.wr.usgs.gov/outreach/. Contributed by Sheryle Girk-Jackson, sjjackson@usgs.gov.

NEW PUBLICATIONS


Newhouse, Noe, ed., 2005. National Geographic Guide to the...
National Parks: Southwest.


# Western Association of Map Libraries

## Microform Publications

### Information Bulletin

$40.00

### Occasional Papers

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<td>1983</td>
<td><em>Index to the Information Bulletin (Volumes 1-10, 1969-1979) of the Western Association of Map Libraries</em></td>
<td>Frances M. Woodward</td>
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### Paper Publications

#### Occasional Papers

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<td>1973</td>
<td><em>Catalogue of Sanborn Atlases at California State University, Northridge</em></td>
<td>Gary W. Rees and Mary Hoeber</td>
<td>0-939112-01-9</td>
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<td>1977</td>
<td><em>Union List of Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps held by Institutions in the United States and Canada, vol. 2, Montana to Wyoming; Canada and Mexico</em></td>
<td>William S. Peterson-Hunt and Evelyn L. Woodruff; <em>with a Supplement and Corrigenda to Volume 1</em></td>
<td>0-939112-03-5</td>
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<td>1978</td>
<td><em>Index to Early Twentieth-Century City Plans Appearing in Guidebooks: Baedeker, Muirhead-Blue Guides, Murray, I.J.G.R., etc., Plus Selected Other Works to Provide Worldwide Coverage of over 2,000 Plans to over 1,200 Communities, Found in 74 Guidebooks</em></td>
<td>Harold M. Otness</td>
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<td>Mary B. Ansari and Linda P. Newman</td>
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<td><em>Map Index to Topographic Quadrangles of the United States, 1882-1940</em></td>
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<td><em>Cartobibliography of Separately Published U.S. Geological Survey Special Maps and River Surveys</em></td>
<td>Peter L. Stark</td>
<td>0-939112-15-9 (hard cover)</td>
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<td>1993</td>
<td><em>Topographic Mapping of Africa, Antarctica and Eurasia</em></td>
<td>Mary L. Larsgaard</td>
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