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.

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

### Map Cataloging Preconference at ALA Annual

*Submitted by Paige Andrew*

Map Cataloging: Learning to Describe Cartographic Materials. A 1.5-day Preconference at the American Library Association Annual Conference, June 22 and 23, 2006. Location of ALA Annual to be announced; initially it was planned for New Orleans. A brief description follows:

A preconference intended primarily for the novice, but will include advanced topics too. Learn map cataloging basics, focusing on three areas of bibliographic description: choice of title, mathematical data, and physical description. Additional areas and topics will be reviewed. Day one (a full day) will focus on basic paper maps while day two (half-day) covers digital resources. Day one focuses on basic hardcopy maps, principals may be applied to digital cartographic resources on day two. The objectives of this Preconference are (a) at the end of this program, the participant will understand the cartographic format and its inherent characteristics, and be able to create a complete and accurate bibliographic description, (b) the participant will gain an understanding of the specific differences between describing maps and other cartographic materials versus monographs and (3) the participant will also take away both specific skills (e.g., discovering the basis for description, the “main map,” learning how to use a Natural Scale Indicator, taking accurate measurements to provide a set of dimensions, etc.) and take home a set of ready reference materials for future use.
Announcements (cont.):

Update on Coordinates
By David Y. Allen, Editor

It has been less than a year since the first appearance of Coordinates: The Online Journal of the Map and Geography Round Table of the American Library Association (http://www.sunysb.edu/libmap/coordinates.htm). So far Coordinates has published a respectable eight articles, which should remove any doubts about the long-term prospects of the journal.

A glance at the eight articles reveals the eclectic nature of Coordinates. Coordinates publishes a wide range of articles relating to maps. Authors include not only librarians, but historians, geographers, and GIS practitioners. Its board of editors includes people who are not librarians or members of the Map and Geography Round Table. Anyone interested in maps is encouraged to submit articles for consideration. All those with relevant qualifications and willingness to work are invited to help in the production of the journal.

Now that Coordinates has been launched, it is time to take stock of our situation, and see what can be done to further improve and publicize the journal.

We are seeking to get the journal more widely indexed and cataloged. Librarians and other academics can help by asking their institutions to add Coordinates to their online catalogs. This can be easily done, since Coordinates has been cataloged on OCLC (Series A is OCLC #56827498; Series B is OCLC #56827678).

We are also planning to seek “sponsors” for our journal. In return for helping to support the journal, links to sponsors’ websites will be included on a separate page of the journal, which will be linked to the homepage. We are looking for support from map vendors, GIS software producers, rare map dealers, and others concerned with the commercial side of cartography. There will be no other advertising. All money raised will go to support the activities of MAGERT, including the publication of Coordinates.

Finally, we are looking for ways to delegate more of the responsibility for running Coordinates. This would not only mean less work for the editor, but would strengthen the publication in many other ways. One idea is to have subject-oriented “Associate Editors” for various areas, such as map cataloging, GIS, and academic cartography. Specific responsibilities could be negotiated, but would include at a minimum soliciting articles and reviewers. It would also be helpful to have someone play the role of “advertising manager” in finding sponsors. And anyone who wants to serve as “production editor” and take charge of such things as html coding will be welcomed with open arms.

Keep your eyes open for future articles. They will be announced (at the very least) on MapHist and Maps-L.

Corrections:
The following are corrections to the Business Meeting Minutes as published in the July 2005 IB.

p.185 under IFLA Geography and Map Section: should read “Next IFLA conferences are in Oslo in 2005 and Seoul, Korea in 2006.”

p. 185 under SLA Geography and Map Section of the Social Sciences Division: omit the last sentence.
WAML Fall 2005 Meeting
University of Alaska Fairbanks

Program, Attendees, Minutes
and Photos

PROGRAM:

**Wednesday, Sept. 7, 2005**
- 1:00 pm -- Exec. Board Meeting
- 4:45 pm -- UAF Large Animal Research Station
- 7:00 pm -- Reception, Pike’s Waterfront Lodge

**Thursday, Sept. 8, 2005**
- 9:00-9:30 am -- D.A. (Skip) Walker (Institute of Arctic Biology, UAF) “Creation of the Circumpolar Arctic Vegetation Map.”
- 9:30-10:00 am -- Robert Drozda (Research Associate, Alaska and Polar Regions Collections, UAF Rasmusson Library) “Alaskan Native Cultural Maps: Mapping Traditional Places, Stories and Names.”
- 10:00-10:30 am -- DeAnne S.P. Stevens (Geologist, Alaska Division of Geological Geophysical Surveys) “MapTEACH: Place-Based Geoscience Education for Alaska Students Incorporating Cultural Knowledge and Cutting-Edge Geospatial Technology.”
- 10:30-11:00 am -- Break
- 11:00-11:30 am -- Roger Pearson (Retired Geography Professor, UAF) “Making Maps an Important Part of Alaska’s K-12 Education Program.”
- 11:30-noon -- Mike Sfraga (Associate Vice President Student Enrollment Services, Univ. of Alaska Statewide) “Denali: A History of Exploration.”
- Noon-1:00 pm -- Lunch
- 1:00-2:00 pm -- Business Meeting / Sounding Board
- 2:00-2:15 pm -- Break
- 2:15-5:00 pm -- Local Tour: UAF Library and Arctic Region Supercomputing Center
- 5:30-7:00 pm -- Dinner

**Friday, Sept. 9, 2005**
- 6:45 am -- Depart to train depot
- 8:15 am -- Train departs Fairbanks
- 12:15 pm -- Train arrives at Denali National Park
- 12:30-1:30 pm -- Lunch at Murie Science Learning Center
- 1:30-2:00 pm -- Break
- 2:00 2:45 pm -- Janet Collins (Map Librarian, Western Washington Univ.) “Mapping the Arctic Refuge: The Legacy of Ernest de Koven Loffingwell.”
- 2:45-3:15 pm -- Heather LeDuc (Governent Records Archivist, Yukon Territory) presenting on behalf of Ian Burnett, “Klondike Road Maps: Selling Comfort and Convenience on the Route(s) to the Gold Fields.”
- 3:15-3:30 pm -- Break
- 3:30-4:15 pm -- Tom Meier (Wildlife Biologist, Denali National Park) “Using Maps to Interpret Data from Wolf GPS Collars in Denali National Park.”
- 4:15 pm -- Dinner on your own

**Saturday, Sept. 10, 2005**
- All day -- Bus trip inside the park
- 6:30-8:30 pm -- Dinner at Lynx Creek Pizza

**Sunday, Sept. 11, 2005**
- 3:45 pm -- Train departs Denali for Fairbanks
- 8:15 pm -- Arrive in Fairbanks

**ATTENDEES:**
- David Allen Stoney Brook Univ. (retired)
- Greg Armento California State University - Long Beach
- Sylvia Bender CA Energy Commis-
MINUTES:

Western Association of Map Libraries
Executive Board Meeting Minutes
Pike’s Waterfront Lodge
Sept. 7, 2005, 1:00 – 4:00 PM

Present: Mabel Suzuki, President; Wendie Helms, President Elect; Cynthia Jahns, Treasurer; Julie Hoff, Business Manager; Kathy Stroud, Secretary; Yvonne Wilson, Membership/Hospitality Committee; Janet Collins; Kathy Rankin; Greg Armento; John Stevens; Matthew Parson, IB Editor; David Deckelbaum, Publications Advisory Committee

Mabel Suzuki called the meeting to order and welcomed two new members, Wendie Helms, President Elect, and Kathy Stroud, Secretary. She also thanked Cynthia Jahns for her assistance to John Kawula with the conference web site and other conference related activities.

A call was issued for additions/changes to the agenda. There were none.

OFFICER REPORTS

Secretary’s Report: Kathy Stroud reported she had received minor changes to the March 25 Business Meeting Minutes and will forward them to the IB Editor for inclusion in the next issue.

Treasurer’s Report: Cynthia Jahns distributed a summary report of our finances, which shows they remain healthy.

Highlights:
- Our Savings Account has $10,556.87
- Our Bank Balance was $19406.01 as of August 15, 2005
- The Boulder Spring ‘05 meeting made about $400.00
- At a cost of $99.00, we have registered our domain name (waml.org) for another 5 years.
- We have reviewed our web hosting service and decided to stay with them at a price of $72.00/year.
- The Fall ‘05 meeting has taken in about $14,000 and paid out about $10,000 so far. There are still bills to be paid; however, we’re on track to make a good profit. Attendance at WAML Fall ‘05 is in the high 30’s.

Business Manager’s Report: Julie Hoff distributed a business finance report. Sales are steady for OP 10 and 12. There are no microfiche maps left. All payments are up to date.

Subscription Manager’s Report: – Jim O’Donnell was not present to report. Cynthia Jahns reported that Jim is now mailing incoming checks to Cynthia for deposit. Subscription income
between 1/1/05 through 8/30/05 was $8,584.00.

IB Editor’s Report: Mathew Parsons reported Volume 36, number 3, July 2005 went out pretty much on schedule. The next issue will be Volume 37, number 1, November 2005. November 2005 next issues. Please send articles for consideration for publication by early October. Matthew received a letter from a lifetime WAML member who no longer wish to be a member or receive the IB. He will pass the letter on to Chris Thiry.

Past-President’s Report: Julie Sweetkind-Singer was not present. No report.

Hospitality Report: Yvonne Wilson reported that she will coordinate with John Kawula on registration and information packet and receipt distribution.

Membership Manager’s Report: Chris Thiry reported via e-mail. For the year 2005-2006 there are 7 lifetime members, 102 paid members, and 41 overdue members as of September 1. Last year there were 7 lifetime members and 139 paid members. The total number of members is expected to drop for 2005-2006 as people fail to pay their dues. All people who have not paid should send a check to Chris. Chris also reported that he has plans to send out a mailer to map librarians in the West who are not members.

Web Manager’s Report: – Linda Zellmer reported via e-mail that she had revised the Membership Manager page, the Committees page, and the Executive Board page. She has also checked all of the links on the Toolbox and the Other Map Librarianship Organization pages and updated any that weren’t working.

Additionally, she reported that a small committee has formed to work on redesigning the WAML Web page. After several iterations and teleconferences, she has developed and posted a mock-up (http://www.waml.org/waml) of several pages. The committee will continue working on revisions based on comments they receive at the WAML Meeting in Alaska. The committee is considering posting the Bylaws and Archive Retention Schedule as PDF documents as they will not change often.

The idea for the new page is that the middle of the page will be where news, etc. will be posted. Pull down menus will be on the left side under the picture of Atlas. The schema for the buttons and pull-down menus will be:

- About WAML – links to Executive Board, Committees, Principal Region Map collections, ByLaws, and Archive Retention Schedule
- Meetings – links to Future Meetings, Past Meetings (links to meeting minutes from there), Conference Manual and Conference Toolbox
- Membership – links to The Membership Page and possibly Contact the Membership Manager
- Toolbox – links to Keyword Index, Cartobibliographies and Indexes, Equipment and Supplies, Cataloging and Processing, FDLP, GIS, Map Vendors, Reference Resources, Other Map Library Organizations
- Publications – links to Information Bulletin, Occasional Papers, Online Articles

Cynthia Jahns, who is on the redesign committee passed out a mock-up of the new home page. She also reported that they had decided to remain with the same web host which is very responsive, reliable, and cheap. More expensive services would give us e-mail capabilities and online conference registration, but were not considered worth the cost. The committee wants to archive conference web sites, keeping selected pages such as the conference home page, speakers, field trip, etc. Cynthia is also working on a Conference Toolkit site, which conference planners can check for advice while planning a conference. The committee will be contacting past hosts for input. The Toolkit will contain sample forms such as requests for speakers and solicitation to vendors.
### FUTURE MEETINGS

**Spring 2006:** The Spring 2006 meeting will be hosted by Tim Ross at the University of British Columbia at Vancouver. The Meeting will be May 10 – 13th. Banquet will be at the University Golf Club. Inexpensive accommodations have been reserved in University residence buildings.

**Fall 2006:** Janet Collins reported on the plans for the Fall 2006 conference at the Northern Arizona University September 14 – 15th. She is co-hosting with Todd Welch at the NAU Cline Library Special Collections Sept. 14 & 15 2006. Ideas for speakers/tours include Global GIS Database, NPS GIS activities, Librarian Grand Canyon, NAU Special Collections, Lake Powell (natural resource management and problems there of). Field trip ideas include Three Mesas, the North Rim of the Grand Canyon, and a rafting trip. Meeting rooms have been booked on campus. Flagstaff has hotels within walking distance of the meeting rooms. The Phoenix to Flagstaff flight is expensive. People may want fly into Phoenix and drive to Flagstaff. Driving information will be available in advance. Janet is open to ideas for sessions, field trips, and training.

**Spring 2007:** Julie Sweetkind-Singer may possibly host a meeting in conjunction with the California Map Society at Huntington Library, Art Galleries and Botanical Gardens San Marino, CA. Greg Armento volunteered to help as a WAML liaison. Jim O’Donnell will be the convenor.

### OLD BUSINESS

**Continuing Education Committee:** This new committee consists of Chair Julie Sweetkind-Singer, Kathy Rankin, Mary Douglass, Matthew Parsons, and Anne Zald. The committee will coordinate with Tim Ross and Janet Collins on training at the next two conferences. They are looking at a possible mentorship meeting for new map librarians.

### NEW BUSINESS

**EBSCO Proposal to Acquire Information Bulletin Content:** WAML has been approached by EBSCO with a proposal to acquire the Information Bulletin full text content. The Executive Board spent much time discussing the pros and cons on the issue. Having full text electronically available would increase the visibility of WAML. It would also address indexing issues for the IBs. However, our IB subscriptions are a significant source of income, which we could potentially lose if libraries were getting electronic access to our journal through a subscription database. Additionally the Huxford Brothers have been involved in a project to scan the old IBs and make them available on CD-ROM. It was decided that the Board needed more information and would also investigate other publishing and indexing options.

The Publications Committee will investigate indexing options other than EBSCO, including individuals who may be willing to take on the indexing as a project. The IB needs an index to be useful. Currently it is indexed in the Library Literature and LISA databases, but only some academic institutions have access to those databases. The first 10 volumes were indexed, with annual additional indexes published for several subsequent years. Indexing should include book reviews.

The Executive Board, Publications Committee, and Web Manager will discuss options for making the IB available over the Internet. Possibilities include providing passworded access to members; placing the table of contents, only, online; and making full text available online after a specified period of time.

**Job Descriptions:** The Executive Board and Kathy Rankin will develop brief job descriptions, as these do not currently
exist. During this effort, we will clarify the roles of the Membership Manager and the Hospitality Committee. The Board may review and adjust committee responsibilities during this effort.

Katrina Flood Relief Contributions: It was proposed that WAML either sponsor its own or participate in an AGG, ALA, or other flood relief effort to aid libraries damaged by Hurricane Katrina. It was agreed that it was too early to tell what type of aid would be effective and that the Executive Board would keep an eye on developing efforts. The board would like to present some type of proposal for aid at the Spring meeting.

Plaque for Outgoing President of WAML: It was proposed and approved that the President of WAML, starting with Julie Sweetkind-Singer, should get a plaque of appreciation for service at the end of their term. It will be presented at spring meeting.

WAML Business Meeting Minutes
Fall 2005 WAML Meeting, Fairbanks & Denali, Alaska
Friday September 9, 2005

WAML President Mabel Suzuki opened the meeting by thanking all those who helped with the conference, especially John Kawula, our host, Cynthia Jahns for web site support and other assistance, and the University of Alaska Fairbanks Library Administration.

John Kawula took a few minutes to explain some of the handouts in our conference packets and summarize logistics for the Saturday field trip.

Secretary Kathy Stroud summarized the minutes of the September 6th Executive Board Meeting.

Chris Thiry presented a membership report via e-mail. As of 2005-2006, WAML has 7 lifetime members, 102 paid members, and 41 overdue members for a total of 150 members. He expects the total to fall as people are dropped for not paying dues. If you haven’t paid your dues, mail a check to Chris. Chris plans to send out a mailer to librarians in the West who are not members.

Matthew Parsons, Editor for the Information Bulletin reported that the July issue of IB went out pretty much on schedule. The next issue will be Volume 37, no. 1, November 2005. People should submit articles and pictures for the Bulletin by mid October.

Cynthia Jahns, Treasurer, reported our finances remain healthy. The Boulder Spring ’05 meeting made about $400.00. The Fall ’05 meeting has taken in about $14,000 and paid out about $10,000 so far and we’re on track to make a good profit. Attendance at WAML Fall ’05 is in the high 30’s.

Julie Hoff, Business Manager, reported sales are steady for OP 10 and 12. There are no microfiche maps left. All payments are up to date.

Cynthia Jahns reported for the webmaster, Linda Zellmer. A group has been working on revamping the web site. Julie Hoff distributed a mock-up of new web pages they have developed. They are redoing the web site, and particularly expanding the meeting section, adding a past meetings table with links to minutes, website, photos. The intent is to archive important parts of past meeting pages. There is also a draft WAML meeting tool kit.

Future meetings
Tim Ross will host Spring 2006 in Vancouver May 10-13. Residents rooms will be available. Dinner will be at the University Golf Club. He is planning a boat trip. There are no border problems, and he is open to ideas for programs

Janet Collins is organizing Fall 2006 at Flagstaff, Northern Arizona University (NAU). She is looking for ideas for workshops and field trips. She will poll the membership on potential fieldtrips.

Spring 2007 will potentially be at Huntington Library, San Marino, California. Julie Sweetkind-Singer, Jim O’Donnell and Greg Armento will coordinate on hosting.
Continuing Education Committee: The newly formed Continuing Education Committee is seeking additional members. Current members are Mary Douglas, Kathy Rankin, and Julie Sweetkind-Singer.

New Business

EBSCO has approached WAML about making the full text of the IB available through an electronic subscription database. The Board has many questions about the proposal and its ramifications. It hopes to report back to the membership at the Spring meeting with more details.

Sounding Board

There was no sounding board due to time constraints.

Mabel closed the Business Meeting with a “thank you” for WAML’s support and aid in recovering from the flash flood that hit the University of Hawaii’s Library. The design phase for the ground floor of the building has been “fast tracked.”

If you are holding maps that you are donating, contact Mabel Suzuki or Ross Tagashi to make arrangements to send the maps.

* * * * *
PHOTOS:

The WAMLites arrive in Fairbanks!

WAML group photo at Danali train station.
WAML Executive Board meeting.

WAML member, Kathy Stroud, at Polychrome Pass in Denali National Park.
Lucy Tyrell, National Park Service employee, and member of the Denail Quilter’s Guild brought in the Guild’s work-in-progress: a quilt version of the recent land cover map of Denali National Park.

The quilt pattern was made using GIS software and the land cover map of Denali National Park.

Thanks to the following for submitting their photos: Linda Newman, Kathy Stroud, Janet Collins, Emily Schiller, and Wendie Helms.

_Unlocking the Census with GIS_ is an exploration of the capabilities a geographic information system lends to the analysis of census data, focusing on data and applications useful for urban and regional analysis. It is aimed at the beginning user of both census data and GIS software user and is written for professional urban analysts and students “who would like to make more effective use of census data in their work” (p. xiii). This book includes a background chapter on the United States census and a chapter on how to access maps and data online. Four chapters are devoted to using census data and GIS software to analyze public policy issues: demographic and social conditions, economic conditions, housing issues, and transportation issues. Each topical discussion is supplemented with easily understood tutorials on how to carry out spatial analyses. For example, Box 2.4 illustrates how to download translated TIGER/Line files from the Geography Network (p. 51-52). The final chapter discusses solutions to distributing maps and reports created with GIS.

Chapter 1 introduces the United States census. It presents the history of the U.S. census, its components, how the data is collected, and why GIS is helpful in analyzing the data. The authors explain census data accuracy and how changes in data collection have impacted comparative analysis. An understanding of census geography is important to any analysis using census data; the book provides a clear description of this complex hierarchy. A listing of data tables and census products is included.

The second chapter offers an overview of online census data sites and explains how to download data from each one (a useful introduction for those new to census data). The authors explore the Geography Network, American FactFinder, data available by FTP through the census Web site, data available from vendors, and other sources of digital maps to supplement the census data. While the summary of options for data download is useful, as a librarian one would wish that the portrayal of the data available in libraries were more accurate. Libraries are mentioned in passing as places to go for musty print census reports, where one can look up information “the old-fashioned” way (p. 5). This omission points to a need for librarians to increase efforts in outreach and education.

Chapters 3 through 6 discuss using data collected by the census to analyze demographic and social conditions, economic conditions, housing issues, and transportation issues. These chapters give an in depth explanation of the census data useful to these analyses, how to obtain those data, and concrete examples with step by step instructions for completing the analysis.

The final chapter on distributing the results of these analyses is a brief but helpful overview that is pertinent for librarians at a time when libraries are moving from entities that organize information and make it accessible, to organizations that also are creators of information. The chapter begins with an explanation of questions to consider as one begins to distribute spatial information, including the needs of and tools available to the intended audience. It focuses on two ways of making the maps created in GIS with census data available to the public: web mapping services and map documents (read with ESRI’s ArcReader). Positives and negatives of map distribution through both methods are discussed.

As the authors intended, this book provides a detailed introduction to using GIS to conduct spatial analysis of census data in the
field of urban and regional studies. It is accessible to the student or researcher new to census data or GIS, but would perhaps be too much to absorb for the person new to both. The authors’ advice (p. xiii) that knowledge of statistical analysis techniques is very helpful in using this book is accurate. This book is a practical guide filled with specific and well-explained examples and the authors have done a good job of briefly explaining the intellectual context of the analyses discussed. This guide is an excellent companion to more theoretical guides to using GIS in social sciences analysis (Spatially Integrated Social Science, edited by Michael F. Goodchild and Donald G. Janelle (2004), comes to mind) and to manuals for specific GIS software packages which focus solely on the technology of completing the task at hand. Recommended for academic and large public libraries.

Katie Lage
Map Librarian
Univ. of Colorado at Boulder
Jerry Crail Johnson Earth Sciences & Map Library

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This is the epitome of an extremely scholarly and simultaneously physically weighty tome – all seven pounds of it, 33 cm. in height of good-quality heavy paper. The work’s main sections are a history of the periodical (about 80 pages), a list of geographic journals prior to 1945 (about 10 pages), the cartobibliography (about 450 pages), and an index of personal names (about 25 pages. The accompanying CD-ROM has the following indexes: personal names; titles; geographic area; alphabetical list of area references; subjects; alphabetical list of subject references; and maps (digital images of the maps). The hard copy volume is extensively illustrated, often in color. The CD-ROM has the following three files and three folders: ReadMe.html; ReadMe.txt; Start.html; Indexes; and Maps; Programs. It’s very user-friendly; one gets most easily to the maps by opening up the Start.html, and then the maps are listed, by citation number from the hard copy volume, in a column on the left-hand side – just click on the citation number, and the map comes up. The indexes are PDFs, and the maps are JPEGs.

Mr. Smits began working on this project in about 1995 – this reviewer is amazed it wasn’t more like 1985, or even 1975! – with the goal of describing all of the maps, up to the year 2000, in catalog records (using ISBD(CM)) in the Centrale Catalogus Kartografie (CCK) of the National Library of the Netherlands. He had to change his plans abruptly when he found out that the map catalog (CCK) was being phased out at the end of 1999, at which point he selected 1945 as his cutoff year, since that was the year that *Petermann’s* temporarily ceased publication because of World War II. He was able to complete the work just barely in time, in December of 1999, and to get output of the records in PostScript, which was then converted to MSWord.

The section on the history of *Petermann’s* is much more than the section title states. Mr. Smits gives an overview of the history of geography and of geographical societies, along the way also giving many fascinating tidbits of geographic information and including such matters as a neat summary of the history of topographic mapping (p. 18) and an overview of the career of Hermann Haack (p. 71f). The text is presented in an unusual and very useful way, with footnotes on the side of each page, and on the bottom of the page only when that much footnote space is needed; as the text and the footnotes amply evidence, Mr. Smits is almost frighteningly well read in at least three languages, and given to original and careful thought. There is seldom a page without an illustration; some pages have more than one illustration.

There are some grammatical and typographical errors – the most obvious is unfortunately on the first page of the history section (p. 9), with a section heading of, “Setting the stage,” when what is meant is, “Setting the stage.” The reader will also note that the sentence structure is at times convoluted, and in a form that one suspects is how sentences are constructed in Dutch. But this is easy to forgive in an author who so obviously enjoys his topic and has done more background reading than one would have believed possible,
and who furthermore always presents long quotations first in English and then in the original language. The spacing between paragraphs takes some getting used to; the first word in the first sentence of a paragraph is not indented, and there are double-line spaces between sub-sections, not between each paragraph.

Still mentally staggering from the scholarly virtuosity in the history of the periodical, the reader finally makes it to the bulk of the book, the cartobibliography. A bit of a puzzle here – Mr. Smits notes (p. 44) that he has described 884 maps, but there are 3,472 bibliographic cites; this appears to be because separate sheets of a multisheet map may be described separately. Each bibliographic cite has at a minimum citation information (title, author, scale, coordinates, physical description), major notes (e.g., “Prime meridians of Greenwich and Paris”), and then a note headed, “Forms a part of the article.” Other information that is included when it applies is such matters as, e.g., “Auxiliary map,” and “Consists of.”

The only competitor this reviewer could find is an 1884 publication – which by definition does not cover the time period of 1881-1945 - which has been re-issued in microfiche:

In summary, what a delight, and what a tour de force, this work is!

An important reference work for geography and map libraries.

Mary Lynette Larsgaard
Assistant Head, Map and Imagery Lab
University of California, Santa Barbara

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Since the 1999 introduction of ArcSDE (the Arc Spatial Data Engine), which combines the features of large-scale database management systems with standard GIS tools, ESRI has published a number of data models for specific communities of users. From address tracking to defense to water utilities, these data models provide best practices for GIS practitioners entering the database management world and ready to implement templates for database analysts saddled with designing geodatabases. Until now, primary access to these data models has been through the ESRI Support Center at [http://support.esri.com](http://support.esri.com) and has consisted of downloadable case studies, database schemas, and sample data. **GIS and Land Records: the ArcGIS Parcel Data Model** is the first book-length publication about one of these data models.

Other ESRI Press titles address data modeling as a GIS concept. And of course, the documentation for ArcSDE addresses the nuts and bolts of implementing geodatabases. This book does neither. Instead, it takes an in-depth look at the land record management process and suggests a database schema to automate that whole process.

The main body of the book is divided into chapters based on the different classes of data that are tracked in a parcel database. Indeed, the book could easily have been **GIS and Parcels.** Chapters are devoted to corners and boundaries, tax parcels, administrative areas, and so on. A chapter is also devoted to including layers that may be included as auxiliary information in a geodatabase devoted to parcels, such as an address database, zoning, and land-use regulations.

While purposely not specific toward any given implementation, the book and the model are definitely biased toward the United States system of land ownership. While users from other countries might find the model useful, they would probably not gain much insight from any specific examples that are given.

The usefulness of **GIS and Land Records** as a technical manual must be considered limited. To put the information in the book to any practical use, one would already have to be rather intimate with both land records and spatial databases. It is possible to glean information about the particularities of both these bodies of knowledge from the book, but there are better sources out there. In its defense though, as stated earlier, the purpose of the book is not to be a technical manual.

If anything, this book functions best as an extended and well laid out data dictionary: it describes the entities and their characteristics that need to be tracked when dealing with real property in the
United States. Those directly involved with building a geodatabase for a land record system would probably find this book very useful.

Recommended for libraries at institutions that deal with municipal or county planning and management.

Jon Jablonski
David & Nancy Petrone MAP/GIS Librarian
University of Oregon


The Commerce of Cartography bespeaks a labor of love supported by careful scholarship and a commitment to thoroughness. This meticulous book arises from some twenty years of research, a series of Nebenzahl Lectures at the Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography at the Newberry Library, and the support of a Guggenheim Fellowship attesting to the author’s scholarship. It will likely remain a seminal study for many years.

*The Commerce of Cartography* examines not only the marketing and sales of maps in eighteenth-century England and France, but also all factors contributing to the costs of producing a map and the impacts that such costs had on prices and salability. In particular, attention is given to costs associated with surveys and data collection, geographic compilation of survey results, engraving and etching, printing (including costs for the copperplates, paper, and ink used), and tariffs. Careful attention is given to the difference in costs associated with maps emanating from original surveys and compilations in contrast to copied and pirated maps—the latter, in fact, accounting for much map production during the century examined. Distinction is also made between government-supported mapping, especially maps related to military needs and hydrographic surveys, and maps produced in the private sector.

One of the advantages of this book is that it provides ultimate focus not so much on the output of individual cartographers as on the competition among them and also the commercial interplay among instrument makers, map makers, print engravers, and booksellers and their respective commercial advantages. The book is particularly noteworthy in providing insight into the contrast between the more scholarly tone of French cartographers and their level of governmental support and the looser and more independent commercial environment for British cartographers. Whereas the French proceeded at least in part more holistically (as in the *Carte de France*), the English seem to have proceeded more in response to more immediate opportunity or need. Map publishers were often trade partners as well as commercial rivals, both within their countries and between the two countries. One of the more interesting revelations is how trade in sensitive cartographic information continued even in time of war.

It is telling that, although pirating was rampant on both sides of the Channel, the English proved (at least for most of the first two-thirds of the century) more dependent on Continental sources and standards than the other way around. Furthermore, Pedley is very persuasive in contrasting the self-critical and aesthetically-conscious approach of the French compared to that in London. Cartographers in both countries were concerned with accuracy and authenticity, but the French examined and reported the source and limitations of their maps in accompanying mémoires and entered into critical studies, especially in the *Journal des Scavans*. The emerging scientific literature in England, on the other hand, was much more silent on geographic and cartographic issues (except for concerns with geodesy and determinations of longitude). The respective roles of the Royal Society in London and the Académie Royale in Paris are discussed in this context.

*The Commerce of Cartography* has 204 pages of main text, 38 pages devoted to seven appendices providing economic data, 80 pages with 925 endnotes, a 14-page bibliography, and a 19-page index, with eight colored plates and 41 black-and-white illustrations. There is also a useful explanation of eighteenth-century monetary units. The main text has three parts: “Making Maps,” “Selling Maps,” and “Evaluating Maps.” Appendices 1 – 3 address the costs of map production in England, France, and North America. Appendices 4 – 5 examine map and print prices in France and England. Appendices 6 – 7 present examples of eighteenth-century wages and expenses in the two countries. Chapter 5
within Part 2 uses both French and English maps of Narragansett Bay to illustrate various aspects of map production, sales, and use, with particular note of piracy issues. Overall, Pedley’s treatise has a certain bias for the French content, an understandable predilection given her primary interest and prior scholarship. The linkages between economic cause and economic effect are not totally fluid in the text, but the text is nicely compartmentalized in terms of the components to be considered. This reader would have appreciated somewhat greater attention to profit-margin issues. Eighteenth-century maps, especially those not pirated, were very costly to produce, while prices for maps remained relatively quite low, with rather frequent problems of funding, payments, and debt arrears. It seems remarkable that so many map publishers survived. Often many hundreds of maps needed to be sold “to break even,” but all too often a copied version at lesser cost could appear and capture the public sales market, leaving the original map publisher at a severe disadvantage. More information about unsold stock and the consequences thereof would be welcome.

Some elements of the text seem to represent research notes that were inserted to capture their documentation rather than promoting the author’s thesis. The appendices are wonderful repositories of obscure, yet relevant, data, but they could benefit from textual commentary. The extensive notes and bibliography provided will be indispensable for future research. The index is extensive, although some notable omissions were found.

*The Commerce of Cartography* succeeds, essentially, in its goal to examine the economic and consumer-driven forces governing the printed map trade in eighteenth-century England and France. It is highly recommended reading for all with an interest in the history of cartography, the history of graphic arts, eighteenth-century economic and commercial history, and early issues of copyright and privilege in publishing. It is enthusiastically recommended to libraries serving these interests and recommended for all with map-loving patrons who want to know “the other side of the story” about old maps.

Harry O. Davis
Map Librarian, Morris Library
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Carbondale, Illinois


Most of us experience only a tiny portion of our planet, but we have been imagining and reflecting on the possibility of seeing the earth as a whole long before we actually could. In *Apollo’s Eye*, cultural geographer Denis Cosgrove examines the historical implications for Western civilizations of conceiving and representing the earth as a globe, a unified, spherical body. Cosgrove traces how ideas of globalism and globalization have shifted historically in relation to changing images of the earth, from antiquity to the Space Age. *Apollo’s Eye* is an intellectual history of geographic representations of the earth as a globe—just as much belonging to the history of diplomacy or literacy as the traditional contexts of discovery and exploration.

The globe to Cosgrove is a figure of enormous imaginative power; until 1968, “seeing” the spherical earth meant imagining or picturing it. The following passage illustrates the symbolic power of the globe in Cosgrove’s thinking:

The geometric globe is smoothly undifferentiated; coloring its surface can amplify its meaning. In the Western iconographic tradition white signifies purity and perfection, while gold marks power, rule and commerce. Further symbolic elaboration derives from inscriptions: the armillary’s circle and bands signify cosmic harmony; the radiating networks of airline route globes, the geographical reach of commercial influence. The parallels and meridians forming the graticule on terrestrial globes and world maps also denote significance beyond their practical cartographic, calendrical, and navigational uses. Not only have they shaped an evolving mathematical visualization of the globe but they have territorialized the planet… The lines of the tropics and equator and of the climatic bets drawn between them have denoted distinctions between natural and human life-worlds since antiquity.
The cardinal directions, points on the planisphere—north, south, east, and west—attain powerful teleological and anthropological resonance. Constructed in large measure by these conceptual points and lines on the globe, the geographical imagination in the West has expended untold physical energy and passion in rendering them actual across terrestrial space. In the process, meanings and identities of whole peoples and environments have been transformed (p.11).

Cosgrove constructs a genealogy of global images from classical Greece and Rome to the present in nine chapters that describe specific associations between the globe and Western experience and identity: imperial and poetic, classical, Christian, oceanic, visionary, emblematic, enlightened, modern, and virtual. Cosgrove begins his sweeping and ambitious genealogy in Rome with the global concepts and narrative that articulated a language of empire. He touches on the Christian Middle Ages and the transition from textual to visual representations of the earth, the oceanic globe depicting the age of discovery and “island books,” and the first printed globes and atlases which appear as the earlier work of Claudius Ptolemy is rediscovered. The globe as emblem in art and cartography, especially its usefulness for power and propaganda, is explored. Other interesting topics along the way include orreries, longitude, imperial science, polar exploration, and the mapping of continental interiors.

The closing chapter, “Virtual Globe,” ends with the Apollo images of the earth from space, man’s realization of Apollo’s eye. Cosgrove notes that the frequency with which the famous photo 22727 is reproduced in reverse or inverted suggests that it is more iconic than cartographic. In fact, the Apollo mission photographs have inspired two distinct discourses that continue Cosgrove’s genealogy. One is the “whole-earth” discourse, which emphasizes the fragility and vulnerability of the earth. The other is the “one-world” discourse, which concentrates on the circulation, connectivity and communication across the global surface.

Illustrations dot the chapters, but some reproductions are so dark that the richness of detail is obscured. Extensive footnotes document the cited sources, but no bibliography is provided to guide further research or exploration of the topic. A detailed index is included.

Denis Cosgrove’s scholarship is well-recognized and respected; he is currently serving as Alexander von Humboldt Professor of Geography at the University of California, Los Angeles. He is one of a group of cultural geographers that are engaged in rethinking of the meanings of place and human experience, especially the role played by visual images in shaping geographical imagination and expressions of geographical knowledge and experience in the visual arts (including cartography). Apollo’s Eye is a fascinating and unique history, but the sweep of all that it encompasses requires close attention from the reader. Apollo’s Eye is the winner of the Professional/Scholarly Publishing Award in Geography & Earth Sciences given by the Association of American Publishers. This book is recommended for collections emphasizing the history of cartography, cosmography, or geopolitics at the graduate level.

Sylvia Bender
California Energy Commission


Beginning with ArcGIS 8.0, ESRI introduced a new data model, called the geodatabase, which they define as “a collection of GIS databases for use by ArcGIS” (ESRI GIS Dictionary, URL: http://support.esri.com/index.cfm?fa=knowledgebase, gisDictionary.gateway). There are advantages to using geodatabases when working with large data sets, as they display and update faster. According to the introduction, the book Designing Geodatabases is supposed to introduce geodatabase design, commonly used designs for GIS databases and help readers get started with designing or adapting existing geodatabases for use with their projects.

In nine chapters, Designing Geodatabases provides an introduction to GIS database design (Chapter 1) and seven chapters on commonly used geodatabases: hydrography, census data, addresses and locations, land records, the public land survey system, raster data and base map data. These chapters are case studies of how an organization developed a workable data model on that theme, including the rules that the developer determined had to be followed for the data model to function. The final chapter of
Designing Geodatabases provides the reader with an introduction on how a geodatabase can be developed or adapted and implemented. The book lacks an index.

The first chapter of Designing Geodatabases provides some basic principles of GIS database design, such as how features can be represented (as points, lines, polygons or rasters) and grouped together by theme, geodatabase elements, and the steps involved in geodatabase design. It also outlines the information that should be documented in the process of planning a new geodatabase design, and how to diagram the various components of a geodatabase using the Geodatabase Diagrammer that comes with ArcCatalog, a component of the ArcGIS software. The chapter also discusses and explains design patterns in GIS databases, and provides some general tips on designing geodatabases.

Each subsequent chapter Designing Geodatabases provides the reader with a survey of the data structure of the various components that make up a geodatabase on the theme discussed in that chapter (hydrography, census data, addresses and locations, land records, the public land survey system, raster data and base map data). Each chapter describes the features which, when combined, constitute a geodatabase on the given theme. For example, a census geodatabase is comprised of several features, including points of interest, administrative units (counties, Indian reservations, congressional districts, etc.), census administrative units (blocks, block groups and tracts), street and address data, and census boundaries. The chapters also describe the rules that must be followed to design a data set on that theme, although no reasoning is given for why a particular rule is important in the context of each data theme. The structure of attribute data (such as Census demographic data or land ownership) on each data theme and how it can be related to the geographic data is also described.

Designing Geodatabases provides an introduction to concepts of database design using ArcGIS software. Unfortunately, there are some significant problems. The book does not provide a complete summary of the possible rules that a geodatabase developer might want to consider; readers are directed to a poster on geodatabase rules that comes with the ArcGIS software. Providing this type of information on an accompanying CD would be useful for readers who do not have access to the software full time. Although the book contains numerous color illustrations, the figures are often not fully explained. The absence of an index and glossary limits the readers’ ability to quickly locate information on a particular topic; for example, I have been unable to find any information on what a feature rank is, why it is important and how it is determined. The book also directs readers to an ESRI web site (http://support.esri.com/datamodel) for information on geodatabase data models that are discussed in the book as well as data models for a wide range of other topics.

Designing Geodatabases is primarily written for GIS data developers and practitioners who are developing or adapting data sets for use with ArcGIS. It frequently refers the reader to additional information available with the ArcGIS software or on the ESRI web site. It is primarily recommended for GIS practitioners and libraries serving users who are working on GIS database development.

Linda Zellmer
Head, Geology Library
Indiana University


With relatively few changes in its newest edition, A Historical Atlas of the Jewish People: From the Time of the Patriarchs to the Present remains an important contribution in the array of atlases documenting Jewish history and civilization. In contrast to a mainstay such as Martin Gilbert’s many-editioned Jewish History Atlas (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 1992), which presents a historical picture primarily through maps with limited annotative text, A Historical Atlas of the Jewish People utilizes a balance of text, illustrations and maps. While a secondary element, the maps in A Historical Atlas of the Jewish People are abundant and effectively used, particularly in comparison to similar more textual or illustrated publications such as Nicholas de Lange’s Atlas of the Jewish World (Phaidon, 1984) and Gilbert’s The Illustrated Atlas of Jewish Civilization: 4,000 Years of Jewish History (Macmillan, 1990).

A Historical Atlas of the Jewish People fulfills its purpose, as stated in the editor’s preface, to
present an atlas representing the abridged history of the Jewish people, rather than Judaism or the Jewish faith. Organized in the chronological arrangement common to historical atlases, the atlas can be read as a “continuous and coherent narrative” as its editors describe. Yet one of the atlas’ principle strengths is its accessibility at the individual chapter level. Each of the 148 chapters is a double-page spread, combining text, a map, a chronological table, and illustrations to focus on a specific period, socio-cultural issue, or a fundamental myth surrounding the Jewish people. The atlas’ text is contributed by a broad group of Jewish scholars and is comprehensive in its scope of Jewish history and culture. The cartography, by Michel Opatowski, is consistently clear with appropriate levels of geographic detail. While the prominence of maps in the atlas is compromised by the extensive illustrations, the resulting chapters are a collection of concise, topical vignettes beautifully collaborated with engaging graphics, photography, artwork and supportive mapping.

In addition to its principle chapters, A Historical Atlas of the Jewish People includes three introductions on the Jewish perceptions of time and space and on the demography of the Jewish population. A gazetteer is not included, but the index contains an appropriate level of place names for the atlas’ use. A table of contents at the end of the atlas lists the chapters and their authors; and a glossary enables further clarification of key Judaic concepts and Hebrew terminology.

In approximately 20 pages and two additional maps, the new edition documents issues and events from 1992 through 2002 such as feminism, the revival of Eastern European Jewish communities, Jews and the Catholic Church, and the maturation of the State of Israel. Few other updates are apparent in the new edition.

While its format and secondary mapping may nominate it for general reference shelves in addition to map collections, A Historical Atlas of the Jewish People is recommended for all academic libraries and large public libraries, especially those not holding an earlier edition.

Hillery Oberle
Map Archivist
Map Collection
Arizona State Univ. Libraries
Tempe, Arizona

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 judgements 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.

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ALASKA


ALBERTA


ARIZONA


Spencer, Jon E., et al. Geologic map of the Chief Butte 7 ½ -minute quadrangle, southeastern Pinal
|------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

### CALIFORNIA


DeskMap Systems, Inc. California railroad systems. 1 map, scale ca. 1:1,630,000. Austin, Tex.: DeskMap Systems, pub. 2004. OCLC: 56589183

Dibblee, Thomas W. Geologic map of the Calaveras Reservoir quadrangle, Alameda and Santa Clara counties, California. 1 map, scale 1:24,000. Santa Barbara, CA: Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, Dibblee Geology Center map no. DF-154, pub. 2005. OCLC: 60609522

Dibblee, Thomas W. Geologic map of the La Costa Valley quadrangle, Alameda County, California. 1 map, scale 1:24,000. Santa Barbara, CA: Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, Dibblee Geology Center map no. DF-152 pub. 2005. OCLC: 60612325

Dibblee, Thomas W. Geologic map of the Lick Observatory quadrangle, Santa Clara County, California. 1 map, scale 1:24,000. Santa Barbara, CA: Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, Dibblee Geology Center map no. DF-156, pub. 2005. OCLC: 60611305


Dibblee, Thomas W. Geologic map of the Morgan Hill quadrangle, Santa Clara County, California. 1 map, scale 1:24,000. Santa Barbara, CA: Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, Dibblee Geology Center map no. DF-159 pub. 2005. OCLC: 60611468

Dibblee, Thomas W. Geologic map of the Newark quadrangle, Alameda County, California. 1 map, scale 1:24,000. Santa Barbara, CA: Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, Dibblee Geology Center map no. DF-150, pub. 2005. OCLC: 60612395

Dibblee, Thomas W. Geologic map of the Niles quadrangle, Alameda County, California. 1 map, scale 1:24,000. Santa Barbara, CA: Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, Dibblee Geology Center map no. DF-151, pub. 2005. OCLC: 60612384

Dibblee, Thomas W. Geologic map of the San Jose East quadrangle, Santa Clara County, California. 1 map, scale 1:24,000. Santa Barbara, CA: Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, Dibblee Geology Center map no. DF-155, pub. 2005. OCLC: 60611166
Dibblee, Thomas W. Geologic map of the Santa Teresa Hills quadrangle, Santa Clara County, California. 1 map, scale 1:24,000. Santa Barbara, CA: Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, Dibblee Geology Center map no. DF-158, pub. 2005. OCLC: 60609315


(Order information for California Geological Survey http://www.consrv.ca.gov/cgs/information/publications/index.htm

COLORADO


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<th>State</th>
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<td>Davis, David A.</td>
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### Oregon


### Utah


[GOrder information, Utah Geological Survey: http://www.maps.state.ut.us/geomaps.htm#order ]

### Wyoming


McLaughlin, Fred, and Harris, Ray E. Geologic map of the Torrington 30’ x 60’ quadrangle, Goshen and Platte Counties, Wyoming, and Scotts Bluff and Sioux Counties, Nebraska. 1 map, scale 1:100,000. Laramie, Wyo.: Wyoming State Geological Survey, Map no. 61, pub. 2003. OCLC: 60534545


### West (U.S.)


(Wyoming State Geological Survey ordering Information:
Phone inquiries: (307)766-2286
E-mail inquiries: sales@wsgs.uwyo.edu
Website: http://www.wsgsweb.uwyo.edu/ )
Benchmarks

California Rancho Maps Now Online

Historic maps of Mexican land grants or ranchos in California are now available through the Online Archive of California: http://www.oac.cdlib.org/findaid/ark:/13030/hb8489p15p.

The collection consists of 1,862 digital images of some 1,400 maps of Mexican land grants, plus a few earlier maps of Spanish grazing concessions, dating primarily from the 1830s through the 1860s. They are the earliest detailed mapping for many of California’s major urban areas and of its prime farmland. The maps are almost all mid-to late-nineteenth century hand drawn copies of originals that are on permanent loan from the United States District Court in San Francisco to the Bancroft Library at the University of California, Berkeley.

These online maps can be found under the unfortunately misleading title “Guide to the Maps of Private Land Grant Cases of California” rather than the collection’s long-established name “Land Case Maps.”

Fire Insurance Maps Update

Many additional holdings for Colorado and for Kentucky have been added to WAML’s Union List of Sanborn and other Fire Insurance Maps at: http://www.lib.berkeley.edu/EART/sanbul.html. In addition, holdings for Alabama, Indiana and Mississippi were recently added. Thanks to Laura Wright for supplying information on Colorado and Kentucky. Contributed by Phil Hoehn, Map Librarian, San Francisco, philhoehn@juno.com.

Confederate Army Maps Now Online

A collection of Civil War maps, many of which were used by Gen. Robert E. Lee and Gen. Thomas J. “Stonewall” Jackson, is now available online at http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/collections/maps/hotchkkis/. The maps, from the Geography and Map Division, were obtained from Mrs. R.E. Christian, granddaughter of Maj. Jedediah Hotchkiss (1828-1899), a topographic engineer in the Confederate Army.

The Hotchkiss Map Collection contains cartographic items by Hotchkiss (1828-1899), who made detailed battle maps, primarily of the Shenandoah Valley, some of which were used by Gens. Lee and Jackson for combat planning and strategy during the Civil War. Several of the maps have annotations by various military officers, demonstrating their importance in the military campaigns. The collection also includes maps made or used by Hotchkiss during his postwar years, including maps with information about railroads, minerals and mining, geology and history. Most of them focus on Virginia and West Virginia, but also cover other states and even the world.

One such map, Hotchkiss’ masterpiece, “Map of the Shenandoah Valley”, prepared at the request of Stonewall Jackson and presented to the Library by Mrs. Christian in 1964, shows the offensive and defensive points of the Shenandoah Valley from the Potomac River to Lexington, Virginia. Hotchkiss also filled several notebooks with topographic and strategic drawings. The collection consists of 341 sketchbooks, manuscripts and annotated printed maps. This online presentation includes all the materials in the Hotchkiss Map Collection, some of which also appear in the complementary American Memory collection “Civil War Maps, 1861-1865” at http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/collections/civil_war_maps/.
Exhibition on “Maps in Our Lives” Opens

“Maps in Our Lives,” an exhibition recognizing a 30-year partnership between the Library of Congress’ Geography and Map Division and the American Congress on Surveying and Mapping (ACSM), will be available for viewing through Jan. 6, 2007, in the corridor outside the Geography and Map Division, B Level of the Madison Building, 101 Independence Ave. S.E., Washington, D.C.

The exhibit explores four constituent professions represented by ACSM, the nation’s primary professional organization dedicated to surveying, cartography, geodesy and geographic information systems (GIS). The approximately 50 items in the exhibition are drawn from the Library’s collection of historic maps and the ACSM collection in the Library of Congress.

The surveying section of the exhibition features maps that illustrate the historical evolution of surveying techniques, using maps of George Washington’s farm (located in present-day Fairfax County, Va.) executed between 1760 and 1999. A video produced by the Environmental Systems Research Institute Inc. (ESRI) provides a dramatic historical and spatial comparison of these maps with the same portion of today’s Fairfax County, by overlaying them with contemporary GIS data. The two-minute video illustrates the power and effectiveness of GIS in presenting and interpreting landscape over time. Visitors can also see facsimiles of the maps, three of which were produced by Washington himself, in the exhibition.

The cartographic section of “Maps in Our Lives” highlights more than 40 items selected from ACSM’s annual map design competition and exemplifies notable advances in cartographic interpretations, design and production during the last 22 years. It illustrates how cartography can be used to produce thematic maps (biodiversity in the Philippines, the incidence of hurricanes in the North Atlantic); maps for reference purposes (map of the U.S. Capitol for the visually impaired, a country profile of Iran produced by the CIA); recreation and travel maps (airline travel routes, a panoramic map of the North Cascades); and, finally, maps produced for books and atlases (population distribution and annual precipitation).

Geodesy, the science that determines precise locations on the earth’s surface, such as latitude and longitude, is exemplified in the exhibition with a large map of the United States. It resulted from the first long-distance use of geodesy in America in 1871—a survey along the 39th parallel arc that lies near the north-south center of the continental United States—that established the central reference point for later surveys.

The American Congress on Surveying and Mapping was formed in 1941 to better coordinate the nation’s surveying and mapping activities. The cartographers, geodesists, surveyors and other spatial data information professionals who participate in the four member organizations of ACSM work in both the public and private sectors. They make the earth’s geospatial information more easily understandable through the plats, charts, maps and digital cartographic and related data systems that they produce. The exhibition is made possible with the support of the ACSM.

The Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress serves as a major international center for research relating to cartography and geography. Its map and atlas collection is the largest in the world, with some 5 million map sheets, 60,000 atlases, 300 globes, 2,000 terrain models, 1.6 million aerial photographs and remote sensing images and approximately 3,000 compact disks of digital data. Its collections date from the 14th century to the most recent satellite images and cover virtually every country and subject.

Canadian News

NRC to Discontinue Print Topographic Maps

On September 7, 2005 Natural Resources Canada invited the Regional Distribution Center (RDC) business representatives from across Canada to hear the bleak future prospect for paper topographic maps in Canada.

The meeting was chaired by Mr. John Dawson, Acting Director Centre for Topographic Information. Other government representatives attending were: Ms. Jean Cooper, Director General, Mapping Services Branch, Barbara McIntosh, Manager CMO, Marjo Lalonde, Supervisor, John Donner, CTI, Sylvain Lemay, CTI, Pat Fish, CTI, Donna Williams, Atlas of Canada, Steve Westley, Atlas...
The CMO proposal at the moment is that RDC’s would access vector data and produce paper maps for sale. The actual exact method this will take is unknown; a presentation by PCI Geomatics of a map server model they developed was given. People interested in this proposal by the Canadian Government should continue to monitor map librarianship discussion lists for updates. Above report taken from a posting by Brad Green, President, World of Maps.

GeoConnections’ policy advisory committee issues report on geospatial data archiving September 8, 2005

Report on Archiving Geospatial Data

The GeoConnections Policy Advisory Node, collaborating with the University of Ottawa and Library and Archives Canada, has completed a study, “Archiving, Management and Preservation of Geospatial Data: Summary Report and Recommendations,” that identifies issues and solutions related to archiving and preserving the unprecedented amounts of geospatial data being produced by governments and the private sector. In the past, very little research focused on the unique challenges to successfully archiving geospatial data. This report sets out recommendations for data custodians to create and implement policies and procedures to ensure the preservation and long-term availability of geospatial data for users of geographic information, such as policy makers, industry, and researchers. This study is part of an ongoing series of policy documents commissioned by the Node, including the Canadian Geospatial Data Policy Study (2001) and The Dissemination of Government Geographic Data in Canada - Guide to Best Practices (2005). A key output of the GeoConnections Policy Advisory Node is to reduce the policy barriers to sharing and disseminating geospatial information. Its efforts are intended to provide Canadians from varying fields of expertise with better access to quality geospatial data, enabling them to make better decisions. The report is available online at: http://www.geocollections.org/CGDI.cfm/fuseaction/policy.keyDocs/pgm_id/4/gcs.cfm.

Update on CHS-NDI Dispute

On January 4, 2005, the Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) announced that they would be terminating their agreement with Nautical Data International (NDI) which allowed NDI the sole rights to distribute digital Canadian Nautical Charts. In early February, NDI filed for bankruptcy in the Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador and filed a claim against DFO for damages in the amount of $109 million, plus $5 million in punitive damages with regard to the contract termination. A restraining order against the DFO, which barred them from terminating their contract with NDI, was granted on February 10. The Department of Fisheries and Oceans filed appealed the restraining order in late February. The appeal was dismissed in April. NDI is continuing to pursue its bankruptcy proposal in the Canadian courts. In the mean time, the DFO decided not to pursue further appeals of the restraining order. The contract with NDI runs through 2008.

Cataloging News

Cataloger’s Learning Workshop

The Library of Congress recently announced the availability of the Cataloger’s Learning Workshop, a clearinghouse for cataloging and metadata training resources for information workers. The Cataloger’s Learning Workshop contains bibliographic information training in the context of formal library and information science degree programs, as well as continuing education for library practitioners. Cataloger’s Learning Workshop is a cooperative project of the Library of Congress, the Program for Cooperative Cataloging, and the Association for Library Collections and Technical Services, a division of the American Library Association. The site is available at: http://www.loc.gov/catworkshop/.
Conferences & Classes


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

Maps and Society. The Warburg Institute, Fifteenth Series: 2005-2006. Lectures in the history of cartography convened by Catherine Delano Smith (Institute of Historical Research) and Tony Campbell (formerly Map Library, British Library). Meetings are held on selected Thursdays at The Warburg Institute, University of London, Woburn Square, London WC1H OAB at 5.00 pm. Admission is free. Meetings are followed by refreshments. All are most welcome. Enquiries: +44 (0) 20 8346 5112 (Dr Delano Smith) or t.campbell@ockendon.clara.co.uk. See http://www.maphistory.info/warburgprog.html for a listing of talks during the coming year.


National Council for Geographic Education (NCGE). Lake Tahoe, NV. Date to be Arranged. For more information see http://www.ncge.org/activities/meetings/.


Association of Pacific Coast Geographers. To be arranged. URL: http://geography.asu.edu/apcg/.

IMTA Americas Annual Conference & Trade Show. To be Announced. URL: http://www.maptrade.org/


**Digital Spatial Data**

**NTAD 2005 Available**

The National Transportation Atlas Database for 2005 is now available from the Bureau of Transportation Statistics. This 2-CD set contains a set of geographic databases showing transportation facilities. These databases include geospatial information for transportation networks and terminals, and related attribute information. Descriptions of the file formats and FGDC metadata are also included. The NTAD 2005 database is available for free from the Bureau of Transportation Statistics bookstore https://www.bts.gov/pdc/index.xml.

**2005 National Inventory of Dams Released**

The Army Corps of Engineers released the 2005 National Inventory of Dams, which updates the 2001 National Inventory of Dams, in February. The 2005 National Inventory contains new information on about 20,000 dams in the United States and its territories. The National Inventory of Dams database contains information on 79,777 dams throughout the United States and its territories. The NID includes all dams that have high and significant hazard potential. Data for the 2005 NID can be downloaded from the NID web site at: http://crunch.tec.army.mil/nid/webpages/nidwelcome.cfm.

**Mine Location Data for Idaho**

*Database of the Mines and Prospects of Idaho* Digital Databases (DD-1) compiled by Victoria E. Mitchell, Ruth E. Vance, Earl H. Bennett, and B. Benjamin E. Studer is available from the Idaho Geologic Survey. This database provides information on Idaho’s historic mining activity and production up to the present. It includes information from many sources on over 8,800 mining properties. The database is in Microsoft Access 2000® format, and can be downloaded from the IGS web site at: http://www.idahogeology.org/Products/reverselook.asp?switch=title&value=Database_of_the_Mines_and_Prospects_of_Idaho. A metadata file in PDF format along with two explanatory text files is also included.

**Employment**


Duty Locations: 1 vacancy Denver [Includes Lakewood], CO

Major Duties: Incumbent answers full range of in-person, telephone, and written reference questions received from USGS personnel and outside users. Instructs Library users in use of computer catalog, manual card catalog, CD-ROM’s, and other information sources. Explains and interprets Library policies, services and organization to users. Identifies and verifies bibliographic citations of items requested through interlibrary loan. Recommends to supervisor policies relating to reference services, automation of libraries, preservation and conservation of maps, GIS activities, and Library procedures. Reviews needs of Denver Library for additional material and recommends new titles for purchase. Functions as map specialist for more complicated map reference questions; responsible for map collection development; makes recommendations to supervisor regarding policies and procedures related to map collection.

Functions as Library liaison to geographic information systems (GIS) activities; establishes and maintains access to GIS software; trains and assists Library users and staff in searching these systems. The position is located in Central Region Geospatial Information Office, Natural Science Network Branch, Library Services, Lakewood, Colorado.

Qualifications:

Basic Professional Library Science Requirements:

A. Completion of 1 full academic year of graduate study in library science in an accredited college or university, in addition to completion of all work required for a bachelor’s degree that included or was supplemented by 24 semester hours in physical science or that included any combination of subjects with at least 15 semester hours in a major subject (such as geophysics,
geology, hydrology, etc...)

OR

B. A total of at least 5 years of a combination of college-level education, training, and experience. To qualify on this basis, the applicant must establish conclusively that the education, training, and experience provided a knowledge and understanding of the theories, principles, and techniques of professional librarianship; knowledge of literature resources; and the knowledge and abilities essential for providing effective library and information services.


Librarian or Archivist For Maps & Geographic Information Systems. The Arizona State University Libraries Government Documents & Maps Department values and promotes innovation and is strongly committed to top quality customer service.

General Information: Arizona State University is located in the beautiful Phoenix metropolitan area with the nearby recreational opportunities of California, the Colorado River Basin, the Rocky Mountains and Mexico. This full-time Academic Professional appointment is at the Assistant or Associate rank. As the incumbent builds experience at ASU through excellent job performance, professional development and service s/he may qualify for continuing appointment and/or promotion to higher ranks.

Duties: The Map/GIS Librarian is responsible for the daily operations of the Map Collection. The position reports to the Head, Government Documents & Maps Department. Responsibilities include the supervision of classified staff; classification and indexing of maps; instruction and reference assistance in the use of maps and geographic information; application of technologies, including Geographic Information Systems (GIS), to meet users’ needs; promotion of the map collection; and collection development.

Qualifications: Required: M.L.S. from an ALA-accredited program, or, Master’s degree in geography, history, or another relevant field with experience or education in acquisition, organization, management, preservation, and making available source material of significance to research; Demonstrated knowledge of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and digital spatial data; Demonstrated knowledge of maps in traditional formats and cartographic information in digital form; Supervisory experience.

Preferred: Academic coursework in geography, cartography, history, or related fields; Demonstrated knowledge with U.S. Federal Depository cartographic materials; Knowledge of cataloging or classification and indexing of maps or archival materials, and web site design and maintenance; Reference experience in an academic map collection; Effective communication skills.

Salary Range: $38,000 minimum, dependent upon qualifications and experience.

Application Deadline: October 28, 2005, if not filled, then the first of every month thereafter until the search is closed.

Application Procedures: Send letter of application in which you must address your specific educational background and work history as it pertains to each of the qualifications cited above, your resume, and names, addresses (include e-mail address if possible) and phone numbers of three recent professional references to Kurt R. Murphy, Associate Dean for Personnel; University Libraries, Arizona State University, Box 8710106, Tempe, AZ 85287-1006. Telephone: (480) 965-3417; FAX: (480) 965-9169; E-mail: Kurt.Murphy@asu.edu mailto:Kurt.Murphy@asu.edu. Full position description is available upon request. Hiring is contingent upon eligibility to work in the United States. A background check is required for employment.

Other Information: For more information regarding the Department of Government Documents and Maps or ASU visit our websites: http://www.asu.edu/lib/hayden/govdocs and http://www.asu.edu/. For the Tempe and/or Phoenix area please visit http://www.arizonaguide.com/home.asp. ASU is an EO/AA employer that actively seeks diversity among applicants and promotes a diverse workforce.

Senior Geological Librarian (Supportive Scientist PG21). Location: The Illinois State Geological Survey (ISGS), a division of the Illinois Department of Natural Resources, is a premier state geological survey serving the needs of Illinois by providing geoscience information relevant to the State’s environmental quality, economic vitality and public safety. The ISGS is located on the campus of the University of Illinois in
Champaign-Urbana, a cultural and educational center that is ranked as one of the top ten "high tech" cities in the US. The area provides an attractive combination of small-city convenience and quality of life with ready access to world-class laboratory and academic facilities, Big Ten athletic events and internationally acclaimed cultural opportunities.

Brief Description: Develop, manage, coordinate and supervise the operation, customized library services (including reference service and bibliographic instruction), and personnel of the Library and Map Room. Collect, organize and maintain the book and non-book collections of the Library and Map Room on Illinois geology and related fields. Overseer increasing digital access of library, publications and map information. Acquire, organize and maintain all the collections and materials that are the responsibility of the Library and Map Room. Ensure that all library services are provided to Survey staff and assist visitors in the use of the Library and Map Room. Coordinate cross-functional support services. Ensure that all activities of the Library meet the highest possible standards of performance. Recommend Library policy and changes. Train and supervise junior staff and student assistants.

Qualifications: Understanding of advanced research procedures and the arrangement and language of scientific literature, bibliographic aids and communication. Thorough understanding of reference materials and sources used in geological programs, e.g. reservoir engineering for sequestration and coalbed methane. Computer skills in word processing, e-mail, the web, InMagic (DBTextworks), OCLC, DYNIX, digital database and CD-ROM search services. Ability to organize and implement projects. Ability to solve problems and to make decisions in a logical and objective manner. Ability to prioritize, accomplish tasks and meet deadlines. Ability to work with changing priorities and interruptions. Ability to provide good customer service. Good communication skills to establish friendly, open and clear communication with staff and others. Ability to work independently and as a team member. Ability to supervise staff.

Bachelor’s degree in library science with 7 years equivalent professional experience, or master’s degree in library science with 4 years related experience in both the technical and service aspects of libraries. Experience with reference procedures, online bibliographic database searches, and archiving processes.

Prefer master’s degree in library science or equivalent with 6 years experience in a special library setting including professional experience in both the technical and service aspects of special libraries.

Starting Salary: $38,000 - $45,000 (depending on qualifications)

Benefits: Generous vacation, sick, and personal leave with paid holidays. State Universities Retirement System. State-sponsored group health, dental, vision and life insurance. University faculty/staff privileges. Closing Date: November 15, 2005

Application: For required application form, please contact: Human Resources, Illinois State Geological Survey, 615 East Peabody Drive, Champaign IL 61820, 217-244-2401 (fax) 217-244-7004, walston@isgs.uiuc.edu, www.isgs.uiuc.edu.

Applicants should note that this position is exempt from the State Personnel Code and is under the Board of Natural Resources and Conservation (BNRC) and follows BNRC policies and procedures. This is not a bargaining unit position or a merit comp position. The Illinois State Geological Survey does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, sex, national origin, age, or handicap in admission to or treatment of employment in programs or activities in compliance with the Illinois Human Rights Act, the Illinois Constitution, Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, and the U.S. Constitution.

Cartographic Materials Project Cataloger, Requisition Number 24237, School / Unit Harvard College Library, Department HCL Technical Services, Location Cambridge, Full or Part Time Full-Time, Salary Grade 056, Date Posted 08/29/2005

Duties and Responsibilities: The Cartographic Materials Project Cataloger is responsible for creating, through original or copy cataloging, cartographic materials catalog records for inclusion in the University Library’s Union Catalog HOLLIS. Catalogs cartographic materials by creating MARC records for antiquarian map collections for the University Library’s Union Catalog HOLLIS using Anglo-American Cataloging Rules, Library of Congress Rule Interpretations, Library of Congress.
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, maintenance, and preservation. Job duties include: providing leadership in and training for other staff in cartographic reference service and to make the cartographic and archival records of the Commonwealth available for use by providing direct reference services to the public, state and local government officials, specialized researchers and correspondents.

Qualifications

- 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 required.
- Considerable experience in an archives, manuscripts repository, or special collections department of a major research library with emphasis on public service.
- Working knowledge of cartographic cataloging and arrangement systems, automated databases and preservation procedures.
- 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.
- Demonstrated leadership skills.
- Formal training in cartographic history and geography preferred.
- 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, candidates must submit a completed Virginia Employment Application form for position #174 by to Jacquie O'Connor in the Human Resources Office, Library of Virginia, 800 East Broad Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219. Phone 804-692-3586/FAX 804-692-3587. This position will remain open until filled. We will begin reviewing applications on 9/30/05. Virginia Employment Application forms are available online at http://jobs.state.va.us/ea_appl.htm. Please visit the Library's website at http://www.lva.lib.va.us/. EEO/AA/ADA Employer.

Senior Maps Cataloger. Position #174. Library Specialist II. Minimum Salary: $33,600

The Library of Virginia is seeking a Senior Maps Cataloger in the Technical Services Branch of the Collection Management Services Division. The incumbent will catalog cartographic materials from the Library’s broad collection of more than 47,000 maps by applying a professional knowledge of na-
The Library of Virginia fosters an open, team-oriented work environment and is seeking individuals who value this approach. To apply, candidates must submit a completed Virginia Employment Application form for position #174 to Jacquie O'Connor in the Human Resources Office, Library of Virginia, 800 East Broad Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219. Phone 804-692-3586/FAX 804-692-3587. This position will remain open until filled. We will begin reviewing applications on 9/30/05. Virginia Employment Application forms are available online at http://jobs.state.va.us/eo_appl.htm. Please visit the Library's website at http://www.lva.lib.va.us/. EEO/AA/ADA Employer.

Federal, State & Local Government News

Change Notice for FIPS 55

The National Institute of Standards and Technology announced the withdrawal of Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) 55 in the Federal Register on February 8, 2005 (70 FR 6623). As a result, the existing FIPS 55 guideline is being redesigned with significant changes. The FIPS 55 five-digit code, which was based upon an alphanumeric sequential sorting scheme unique within State, occasionally required changing codes to maintain the sort. A new standard is being developed, which will be forwarded to the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) for acceptance and approval as an ANSI standard. The new proposed standard will use the feature identifier (ID) code from the Geographic Names Information System (GNIS), which will never change. This ID consists of a nationally assigned numeric value of up to eight digits.

The GNIS is the nation’s official geographic names repository database and has been designated by the U.S. Board on Geographic Names (q.v.) as the only source of geographic names and locative attributes for use by the agencies of the Federal Government and their contractors. Therefore, Federal agencies and their contractors already use the GNIS and its feature IDs directly as required by law. Furthermore, this feature identifier is the one being used as the only official entity identifier for geographic names, and as such is being incorporated into the files and databases of the GNIS partners at the local, tribal, and State level. The FIPS 55 is now a part of the GNIS. Selected entity attributes specifically related to FIPS 55 also are included or will become part of the GNIS. Over the next several months, these attributes will be analyzed, and it will be determined which attributes should be retained or eliminated. Some attributes will be retained such as the class code indicators of whether a place is incorporated or not. We welcome suggestions and recommendations regarding requirements from users. Certain attributes that are internal to other agencies and probably were not appropriate as FIPS 55 attributes will be eliminated or maintained in GNIS directly by those agencies, such as Government Services Administration (GSA) Geographic Locator Codes, Census Bureau Master Reference File Codes, and U.S. Postal Service ZIP® Codes. Please be assured that most attributes from the FIPS 55 will be preserved in some form that will be available.
so that there is no loss of functionality to the user community. It also is important to make clear a national standard coding scheme will continue to exist. The name and authority of the coding scheme might change, but the concept, that is, purpose of FIPS 55 will exist as a new standard with the data stored in the GNIS database.

The GNIS ID preserves the specific identification of a FIPS 55 entity, makes it nationally unique, assures that the identifier will never change, and provides a mechanism for preservation (and enhancement) of most of the attributes long associated with FIPS 55. The intent is to add to the GNIS additional Feature Types to accommodate the FIPS 55 class codes, and potentially add a field to store the Part Of information now only contained in the FIPS 55 data. All other fields of FIPS 55 planned for maintenance already are included in the GNIS.

The former FIPS 55 standard 5-digit codes will still be assigned by the GNIS Manager of the U.S. Geological Survey, as needed, until December 31, 2005, after which no more such codes will be assigned. As of January 1, 2006 the GNIS ID and its associated fixed-length representation will become the official standard code. Please let us know if there are questions, and we encourage users to comment regarding specific concerns.

USGS Announces Public-Private Competition of Geospatial Operations and Functions in Denver Office

On September 15, 2005, the USGS announced that the National Geospatial Technical Operations Center (NGTOC), which will consolidate mapping operations currently performed in Rolla, MO, Menlo Park, CA, Reston, VA and Denver, CO, will be located in Denver. In addition, the USGS will be conducting an A-76 study to compare the cost of providing the selected geospatial operations activities at the NGTOC “in-house” with the cost of contracting these operations through the private sector. The public-private competition will evaluate current and future functions, and the number of personnel required by the NGTOC.

The NGTOC will support all production activities and technical services associated with the USGS Cooperative Topographic Mapping Program, The National Map, Federal Geographic Data Committee, Geospatial One Stop, and Department of Interior Enterprise Geospatial Information Systems. Services to be provided by the Center include geospatial data integration and quality assurance, cartographic production, contract management, software and applications development, and hosting of geospatial data and applications.

This realignment began more than a year ago when the USGS consolidated its geospatial activities, The National Map, the National Atlas, the Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC), and the Geospatial One-Stop (GOS), to simplify its processes and provide easy access to USGS products and services for partners, stakeholders, and the public.

BLM Web Site Restored

On June 17, 2005 the Bureau of Land Management announced that it has restored public access to its national Website (www.blm.gov), which the agency had taken down for several weeks while it resolved issues related to Internet security. The BLM’s state-specific Websites and some subject web sites, such as the General Land Office web site, are not yet reconnected to the World Wide Web. The Bureau is working to get those up and running in the near future.

Census Bureau Awards Contract for 2010 Census

The U.S. Census Bureau has awarded a contract of more than $500 million to the Lockheed Martin Corporation, headquartered in Bethesda, Md., for the 2010 Census Decennial Response Integration System (DRIS). The DRIS contract will include developing an option for filing census questionnaire responses via the Internet.

The contract also includes systems, facilities and staffing to capture and standardize census data via paper census forms, telephone and the Internet. Lockheed Martin will team with IBM, Computer Sciences Corporation, Pearson Government Solutions and several other companies to perform the six-year contract.

CIA World Factbook 2005 Available

The World Factbook 2005 is now available on the Central Intelligence Agency Web site (http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/index.html). The World Factbook remains the CIA’s most widely disseminated and most popular product, now averaging more than 6 million visits each month. In addition, tens of thousands of government, commercial, academic, and other Web sites link
to or replicate the online version of the Factbook.

Although this reference site provides information as of 1 January 2005, it will be updated biweekly throughout the year to provide wide-ranging and hard-to-locate information about the background, geography, people, government, economy, communications, transportation, military, and transnational issues for countries from Afghanistan to Zimbabwe. The nine primary information categories and the 139 subcategories for most entities include geographic coordinates, gross domestic product, number of mobile cellular telephones, natural resources, legal systems, political parties, illicit drugs, mortality rates, and much more. Included among the 271 geographic listings is one for the “World,” which incorporates data and other information summarized where possible from the other 270 listings.

The World Factbook 2005 contains six appendices with reference information ranging from abbreviations and descriptions of international organizations and groups to cross-referenced lists of country data codes. The 2005 edition includes 15 reference maps, which are available in both JPEG and PDF formats. Many country maps and flags have been updated to reflect changes and refinements over the past year.

Six new entries have been added to The World Factbook 2005. In the people category, a major infectious diseases field has been added for countries deemed to pose a higher degree of risk for travelers. In the economy category, entries have been included for current account balance, investment (gross fixed), public debt, and reserves of foreign exchange and gold. The transnational issues category has a new refugees and internally displaced persons entry. Revision of some individual country maps, first introduced in the 2001 edition, is continued in this edition.

“Rank Order” pages are available for natural gas production, consumption, exports, imports, and Internet hosts. The “Rank Order” pages enable Web site visitors to select and view data from among 37 data fields in the geography, people, economy, communications, transportation, and military categories. Most of the information is rank-ordered from highest to lowest for all countries where data is available. Individual pages can be readily viewed, and instructions are provided for downloading and saving the data into a database or spreadsheet. A zip file of the World Factbook 2005 is available for download at http://www.cia.gov/cia/download.html.

GIS Data Release Guidelines Approved

The Guidelines for Providing Appropriate Access to Geospatial Data in Response to Security Concerns, which were developed by a committee of the Homeland Security Working Group of the Federal Geographic Data Committee, were adopted in August 2005. The guidelines are available at http://www fgdc gov fgdc homeland access_guidelines pdf. A companion document that summarizes comments received during the 2004 public review and responses to the comments is available at http://www fgdc gov fgdc homeland response_to_comments pdf.

The Guidelines provide a common, standardized approach to the geospatial data community that will allow them to identify data sets that have sensitive content and to provide appropriate access to such information. Should such content be identified, the guidelines help organizations provide appropriate access to the data and still protect sensitive information content.

A related work that the working group found useful is the RAND Corporation report Mapping the Risks: Assessing the Homeland Security Implications of Publicly Available Geospatial Information. (Report # MG-142). The report is available through: http://www.rand org/publications/MG/MG142/.

GPO Releases Report on Digital Preservation: Metadata Specifications


GPO is working with the library community and others in the information community on a national digitization plan. The goal of the plan is to digitize a complete legacy collection of tangible U.S. Government publications to ensure that the digital collection is available, in the public domain, for no-fee permanent public access through the FDLP. The project will ensure that the collection is digitally reformatted for preservation purposes. The digital preservation masters and the associated
metadata will be preserved in the GPO electronic archive (in addition to any other places that the materials might be held), and there will be no-fee public access to the content through derivative files on GPO Access.

The Report on the Meeting of Experts on Digital Preservation: Metadata Specifications, located at http://www.gpoaccess.gov/about/reports/metadata.html, is a summary of the second of two meetings held to assist GPO in developing specifications for the digitization project. This meeting, focusing on descriptive and preservation metadata, was held at GPO in June 2004. A summary of the overall discussion of the experts and the necessary resources for the metadata package submission are included in the report. Also included is a listing of metadata elements based on this discussion and the recommended readings as put forth in the meeting. This list is not meant to be a final list. It provides a common set of elements from which to build for the digitization project. For information on The Report on the Meeting of Experts on Digital Preservation: Digital Preservation Masters, held March 2004, go to http://www.gpoaccess.gov/about/reports/preservation.html. Information on GPO’s digitization and preservation initiatives is available at: visit http://www.gpoaccess.gov/legacy/index.html.

Lockheed Martin to Build Archives of the Future

In early September, Lockheed Martin was awarded a $308 million, six year contract to build the Electronic Records Archives (ERA) system for the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). The ERA system will capture and preserve the electronic records of the federal government, regardless of format, ensure hardware and software independence, and provide access to the American public and Federal officials. Lockheed Martin was chosen based on the technical merit of the solution it proposed, the excellence of their system and software engineering methodology, and the quality of their project management after a year-long design competition; Lockheed Martin also demonstrated that it understood the intricacies of NARA’s responsibilities in the field of record-keeping.

The announcement came at the close of a one-year design competition between Harris Corporation and Lockheed Martin. The announcement marks the beginning of the ERA system development, with the initial operating capability targeted for release during Fiscal Year 2007.

The search for a solution to preserve the federal government’s digital heritage began more than seven years ago. Responding to the evolving nature of the digital age and to the public’s growing use of electronic technology to interact with their government-NARA began looking for ways to preserve essential electronic records. In 1998, the National Archives invested seed money to engage government and private research partners to determine if preservation of electronic records was possible. This research created new techniques that led to the first proof-of-concept in 1999 and demonstrated that electronic records preservation was a possibility.

The Electronic Records Archive (ERA) will be a comprehensive, systematic, and dynamic means for preserving virtually any kind of electronic record, free from dependence on any specific hardware or software. When operational, ERA will support NARA’s mission to provide the public and government officials the ability to discover, use, and trust the records of our government, and to make it easy for NARA to deliver those records in formats people can use.

In addition to selecting Lockheed Martin to build the Electronic Records Archive, the National Archives named an advisory committee to advise and make recommendations on the implementation and use of the ERA. Names of the committee members are available at: http://www.archives.gov/press/press-releases/2005/nr05-113.html.

Menlo Park Sales Counter Transition

On October 1, 2005 the USGS began a partnership with the State of California Geological Survey (CGS) to transition the over-the-counter retail sales in Menlo Park, California. The USGS will no longer conduct retail sales of maps and publications in Menlo Park. The California Geological Survey will take over this function with no anticipated changes in service for customers. This presents a great opportunity for the USGS to partner with an organization that has a similar science focus and service to the public.

To create a seamless “one-stop-shop” for delivery of science information products and services, eight CGS Geologists and retail sales staff members will be co-located in Building 3 with two, formerly USGS Earth Science Information Center (ESIC) employees. No
ESIC employee will be displaced as a result of this partnership arrangement. The remaining five USGS Earth Science Information Center employees will relocate and join the USGS Library employees in Building 15 to form the Science Information & Library Services component of the Natural Science Network. While product costs and sales location remain the same, the current inventory of USGS maps and publications will be transferred to the state. The California Geological Survey will add their publications and products to the inventory, creating a wider range of products for the public.

Hours of operation will be Monday through Friday, 8:00 am to 4:00 pm and will include evening hours to coincide with public lectures given once a month. Maps and directions to the USGS/CGS information and sales office are online at: http://online.wr.usgs.gov/kiosk/mparea3.html. The sales office can be reached toll free at: 1-888-ASK-USGS.

Similar cooperative arrangements exist in Denver and Anchorage with non-profit interpretive associations, while over-the-counter-retail sales in Reston are operated by USGS-ERGIO ESIC employees and contractors. Please feel free to contact Gloria Castro at (650) 329-4374 or Dru Burks at (916) 278-9300 with questions or concerns about this arrangement. Contributed by Sheryle Girk-Jackson 303 202 4176, FAX 303 202 4633, email: sjackson@usgs.gov

NOAA USGS Debris Flow Partnership

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the U.S. Geological Survey announced today plans to conduct a pilot project in Southern California that will improve NOAA National Weather Service forecasts of potential debris flows, also known as mud flows. The project’s goal is to provide public warnings of imminent threat in and near areas recently burned by wildfires. The pilot project was announced as the agencies released the NOAA-USGS Debris Flow Warning System report, which outlines an initial plan for the prototype, and identifies the potential for expanding the warning system nationwide by developing improved technologies to characterize flash flood and debris flow hazards. These will be combined with existing methods used by NOAA’s National Weather Service to forecast and measure precipitation.

Because of their close link with precipitation, post-wildfire debris flows are somewhat more predictable than other types of landslides. The prototype warning system will improve watches and warnings issued by NOAA’s National Weather Service for post-fire flash floods and debris flows based. This will use comparisons between precipitation estimates from NOAA’s National Weather Service and rainfall intensity-duration values derived from ongoing USGS research in the Southern California region. These thresholds were developed by comparing conditions in storms known to have produced flash floods and debris flows with those that did not. Warning systems based on established links between rainfall and the occurrence of flash floods and debris flows are critical to communities most vulnerable to this natural hazard.

A principal finding of the NOAA-USGS task force that developed the report is that the potential exists to enhance and expand the warning system in the future to provide detailed maps that show areas that could be impacted by flash floods and debris flows. Such maps could potentially be generated in real-time during a storm by incorporating improved forecasts and measurements of precipitation into detailed susceptibility models. The demonstration project will cover the counties served by National Weather Service Forecast Offices at Oxnard and San Diego, Calif., which includes San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Orange, Riverside and San Diego. Areas within these counties located near housing developments have proven to be prone to wildfires. Heavy precipitation in these areas has resulted in flash floods and debris flows that caused considerable loss of life and property damage.

Acting USGS Director Named

Dr. P. Patrick Leahy was named acting director of the U.S. Geological Survey June 13, 2005. Leahy assumed the position after Dr. Charles G. Groat announced his resignation, effective on June 17, 2005, to accept an appointment at the University of Texas at Austin. A permanent replacement for USGS director must be nominated by President Bush and confirmed by the U.S. Senate.

Leahy had been the associate director for Geology of the U.S. Geological Survey. He has responsibility for federal Earth-science programs, which include worldwide earthquake hazards monitor-
Leahy is a fellow in the Geological Society of America and a member of the American Geophysical Union, the American Institute of Hydrology (former president), Sigma XI, American Association for the Advancement of Science, the 50th Anniversary Committee of the American Geological Institute, and the Geological Society of Washington. He has received the Meritorious Service Award from the U.S. Department of the Interior and in 2003 was recognized as a Meritorious Senior Executive by President Bush.

New Arizona Geologic Maps

The Arizona Geological Survey has recently published several new maps in their Digital Geologic Map series. They include:

• DGM-44-Geologic Map of the Rincon Valley Area, Pima County, Arizona, v. 1.0, by S.M. Richard, J.E. Spencer, Ann Youberg, and C.A. Ferguson, 2005, 1 CD-ROM. $15.00. Also available in hard copy as DGM-44,S-One color map, scale 1:24,000. $12.00

These maps can be purchased from the Arizona Geological Survey, 416 W. Congress St., Suite 100, Tucson, Arizona, 85701, Tel: (520) 770-3500.

New California Seismic Hazard Zone Maps

The California Geological Survey released three new Seismic Hazard Zone maps in August. Two of the maps, the Mindego Hill and Castle Rock Ridge 7.5-minute quadrangles, cover a combined area of about 80 square miles in the mountainous terrain of northwestern Santa Clara County and southeastern San Mateo County. The third map, the Yorba Linda 7.5-minute quadrangle, incorporates about 62 square miles of both mountainous and valley terrain in southeastern Los Angeles, northeastern Orange, and southwestern San Bernardino Counties. This release brings the total number of Official Seismic Hazard Zone maps released by CGS to 109 quadrangles encompassing land within the jurisdiction of eight counties. The maps are available online through the California Geological Survey web site: http://gmw.consrv.ca.gov/shmp/.

New Idaho Geologic Maps and Publications

The Idaho Geological Survey has recently released several new geologic maps, all of which are available online from the IGS publications web site. They include the following Digital Web Maps:

• DWM-39 Surficial Geologic Map of the Worley Quadrangle, Kootenai County, Idaho.
• DWM-40 Geologic Map of the Lewiston Orchards North Quadrangle and Part of the Clarkston Quadrangle, Nez Perce County, Idaho.
• DWM-41 Geologic Map of the Lapwai Quadrangle, Nez Perce County, Idaho.
• DWM-36 Geologic Map of the Culdesac North Quadrangle, Nez Perce County, Idaho.
• DWM-37 Geologic Map of the Culdesac South Quadrangle, Nez Perce County, Idaho.
• DWM-38 Geologic Map of the Keuterville Quadrangle, Lewis and Idaho Counties, Idaho.
• DWM-39 Surficial Geologic Map of the Worley Quadrangle, Kootenai County, Idaho.
• DWM-40 Geologic Map of the Lewiston Orchards North Quadrangle and Part of the Clarkston Quadrangle, Nez Perce County, Idaho.
• DWM-41 Geologic Map of the Lapwai Quadrangle, Nez Perce County, Idaho.

All of these maps can be downloaded from the IGS web site at: http://www.idahogeology.org/Products/PubList.asp. Several new Information Circulars are also available on the IGS web site.

New Montana Geologic Maps

The Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology has recently published several new geologic maps. They include MBMG 522, Preliminary geologic map of the Big Hole Pass-Lost Trail Pass area by D.A. Lopez, M. O’Neill, and E.T. Ruppel (Scale 1:48,000); MBMG 523,
Geologic map of the Upper Clark Fork Valley between Garrison and Bearmouth, southwestern Montana by R.B. Berg, (Scale 1:50,000), MBMG 524, Geologic map of the Red Lodge Area, Carbon County, Montana by D.A. Lopez (Scale 1:48,000) and MBMG 511 Preliminary geologic map of the Ringling 30’ x 60’ quadrangle, central Montana by Catherine McDonald (Scale 1:100,000). All of these maps are available online through the MGMG publications web site at: http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/mbmgcat/catMain.asp.

New Geologic Highway Map of New Mexico

A new map titled New Mexico Geologic Highway Map has been published jointly by the New Mexico Geological Society and the New Mexico Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources. In addition to the geologic highway map (1:1,000,000), the single sheet includes full unit descriptions, cross sections, regional stratigraphic columns, photos, and additional text material and maps on the geology of New Mexico. First published in 1982 this new edition has been completely revised and updated. The map, which was compiled by Maureen E. Wilks, 2005, is available from the New Mexico Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources, 801 Leroy Place, Socorro, NM 87801. Orders for the map (ISBN 1-585460-22-2, $10.00) can be placed by mail, telephone (505) 835-5410, or fax (505) 835-6333.

Digital Geologic Data for Oregon

The Oregon Department of Geology & Mineral Industries (DOGAMI) has finished the first phase of a multi-year project to digitally compile geologic data for the entire state. This effort brings together the best available geologic mapping and data from all relevant sources: state and federal agencies, university thesis work, and consultants. The first set of data to be released is the Northeast Oregon Data Compilation. The data is designed for use with GIS software. The data, which is available on CD-ROM, comes with a data viewer. The data, OGDC-1–Oregon Geologic Data Compilation (Northeast Oregon), 2005– is available on CD-ROM for $25 plus shipping and handling. It can be purchased from the Nature of the Northwest Information Center (NNW), 800 NE Oregon Street #5, Portland, Oregon, 97232, Tel: (503) 872-2750. The data can also be ordered online at http://www.naturenw.org.

New Utah Geologic Maps

The Utah Geological Survey has recently released several new geologic and mineral maps. They include:

- Geologic map of the Jordan Narrows quadrangle, Salt Lake and Utah Counties, Utah, by Robert F. Biek, 2 pl. 1:24,000, M-208 $10.00
- Geologic map of the Lehi quadrangle and part of the Timpanogos Cave quadrangle, Salt Lake and Utah Counties, Utah, by Robert F. Biek, 2 pl. 1:24,000, M-210 $10.00
- Geologic map of the Clearfield 7.5’ quadrangle, Davis County, Utah, by Dorothy Sack, 14 p., 2 pl., 1:24,000, ISBN 1-55791-724-8, 5/05, MP-05-4 $10.00

The maps 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 Washington State Geologic Maps

In addition to the new Geologic map for Washington State (see New Publications) several new geologic maps for areas of Washington State have been published by the Washington Division of Geology and Earth Resources. They include maps of the Deer Park (GM-54), Chattaroy (GM-55), East Olympia (GM-56), Port Townsend North and South (GM-57), Coupeville (GM-59) and Oak Harbor, Crescent and part of the Smith Island (GM-59) 7.5’ quadrangles. These maps can be downloaded in PDF format from the DGER online publications web site at: http://www.dnr.wa.gov/geology/pubs/pubs_ol.htm.
New Wyoming Geologic Maps

Nine geologic maps of different areas in Wyoming are now available from the Wyoming State Geological Survey (WSGS) in Laramie. The maps include five new colored map compilations that have never been published before as well as four colored maps previously available only as blackline or scanned color copies. All the maps were prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) using funds provided through STATEMAP 2004, the National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program between state geological surveys and the USGS. The new maps, their series designation and price are:

- Surficial geologic map of the Saratoga 1:100,000-scale Quadrangle, WSGS Open File Report (OFR) 05-2 $25.00 (rolled only).
- Surficial geologic map of the Rock River 1:100,000-scale Quadrangle, WSGS OFR 05-3 $25.00 (rolled only).
- Preliminary geologic map of the Newcastle 1:100,000-scale Quadrangle, WSGS OFR 05-4 $25.00 (rolled only).
- Preliminary geologic map of the South Pass 1:100,000-scale Quadrangle, WSGS OFR 05-5 $25.00 (rolled only, includes 24 p. explanatory text).
- Preliminary geologic map of the Keystone 1:24,000-scale Quadrangle, WSGS OFR 05-6 $20.00 (rolled only, includes 23 p. explanatory text and 12 p. datasheet).
- Preliminary geologic map of the Saratoga 1:100,000-scale Quadrangle, WSGS OFR 04-10 (revised July 2005) $25.00 (rolled only, includes 35 p. explanatory text).
- Preliminary geologic map of the Torrington 1:100,000-scale Quadrangle, WSGS OFR 04-11 (revised July 2005) $25.00 (rolled only).
- Geologic map of the Casper 1:100,000-scale Quadrangle, WSGS Map Series (MS)-65 (updates and replaces WSGS OFR 04-9) $25.00 (rolled only).
- Geologic map of the Barlow Gap 1:24,000-scale Quadrangle, WSGS MS-67 (revised and updated July 2005, replaces Preliminary Geologic Map (PGM)99-2) $10.00 (rolled only).

All of these maps are currently available in hard copy only from a color plotter. With the exception of the South Pass map (Number 4, above), all the maps were prepared using digital mapping techniques; the digital map data (ESRI shapefiles and associated metadata) will be available for purchase on CD-ROM in the next few months. Maps 6, 7, 8, and 9 have been revised and updated from the original published maps and have now been digitized. Maps 6 and 7 will be converted to the WSGS map series pending final technical review, editing, and layout. To order these maps, contact Publications Sales Office at 307-766-2268, ex 224; sales-wsgs@uwyo.edu.

General News

GIS Day 2005

GIS Day 2005 is November 16, 2005. On that day, GIS users and community members will participate in events to exhibit how GIS is used in business, education and government. GIS Day is held during the same week as the National Geographic Society’s Geography Awareness Week, which promotes geographic literacy in schools, communities, and organizations. GIS Day is principally sponsored by the National Geographic Society, the Association of American Geographers, the University Consortium for Geographic Information Science, the United States Geological Survey, the Library of Congress, Sun Microsystems, Hewlett-Packard, and ESRI. For GIS Day event registration, support, and ideas or to find a GIS Day 2005 event near you, visit http://www.gisday.com.

Call for Papers ESRI Education Users Conference

The Sixth Annual ESRI Education User Conference (EdUC) will be held August 5-8, 2006, in San Diego, California. Discover a community of peers eager to share their ideas, expertise, and practical applications of GIS in their organizations. ESRI software users are eligible to present papers and give project updates at the ESRI Education User Conference, the ESRI International User Conference and the Survey and GIS Summit. For information on how to submit an abstract to present a paper, see the ESRI Call for Papers web site at: http://www.esri.com/events/educ/papers/callforpapers.html. The deadline for submitting abstracts is December 2, 2005.

Terra Image Named SPOT Distributor

SPOT Image Corporation has named Terra Image USA as 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 organizations. The company will continue its role as SPOT’s exclusive Channel Partner for the U.S. civilian government markets which began in July 2004. Terra Image USA is headquartered in Santa Barbara, CA, and maintains an office with SPOT Image Corporation in Chantilly, VA.

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. The SPOT Image Group, headquartered in Toulouse, France, and its five subsidiaries in the United States, Australia, Singapore, China and Japan draw on a global network of ground receiving stations, channel partners and distributors to bring satellite imaging and geographic information solutions to private- and public-sector decision-makers worldwide.

SAFOD drills into San Andreas Fault

The San Andreas Fault Observatory at Depth (SAFOD) reached a significant goal on Aug. 2 when scientists drilled into a seismically active section of the fault approximately two miles below the surface of the Earth.

When completed in 2007, SAFOD will be the only earthquake observatory with instruments installed directly within an active fault where earthquakes form or “nucleate.” Scientists also will be able to bring up actual rock and mineral samples from the earthquake zone. Launched in 2003, SAFOD is one of three major components of EarthScope, a National Science Foundation-funded initiative being carried out in collaboration with USGS. EarthScope is designed to investigate the powerful geological forces that shape the North American continent. The other EarthScope projects, USAArray and the Plate Boundary Observatory, are large-scale research efforts focusing on deformation and properties of the Earth’s crust in North America.

EarthScope is combining data from the SAFOD borehole with thousands of seismic, strain meter and GPS measurements from across the continent. “We now have the first opportunity to measure directly the conditions under which earthquakes initiate and grow,” says Herman Zimmerman, director of the NSF Division of Earth Sciences. “This is an unprecedented step forward in understanding these dangerous phenomena.”

SAFOD is being built on private ranchland near the rural town of Parkfield in central California, about halfway between San Francisco and Los Angeles. The ranch straddles the San Andreas Fault, an 800-mile-long rift that marks the boundary between the Pacific and North American tectonic plates. These two enormous landmasses constantly grind against each other in opposite directions, triggering earthquakes of various magnitudes up and down the fault.

The borehole begins on the Pacific plate just west of the fault, passes through the active earthquake zone and winds up in the North American plate east of the fault—a distance of 3 miles. Seismic instruments will be installed along both plates in a section of the fault where small temblors of magnitude 2.0 are frequent. While these microearthquakes usually aren’t felt at the surface, they can offer important clues about the origin of bigger, more destructive quakes. SAFOD instrumentation will provide around-the-clock observations of temperature, fluid pressure, strain accumulation and other processes before, during and after microearthquakes occur. Over the next two years, geophysicists also will try to identify precise areas in the fault zone where microearthquakes regularly occur. In 2007, project engineers will begin drilling into those active areas and installing the instruments. The observatory is expected to operate for 20 years and give researchers a unique window into the process of stress buildup and release in the fault zone during numerous microearthquakes.

Internet Resources

GNIS Web Site Changes

Recently, GNIS users may have noticed some changes in the GNIS query form and results. When the web site was redesigned, several new features and functions were added. The new URL for the query form is: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnispublic. Among the changes are the option to search for an exact match or exclude variant place names and the ability to search for features by their feature ID number. The option to search for a variant name was eliminated, because the system now automatically searches for variant names.
unless they are excluded.

The new form provides a list of county names in a drop-down box when a state is selected. Information on the date a feature was entered into the database and the date of any official Board of Geographic Names decision on a place name.

Some other changes include options to print a list of results or an individual record or save records as a .CSV file. In addition, result lists can be sorted by clicking on the field name once (ascending) or twice (descending).

MAPDEX: Global Index of Distributed Web Map Services

MAPDEX is a near-global index of over 1700 servers, serving 30,136 map services, containing over 400,000 GIS Layers, covering more than 4,000,000 columns! This site has been built from the ground up by Jeremy Bartley of the Kansas Geological Survey (jbartley@kgs.ku.edu) with assistance from Amber Reynolds, Asif Iqbal, Praveenkumar Ponnamary, Kurt Look, Ken Nelson, and Keith Hunsinger. This work is made possible by: GOOGLE Web Service API, ESRI ArcIMS, ORACLE XMLDB, ColdFusionMX, and of course the Internet. MAPDEX is available at http://www.mapdex.org/index.cfm.

Border Health Issues

The USGS has created a bi-national database for the U.S./Mexico Border region (Lower Rio Grande Valley) that integrates spatial data, demographics, water and biological contaminant data, public health and geologic surveys. This region is becoming increasingly vulnerable to land use changes due to rapid population growth and economic development. Water shortages and environmental degradation are threatening the quality of life in the region and are raising concerns about the interactions between environmental quality and human health. The USGS database can be used to analyze possible causal links between the environment and public health issues. In partnership with the Texas Department of Health, USGS applied spatial analysis methods to analyze health issues and to explore possible linkages between disease and the environment. The site is available at: http://borderhealth.cr.usgs.gov.

Environmental Mercury Mapping

Understanding the causes and consequences of Hg contamination in the environment is a problem of enormous geographic scope and scientific complexity. The Environmental Mercury Mapping, Model ing, and Analysis (EMMMA) website, a joint effort of USGS and National Institute of Environmental Health Science (NIEHS), is designed to support environmental and health researchers, as well as land and resource managers by providing necessary tools to map contaminants. The USGS and the NIEHS have chosen mercury as a test contaminant to develop a web-based system for geospatial analysis. The Web site provides easy access to environmental mercury datasets and integrates USGS maps, imagery, and other geospatial tools. Datasets accessible through the site include mercury concentrations in fish tissue, soils, stream sediments, and coal; atmospheric mercury emissions; atmospheric mercury monitoring sites; and locations of mercury mines and other ore deposits. The site is available at: http://emmma.usgs.gov/.

Forest Service Data Clearinghouse

The FSGeodata Clearinghouse allows users to search, view and download geospatial datasets and metadata created and maintained by the USDA Forest Service over lands of the National Forest System. Access to datasets is provided through a user-driven geographic interface at the Forest Service Geodata Clearinghouse (http://svinetfc4.fs.fed.us/). From the site, users can browse and search Forest Service geospatial metadata; view, query and download Forest Service vector and raster data, and access real-time fire mapping data. For more information on the data available, see the FSGeodata Clearinghouse.

NRCS Launches Web Soil Survey

The USDA has launched on-line access to the National Cooperative Soil Survey. The new USDA Soil Survey Web site (http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/) will provide secure public access to the national soils information system. The Web Soil Survey (WSS) application on the site has three main features -- Define, View and Explore -- and operates much like other Internet sites that provide locator and directional information. From the main soil survey site, click on the first link under “Web Soil Survey” in the main window of the site.

When viewers visit the Web Soil Survey, they are asked to “Define”
a geographic area of interest by selecting a state and county or just by highlighting an area or areas. Once a location has been defined and projected on the screen, the viewer has the choice to print the map and related information, save it to their hard drive or download the data for use in a geographic information system (GIS). The viewer also can “Explore” the designated location for specific soils data, giving the viewer important information on soil suitability in relationship to usage. This flexibility provides the viewer an opportunity to build a customized report that addresses the viewer’s individual needs. Information can be delivered in a variety of formats to include print, CD, DVD or other media. Major sections of the soil survey and other USDA soil information (such as the Soil Geochemistry Spatial Database) available from the main site include: Listing Of Soil Surveys by State; Online Surveys; Status Maps; Soil Survey Schedule; Soil Data Mart; eFOTG (county technical guides); National Soil Characterization Data; Soil Geography; Soil Research Results and the Soil Geochemistry Spatial Database. Printed and bound books to be phased out gradually.

Before its launch, all soil survey maps were printed and bound into soil survey books that were free to the public at local USDA Service Centers, NRCS field offices and public libraries. The familiar soil survey publications will be phased out slowly, and the federal government’s initiative of electronic government information (eGov) will replace the printed publications with the information available on this site. Currently, NRCS has soils maps and data available online for more than 95 percent of the nation’s counties and anticipates having 100 percent in the near future. The site will be updated and maintained online as the single authoritative source of soil survey information.

The main soil survey web site (http://soils.usda.gov/survey/) contains links to the Web soil survey site; Soil Data Mart; Historical soil survey publications; Listing of Soil Surveys by State; Online Historical Surveys; Status maps and schedule of soil survey completion; Soil Survey Schedule; Laboratory and research data; Soil Geochemistry Spatial Database; Soil Research Results; Soil geospatial data and other soil information.

**NOAA Nautical Chart Catalog**

The Coast Survey has installed “fast raster server” technology that will allow boaters to quickly examine its nautical chart catalogs. In addition, Coast Survey has created page-sized state catalogs of its chart suite, in Adobe PDF format, that can be examined online or printed for free. The catalogs also provide information on where can be purchased. The on-line regional chart catalogs and “print at home” state catalogs are available at: http://nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm.

**New Publications**

**New USGS Earthquake Handbook**

A new handbook is on earthquakes was released by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) in September. The handbook, titled Putting Down Roots in Earthquake Country – Your Handbook for the Bay Region is a practical, informative guide for Bay Area residents on earthquake preparedness. The handbook describes the likely impacts of future earthquakes in the Bay Area and gives steps people should follow to prepare for, survive and recover from future earthquakes.

The handbook was developed by a team from the USGS as well as Bay Area earthquake and emergency response experts (see list of contributors below). It is based on a publication designed by the USGS and the Southern California Earthquake Center (SCEC) following the 1994 Northridge earthquake. The USGS handbook is free and available both as a published product and online at http://pubs.usgs.gov/gip/2005/15. A virtually identical version, which was published separately and contains an earthquake mitigation products coupon, is being distributed in the Bay region through home improvement stores in the region. It was also included as an insert in the Sunday, September 18 edition of the San Francisco Chronicle. Free copies of the handbook are also available through the Bay Area chapter of the Red Cross by calling (510) 595-4459.

Putting Down Roots in Earthquake Country is part of the 1906 Earthquake Centennial Alliance effort to make the Bay region safer and more prepared for the next damaging earthquake. With assistance from over 200 member organizations, plans include translation of the handbook into Spanish, Chinese, and likely several other languages in the spring of 2006. For more information about the 1906 Earthquake Centennial Alliance and upcoming events to commemorate the Great Earthquake of 1906 visit http://1906centennial.org.
New Geologic Map for Las Vegas, NV

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) released a new geologic map showing the geology of the Las Vegas region in early September. The map was designed to respond to land-use issues and challenges that Las Vegas is experiencing due to rapid urbanization. Using GIS-based earth science information, the map can be used to investigate major issues such as water supply and quality, land subsidence due to ground-water withdrawal, and seismic and flood hazards. The map also provides information about how the rocks and landscape of the Las Vegas area’s scenic parks and lands formed.

The new map, Geologic and Geophysical Maps of the Las Vegas 30’ x 60’ Quadrangle, Clark and Nye Counties, Nevada, and Inyo County, California, contains two large map sheets showing the geology and the geophysics of the Las Vegas 30’ x 60’ quadrangle, and an accompanying pamphlet describing the geologic and geophysical framework. The map, U.S. Geological Survey Scientific Investigations Map 2814, can be obtained for $14 by calling 1-888-ASK-USGS or by visiting http://pubs.usgs.gov/sim/2005/2814.

New Washington State Geologic Map

The Washington Division of Geology and Earth Resources recently published the first new 1:500,000-scale geologic map of Washington since 1961. It was compiled by Eric Schuster from the preceding 1:250,000-scale geologic quadrant maps of Washington. The level of detail was simplified by combining the 1:250,000-scale units into units that have broader lithologic and age ranges and deleting small polygons.

The map is unique because the legend shows not only the geologic units but also shows where the unit occurs in the State of Washington on a small index map. The map is accompanied by a 44-page pamphlet that provides more detailed unit descriptions, a list of named units, and a table of the 1:250,000 units that are in the 1:500,000 units.

The Geologic Map of Washington State is a 55.5 x 36-inch full-color map. It may be purchased flat or folded. The flat map is printed on heavy, coated white stock and is suitable for framing. The folded map comes with an envelope for storage. This map and the geologic quadrant maps may be ordered from the Washington State Department of Printing General Store at: http://www.prt.wa.gov/.

One Planet, Many People: Atlas of Our Changing Environment

A collection of USGS before-and-after satellite image pairs for 80 sites around the world is featured in a new atlas documenting global environmental changes released by the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP). The 332 page large-format atlas, One Planet, Many People: Atlas of Our Changing Environment was produced by UNEP in cooperation with the USGS, National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), and the University of Maryland. The atlas highlights more than 30 environmental case studies supported by narratives, images, ground photographs, and a compilation of recently released environmental maps.

Using satellite imagery and other state-of-the-art remote sensing technology, the atlas is designed to document visual evidence of global environmental changes resulting from natural processes and human-induced activities. Special objectives include: generating awareness of human interactions with the environment that alter the environment in demonstrable ways. This publication is intended for environmental policy makers, non-governmental organizations, the private sector, academics, teachers, and citizens. The colorful, practical atlas contains photographs, satellite images, maps and narratives that provide insights into the many ways people around the world have changed, and continue to change, the environment.

Many of the remotely sensed images in One Planet, Many People were acquired by Landsat satellites. The Landsat program, a joint initiative of USGS and NASA, is the longest running civilian program providing vital images of the Earth’s surface from space. NASA is responsible for developing and launching the spacecrafts, while the USGS is responsible for flight operations, maintenance, and management of all data reception, processing, archiving, product generation, and distribution.

The North American node of the UNEP Global Resource Information Database (GRID), which is located at the USGS National Center for EROS in Sioux Falls, S.D., provides information technology tools, such as, remote sensing, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), data management
and advanced Internet technologies, to address sustainable development issues. For more information about UNEP GRID visit http://grid2.cr.usgs.gov/. The atlas can be ordered online for $150.00 from EarthPrint.com. Contributed by Sheryl Girk-Jackson 303 202 4176, FAX 303 202 4633, email: sjjackson@usgs.gov


### Periodical Articles


GIS and traffic data ruled public information. *IRE Journal*, v. 28, no. 4, p. 5.


Hicks, John and Hammond, Rick, 2005. No more guess with GIS. *Parks & Recreation*, v. 40, no. 6, p. 52-54.


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1973 Catalogue of Sanborn Atlases at California State University, Northridge by Gary W. Rees and Mary Hoeber. OP1. LC #73-5773 ISBN 0-939112-01-9 $4.00
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