base line is an official publication of the American Library Association’s Map and Geography Round Table (MAGERT). The purpose of base line is to provide current information on cartographic materials, other publications of interest to map and geography librarians, meetings, related governmental activities, and map librarianship. It is a medium of communication for members of MAGERT and information of interest is welcome. The opinions expressed by contributors are their own and do not necessarily represent those of the American Library Association and MAGERT. Contributions should be sent to the appropriate editor listed below:

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312/944-6780

Published by the Map and Geography Round Table
**base line** is published six times a year: February, April, June, August, October, and December. Single issues of **base line** are available at a cost of $3.00 per issue, U.S. and Canadian orders; $4.00 per issue for all other foreign orders. Checks, payable to the American Library Association, should be mailed to Jim Coombs, **base line** Production Manager, Maps Library, Southwest Missouri State University, 901 S. National, #175, Springfield, MO 65804-0095. Claims for the current volume year should also be made to the **base line** Production Manager.

Members of MAGERT receive **base line** as a benefit of their memberships. Nonmember subscription rates are $15.00, U.S. and Canada; $20.00 for all other foreign subscriptions. Checks, payable to the American Library Association, should be mailed to Christopher J.J. Thiry, Subscription Manager, **base line**, Arthur Lakes Library, Colorado School of Mines, 1400 Illinois, PO Box 4029, Golden, CO 80401-0029. Tel.: 303/273-3679. Fax: (303) 273-3199. E-mail: cthiry@mines.edu

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FROM THE CHAIR

The final schedule for MAGERT meetings at the ALA Midwinter conference appears in this issue. Please check the MAGERT website and MAPS-L for any last-minute information on the schedule. There will be a reception for MAGERT members and friends at the Hotel St. Marie on Friday, 9 January, from 7 to 9 PM.

I am arranging a walking tour of New Orleans for Saturday between our meetings. This tour will focus on the architectural and urban history of the city. For those with an interest in architecture, a recent book by Malcolm Heard, *French Quarter Manual: An Architectural Guide to New Orleans' Vieux Carre*, 1997, is a wonderful introduction to the historic center.

I look forward to seeing you in New Orleans.

— Karl Longstreth

FROM THE EDITOR

Be sure to check the MAGERT roster of officers, committee chairs, task force and discussion group coordinators, representatives and liaisons to other library and mapping organizations, and publications staff. I hope to include this in *base line* annually, but you can also find an updated roster from the MAGERT web site (URL noted on p. 21). Also, in addition to our regular columns, we have from Alberta Wood a fascinating report on her trip to the International Cartographic Association’s 1997 meetings in Stockholm, with interesting side tours to Finland and Russia. We still don’t have a Computer Maps editor for *base line*; although Fred doing great by including many new computer map products in his columns, I’m sure he could use some help. As always, please send information on new books and maps to Anita and Fred.

— Mark Thomas

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## MAGERT SCHEDULE
### 1998 ALA MIDWINTER, NEW ORLEANS

### Friday, 9 January

**MAGERT Reception**  
7:00 p – 9:00 p  
Hotel St. Marie

### Saturday, 10 January

**Executive Board I**  
8:00 a – 9:00 a  
Convention Center 63

**Federal Spatial Information Discussion Group**  
2:00 p – 4:00 p  
Bienville House – Vieux Carre B

### Sunday, 11 January

**ALCTS-CCS/MAGERT Map Cataloging Discussion Group**  
8:00 a – 9:00 a  
Embassy Suites – Lafitte 4

**Cataloging Committee**  
9:30 a – 11:00 a  
Embassy Suites – Lafitte 4

**Education Committee**  
11:30 a – 12:30 p  
Hilton Riverside – Durham

**Membership Committee**  
2:00 p – 4:00 p  
Monteleone – Bonnet Carre

**Program Planning Committee**  
4:30 p – 5:30 p  
Embassy Suites – Lafitte 1

### Monday, 12 January

**GIS Discussion Group & Geotech Committee**  
8:30 a – 11:00 a  
Hilton Riverside – Gr. Salon 9

**Publications Committee**  
2:00 p – 4:00 p  
Hilton Riverside – Marborough A

### Tuesday, 13 January

**Executive Board II**  
8:30 a – 11:00 a  
Convention Center 61

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**ON THE CATALOGING/CATALOGUING FRONT**

Another note on the annual conference and what's been happening on Maps-L

My report on the usual map cataloging meetings—the Cataloging and Classification Committee and the Map Cataloging Discussion Group—appeared in *base line* last time, but that was not the last word on map cataloging events at the San base line 18(6): 5
Francisco conference. Part of a MAGERT program entitled “Budget Conscious Hints for the Small Map Collection” was devoted to cataloging, with Paige Andrew giving a brief presentation on the subject. Paige summarized the reasons for cataloging maps and atlases that had been previously presented at the 1994 MAGERT map cataloging program in Miami:

To improve access to map collections for patrons and staff; often to alert the patron to the existence of a map in the collection
To facilitate resource sharing
For circulation and inventory control; especially, for electronic circulation and to determine if items are missing
For preservation, by allowing patrons to examine catalog records and avoid frequent handling of large numbers of individual maps
To facilitate the preparation of bibliographies and ready reference handouts.
For mainstreaming of the cartographic collection, pointing out the availability and importance of the collection

Once it has been decided to catalog maps, a decision must be made about how to classify the collection. Paige suggested that one look at how maps are searched for in libraries, contrasting this with how patrons search for books. Books are frequently sought by their subject contents or their authors, so the primary arrangement of books is by content. Maps are sought first by the geographical area they cover, secondarily by the topical nature of the information presented on the map. So maps should be arranged first geographically, then subarranged by topic. Map classification systems include Library of Congress, Dewey Decimal, Universal Decimal, Boggs and Lewis, Public Archives of Canada, and U.K. Ministry of Defence schemes. Paige’s advice is to pick the best system for one’s purposes and make changes if necessary, but keep the changes to a minimum and document the changes. Or you can create your own system, an alternative that is only practical if the collection is relatively static and consists of less than about 2,000 items. Other possibilities exist for specialized collections: e.g., arrangement by issuing department for a city archive; by curriculum for a school collection; or chronologically for a historical collection.

How does one go about beginning to catalog a map collection? For general collections cataloging on a bibliographic utility should produce a hit rate or at least 85%. For specialized collections, the hit rate may be much lower. The larger the collection the greater is the need for cataloging. Anyone commencing a map cataloging project should use AACR2, Cartographic Materials (Anglo-American Cataloguing Committee for Cartographic Materials), and LC’s Map Cataloging Manual. Essential elements for an AACR2 level one map cataloging record include author, title, publication information, physical description, scale, and subject headings. For a level two record add notes and multiple author, title,
and series access. Commercial vendors who can catalog maps include OCLC Techpro and Rickert & Associates. If you want to do it yourself contact OCLC and ask for a workshop or find an experienced cataloger to act as mentor. Either way, signing on to Maps-L, the map librarianship electronic discussion list, is highly recommended.

In concluding, Paige re-posed the question, “Why classify and catalog your maps?” Do it to provide good service, to save money in the long run, and because maps are an important resource.

Paige Andrew’s recommendation that anyone contemplating cataloging a map collection subscribe to Maps-L is an appropriate lead-in to the other topic of this report, which is a review of the map cataloging questions that have appeared in the past several months on Maps-L. As it was decided at Midwinter in Washington last February to encourage submission of map cataloging questions to Maps-L, I felt it would be appropriate in this column to see how map cataloging questions have fared on Maps-L since that time. My message encouraging the use of Maps-L for cataloging questions appeared on February 2, but not before Nancy Kandoian, one of the participants in the Mid-Winter discussions, had already sent a cataloging question to the list on February 19. My files indicate that a total of 21 cataloging-related messages (including Nancy’s) were submitted to Maps-L between February 19 and the time this is being written (mid-November), a nine month period. So we’ve been averaging a little over two messages a month, but it is notable that few messages appeared soon after my on-line plea. No messages came in during the remainder of February, two in March, and only one in April. May picked up considerably with four messages, the same number that I saw for the three summer months combined. Since the beginning of September nine messages have appeared, including four in October. This is not exactly a deluge of cataloging queries, but there’s enough here to do a little analysis.

I have divided up the message into broad topical areas, as follows: descriptive cataloging, 6 messages; access points/authority control, 1; subject analysis, 2; classification, 5; and map cataloging policy and general procedural issues, 7. One can see a broader breakdown here, between queries relating to specific cataloging questions, usually relating to a specific item or group of items, and queries relating to broader issues. Fourteen of the 21 messages dealt with specific cataloging questions.

The relatively small number of messages offers the opportunity to describe the individual messages. The six messages I have classed as discussing descriptive cataloging dealt with the following topics: date codes on H.M. Gousha maps; the indexing and display of geospatial MARC fields such as the 043 and the 255; the
definition of the term "compartment boundaries;" the physical description of a
map on three sheets with ancillary maps on one of the sheets; the relationship of
the physical description of a map to the number of sets of coordinates given; and
the treatment of USGS maps that have begun to appear with an ISBN but no stock
number. The one question on access points referred to how to trace a series when
the numbering on the item being cataloged was confusing. The two subject
analysis questions dealt with the interpretation of the subheading "Historical
geography," and the assignment of subject headings to GIS databases on CD-
ROM. The five queries dealing with classification issues discussed: the LC
classification of a facsimile atlas; the formulation of an LC call number for a map
containing biographical information; the LC subject cutter number for a bathymet-
ric chart; the LC class numbers for cities in the former Yugoslavia; and the value
of using numbers in the 052 field ending in the digits 1 and 6, when the corre-
responding numbers ending in 0 and 5 refer to the same geographical areas.

Two of the seven queries I have placed under broader policy issues have classifi-
cation components, one asking specifically about SuDocs classification for
Marcive map records, the other about whether or how to classify Marcive map
records when LC is not an option. The related topic of retrospective conversion
produced two queries as well, both seeking advice on how to proceed. Issues
relating to how to catalog a series or type of map—whether with individual
records, or all under one record, or not to catalog them at all—formed the remain-
der of messages in this category. The results of an informal survey on the organi-
zation of Army Map Service (AMS) holdings was reported on in one message.
Another asked opinions on how to catalog Federal Emergency Management
Agency flood insurance rate maps. And finally, one poster was looking for an
alternative to individually cataloging maps in the map series "Understanding
Global Issues."

Much useful information was imparted in the replies to these questions: ranging
from the replies by several people on how to infer publication date from the
alphanumeric codes on Gousha maps to a spirited discussion of how long it might
take to retrospectively catalog a sizable map collection. I’ve tried to pick out a
few of the messages of fairly general interest to describe in some detail.

The survey of AMS map holdings was submitted by John Anderson of Louisiana
State University on May 13. Treatment of these maps ran the gamut from no
cataloging to individual records in an on-line system.

One of the retrospective conversion questions generated the largest amount of
response of any of the messages. Karen Rice of Western Washington University
posted a query on May 17 in which she included a detailed list of types and
numbers of cartographic items to be included in the project. Discussion centered
on productivity issues of a cataloger who would be assigned to a map recon
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Whether the person would be doing cataloging full-time or have other responsibilities, such as tenure-related activities; whether certain types of items would require individual records or could be cataloged in sets or as serials; which records would have to be done as originals and whether certain classes of items could be done virtually 100% as easy copy cataloging. The real area of contention was estimating how long the project would take. Estimates ranged from five to something like 50 years!

Paula Moehle’s question about the 052 field was interesting. Paula is at the University of Georgia and her post went out on August 8. She was concerned that recording numbers ending in 1 or 6 and also corresponding numbers ending in 0 or 5 was redundant, as they both refer to the same geographical area (the former for thematic maps, the latter for general maps), especially in light of the use of the 072 field to record subject cutters. Betsy Mangan of the Library of Congress replied that the 072 field has not been in use for very long, and that not all subjects are reflected in the 072. Thus using both sets of numbers in the 052 was important in identifying the nature of the map.

Finally, a recent posting highlighted an interesting problem in subject analysis of maps. Sue Haffner of California State University at Fresno posted her question on November 7. She was confused about the use of the subject subdivision “Historical geography,” especially since she had seen it being used on some old maps and not on others. She was inclined to think that the subheading was being inappropriately applied, and her instinct was borne out by the responses she received, which indicated that this subdivision should be used only to indicate some prior geographical events such as boundary changes and should not be applied to an old map that simply shows the geography that existed at the time it was published.

Obviously, the above survey of Maps-L cataloging questions and responses is only a brief sampling of what has appeared on the discussion list since February. Let me know if you find this sort of summary interesting and useful. Perhaps I could highlight a few messages in each of my columns rather than trying to summarize nine months worth at a time. If you want to send comments to me my e-mail address is crotteau@wsu.edu, or I can be reached in the traditional mode of written communication at Washington State University, Technical Services Division/Bibliographic Control Unit, Holland Library, Pullman, WA 99164-5610. As always, if you have any map cataloging news of interest that you would like to see reported in base line please send it to me and I’ll include it in the column. And please keep those cataloging questions coming in to Maps-L.

— Mark Crotteau
ICA 97
18th ICA/International Cartographic Conference
One Woman’s Diary

By Alberta Auringer Wood
Memorial University of Newfoundland Libraries
St. John’s, Newfoundland, Canada

Sunday, June 22

The International Cartographic Association (ICA) meeting began for most people with registration in the morning at the Scandic Continental Hotel. In the afternoon, Cliff and I went on a tour of Stockholm that began at the Opera House with an hour and a half bus tour. We went by the Vasa Museum, home to a ship built from 1624-1628 that sank ten minutes into her maiden voyage and was preserved because there were no ship worms in the less saline water in the archipelago; Scansen, an open air museum of buildings; an area of embassies; shopping areas of Sture Plan and Kongsgaten; the City Hall, built in 1923 or 1927 with a decoration of three golden crowns on top representing the union of Sweden, Norway and Denmark; locks that separate the lake from the Baltic Sea; some of the 24,000 islands in the Stockholm Archipelago; and a Cunard ship, the Royal Viking Sun, of which we have a picture taken in St. John’s Harbor! We learned that Stockholm was established in 1252 and has a population of 700,000 in the inner area and 1,500,000 in the metropolitan area, with Sweden having 9,000,000 people. The bus trip was followed by a boat tour of an hour, seeing the city from a slightly different angle. In the evening was an opening reception at the Vasa Museum with another tour through some of the same areas on the way. The ship was very, very tall; no wonder it tipped over, especially with extra heavy guns on board, making her top heavy. It is marvelously restored.

Monday, June 23

The conference officially opened at a ceremony in the Stockholm International Fair from 10:00 am to just past Noon. The fairgrounds are about a six minute train ride from the Central Station across from the Scandic Continental Hotel where we stayed. Just before the opening, I attended a brief meeting of the Barbara Bartz Petchenik Children’s Map Competition Committee where we agreed to operating conditions and when to meet next.

The Opening Ceremony began with entertainment from a folk music group that used Swedish keyed fiddles held like guitars. Dr. Birgitta Ericsson, Vice President of the Swedish Cartographic Society introduced Sture Norberg, President of the society, who gave the welcome. He noted that there were 1,040 delegates, 120 accompanying persons, and 300 Swedish Mapdays attendees. The Swedish
Cartographic Society has 1,900 members and was established in 1908. He announced that Lars Ottoson was to get the Olav Magnus medal for ICA. The Minister of Interior, Jögen Andersson, spoke on Swedish activities in surveying and mapping. Michael Wood, President of the ICA, gave welcomes on its behalf and noted the recharging of batteries effect of such conferences. Lars Rådh, Vice Mayor of Stockholm, also gave a welcome noting that the first map of Stockholm was done in 1620. He mentioned several other maps, as well as that it is bidding for the 2004 Olympics and is supposed to have relatively clean water and air. They can fish in the harbor and drink water from it! Or, so he said! We heard later that this might not be a good idea.

Dr. Carl Mannerfelt, initiator of the ICA, spoke about the events that led up to its formation. He referred to himself as a “cartographic fossil”! A keynote address on “Maps and Mapping in the Information Age” was given by D. R. Fraser Taylor, Immediate Past President of ICA. This was followed by several brief speeches to open the exhibits. It was noted that the technical exhibit was the largest ever in Sweden with 70 companies from 50 countries. The international map exhibition included 900 different products from 55 countries organized under six theses: topography, hydrography, geology, cities and towns, atlases and globes, and others. There was also a Swedish cartography exhibit of maps produced from the 17th century up to 1950. After this, we lunched in the exhibit hall, toured the exhibits, spent some time at the ICA 1999 Canada booth, and went to sessions on national and regional atlases, including a virtual one, for the rest of the afternoon. There was supposed to be a meeting of the Commission on the History of Cartography, but no one appeared to chair it. In the evening there was a reception in the exhibits area sponsored by the exhibitors.

Tuesday, June 24

We arrived at the fairgrounds about 8:45 am. When the exhibits opened, I looked at the maps, especially the ones done for the children’s competition. Went to a paper by Jacqueline Anderson of Canada on Quebec school maps skills in which she noted that the students had difficulty in dealing with latitude and longitude. They did best in grade seven and then dropped down again. At 10:00 am, I participated in a meeting of the ICA Awards Committee chaired by Joel Morrison. Olof Hedbom and Arpad Papp-Vary are also on that committee. From 11:00 am to Noon, I attended a session on the history of cartography with papers on 16th-17th Century Dutch maps and atlases in the Russian National Library, the Dépôt de Fortifications des Colonies Collection of maps of the Indian Ocean (this collection also contains many maps of North America, including Newfoundland), and Twentieth Century Chinese studies of the history of cartography. We spent some time at the Canadian booth.

After lunch of a hot dog from a vendor in front of the fair grounds, we took the train back to the city where we went on a tour of the Vasa Museum. We got
additional information about the ship and saw more of it and the exhibits. In the evening, we went out for dinner to a restaurant called Tre Kronor in the Gamla Stan with two British map librarians, Anne Taylor and David Watt.

**Wednesday, June 25**

First thing in the morning, Cliff and I went for a tour of the Royal Library. We met Göran Bärrnhieilm, the map curator, and another staff member, Carin Lying, who took us on a tour of the exhibit area and the map and atlas stack area. The building was constructed in 1867, but capacity to 2050 is ensured by underground stack areas that were added some years ago. The reading room is of cast iron construction and has three stories of stacks around it with a balcony and decorative painting. In the underground storage area for maps and atlases, there are specially built compact, moveable map cases and cabinets in an area of 13 x 70 meters. The temperature is kept at 17° C., but Göran would like to have it at 16° C.! There are at least three catalogues for their collections. One from before 1955, on sheets in boxes, three piles to a box and handwritten, another on cards from 1956-1986, and a computerized one since 1987. They do the national bibliography.

For lunch, we went to Gamla Stan, and then to the fairgrounds. The counting of the votes for the Petchenik Competition had begun by that time. In addition to this activity, there were numerous sessions covering topics such as tactile mapping, cognition studies, and dynamic geographic processes. In the evening were “home visits,” and we were invited along with several colleagues from the USA, Iceland, UK, Japan, Germany, and Sweden, to the home of Olof Hedbom and his sister, Leonore Forsgren. We ventured to and from by bus, using the pass that came with the conference registration. We met Ulla Ehrenvards who was the map curator at the Royal Library prior to Göran. We had a lovely evening!

**Thursday, June 26**

The next morning, the cold that had been threatening for several days had blossomed, and I had nearly lost my voice. We were late going to the fairgrounds as a result. I missed sessions that I wanted to hear on a digital library for cartographic data and world mapping today, as well as a meeting. In the early afternoon, the Petchenik Children’s Map Competition Committee met to count the votes submitted by delegates and make final selections of the winners. After that, there were sessions on maps on the Internet, but I was ill and went back to the hotel where I lay down until time to go to the City Hall for a buffet reception. The City Hall was a beautiful building and used for Nobel Prize functions. One room had walls and ceilings of ceramic tile mosaics, much of it being in gold. The buffet was of very interesting sandwiches and desserts.
Friday, June 27

The first part of the morning was spent in packing. Then we went to the fairgrounds by train. We mailed maps and books acquired at the conference. We looked around the exhibit before it closed at noon and helped take the Canadian booth apart. After lunch in a nearby cafeteria with some members of the Canadian delegation—David Carney, Tony O’Connor, Claire Gosson, and Lloyd Bowler—and Chris Board of the UK, we went to the closing ceremony. There was a brass ensemble for entertainment. Sture Norberg presided with Michael Wood, ICA President, giving a summary of activities of the conference. Olof Hedbom presented the awards for the best maps in the International Map Exhibition. In Topographic Maps, it was Catalonia (Parc Nacional d’Aigüestortes i Estany de Sant Maurici), in Nautical Charts, New Zealand (Undersea New Zealand), for Geological, it was France (Carte géologique de la France), in Atlases, it was Switzerland (Atlas mondial svizzero), for Town Plans, it was Finland (Opaskartta-Espoo), and for Other Maps and Publications, it was Catalonia (Mapa d’usos del sòl de Catalunya) and the United States (The Brilliant Earth). Marta Syren announced the winners of the Barbara Bartz Petchenik Children’s Map competition. The winners were from China, Croatia, Mexico, Poland, Ukraine, South Africa, Australia, and Greece and ranged in age from 10 to 15 years. Our participation was to accept the ICA flag on behalf of Canada, along with Dave Carney and Tony O’Connor, from our Swedish colleagues and present them with small Canadian gifts. There was a terrific video of Canada and Ottawa, and Dave Carney gave a brief presentation as Chair and Conference Director of the Canadian Organizing Committee to invite everyone to Ottawa in August 1999.

After a musical farewell, we hurried back to the hotel by train and foot. We collected small bags and went to the Central Bus Station across the street from the train station to get the bus to begin the Post-Conference Tour to Finland and Russia. We went by bus to the Silja Line dock where we boarded the Silja Symphony along with numerous other people. The ship was huge! It had two levels for cars and trucks plus eight other decks. We had a cabin on deck nine. The ship left at 6 p.m. which gave us plenty of time to look at the islands of the Stockholm Archipelago, seeing such things as an old Customs station. I attended a meeting of the Awards Committee for an hour in the conference center on the ship. There was a buffet dinner for both tour groups, one just going to Helsinki and ours going to Russia as well having a brief tour of Helsinki.

Saturday, June 28

After a buffet breakfast, we arrived in Helsinki at about 8:30 am. There was a time change of one hour. We met our tour-guides from Sweden, Fredrik Zetterqvist from the Royal Institute of Technology in Stockholm and Lennart
Bäckström of Sweden surveyed in Gavle as we boarded the bus. There were delegates from the USA, Canada, UK, Denmark, Japan, Thailand, South Africa, Switzerland, Hungary, Australia, Colombia, and Malaysia on the tour. We had nearly a three and a half hour bus tour of Helsinki beginning at the terminal that was built for the 1952 Olympic games. We drove around the downtown seeing the harbor market area; an esplanade with statues; landmark buildings such as their National Archives where the oldest document dates for 1313; Senate Square dating from 1808 with the Cathedral built in 1852 and undergoing repair, the University, the Council of State and municipal offices surrounding it, also including their oldest stone building dating from 1757 before driving through an area of expensive houses and embassies, including those of the USA and the UK. Unusual for our eyes was a seaside park with a carpet washing area.

We were told that the population of Finland is 5,000,000 with 500,000 living in Helsinki which was founded in 1550 by Gustave Vasa of Sweden. They have 72,000 coastal islands. Saw a new cruise ship, Enchantment of the Seas, at the Kvaemer Ship Yard. Also saw the Olympic Stadium with a statue of Parvo Nurmi, holder of nine Olympic medals; the monument to Sibelius; and a zoological museum. We left the city about noon and stopped at Loviisa (founded in 1745), about 310 km from St. Petersburg, for lunch at the Degerby Gille where we had a fermented drink made from rye flour plus water along with a salad, fried whitefish, boiled potatoes and a few other vegetables.

We arrived at the Finnish border about 4:30 getting to the Russian check-point about ten minutes later. It took over an hour to get through this border check. Much of it was spent waiting on the bus. The border guards were not particularly friendly and used few words; however, it was relatively uneventful. Much of the area we’d gone through from Loviisa was very rural and sparsely settled. At one point after getting into Russia we saw a woman washing clothing in a river and under a large bridge over another river, there were people swimming or wading along the edge. The first Russian town that we encountered was Vyborg which we were told had been founded by Swedes. There were two Viking ships (real or replicas not known) near where we stopped at a bus station in deplorable condition. As we left, we passed a train station that looked in better shape. We arrived at the Hotel Pribaltiyskaya in St. Petersburg about 10:00 p.m. about three hours behind schedule. After turning in our passports and getting our room assignments, we met the rest of the group and had dinner in the Leningrad Room about 10:45 p.m. We were entertained by a jazz band while we ate our salads, bread, ham, a dish of creamed cod with whipped potatoes and mushrooms, and little cream puffs for dessert. It was well past midnight when we got to bed. Though dark, the room had the necessary amenities.

Sunday, June 29

After breakfast of little pancakes and sour cream among other goodies, there was base line 18(6): 14
sightseeing with a guide named Galina Ibragimova which included a tour of the city of St. Petersburg stopping to see old red lighthouses across from the Peter and Paul Fortress where curio sellers descended upon us and walking through the Hermitage Museum at a rapid pace for an hour and a half. What a marvelous collection of art works. On our way out, there was a 1707 Russian world map and a “Karta Siviri” of 1696. It was far too little time for such an immense city and important collection. We returned to the hotel for lunch of salad of cold fish with tomatoes, cucumbers and lettuce followed by chicken noodle soup, breaded veal, fried potatoes, and orange slices for dessert.

Then we went to the offices of Aerogeodesia where we found another lunch awaiting us! The director, Viktor Mikerov, and a colleague, spoke to us about the maps that they produced, some of which were on display. The area that they cover is 1.5 million Km2 and they produce 800,000 maps per year. There are 120 different kinds of maps of scales ranging from 1:10 000 to 1:1 000 000. They use a satellite positioning system. Eight years ago everything that they did was secret. They are currently working on the border between Estonia and Russia. They do a variety of tourist maps, including ones for mushroom gatherers. They’ve done a digital map of St. Petersburg, including showing buildings. Another map is one of Karelia, near Finland, in 36 sheets at a scale of 1:25 000. There was liberal toasting with a variety of vodkas, including one flavored with cranberries, and an apple drink.

En route to the National Library of Russia, I saw a car with a New Jersey license plate on the front. We had a tour of a temporary exhibit, just for us, I think, of eighteenth and nineteenth century maps of Russia and St. Petersburg. We were met by the woman who gave a paper during the history of cartography session, Ludmilla Kildushevskaya, but the tour was given by someone else with translations by our guide, Galina. There was a catalogue for the exhibit which I purchased. Next we drove by a street that was 122 meters long with buildings 22 meters high and wide. We also drove by the new National Library building under construction which looked nice, but small. After a brief stop at the Pulkovskaya Hotel, we departed for Novgorod about 6:00 PM via the Moscow highway to begin with. We arrived there about 9:00 PM after bumpy roads and interesting sights, such as a man raking hay by hand, log houses, women wearing babushkas, hay stacks, traffic circles and some decorative houses. We stayed in a not fully completed Hotel Intourist. We had dinner about 9:30 p.m. of potato salad and bread followed by a hot dish of fish, potatoes, and onions with a sweet muffin type of pastry for dessert. The hotel was next to an abandoned casino and a wide river, we discovered while taking an after dinner walk.

Monday, June 30

After a breakfast of bread, rolls, butter, apricot jam and a fried curd pancake, we went on a tour of Novgorod. It is the oldest city in Russia we were told by our
new guide, Irena, and was first mentioned in 859. The Volkov River runs through it going from the Baltic to the Black Sea. It was most important in the twelfth to fifteenth centuries. In the seventeenth century it was occupied by Sweden and during World War II by Germany. The population of the city is 200,000 while the metropolitan area is 700,000. We visited the Kremlin, one of about ten such fortresses in Russia, with this one being the oldest, probably originating in about 900. It has 1 km 400 m of walls and nine towers. Each tower along the Kremlin wall had a church once, but only St. Sophia’s (built in 1050) is a functional church now with other remaining buildings serving other purposes including that of the site of international chess matches. One of its doors, a very large one, was said to have come from Sigtuna.

We walked to the commercial side of Novgorod via a bridge over the river. There we saw several more churches of the seven on that side of the river with 43 altogether in Novgorod and over 200 in the whole area. There were three functional ones in the city. Next we went to visit the North-Western International Training Center of Cadastral and Land Information Systems, committee for Land Resources and Land Information Systems of the Russian Federation. The building was not in very good shape with the front door off its hinges and leaning against the wall. Our Swedish guides, Lennart and Frederick, have worked with this group over the past three years. We heard presentations by several people involved with the project. Registration of real estate is a major concern. They are training people from all over Russia. A group photo was taken on the steps as we were leaving.

After a lunch at the hotel, we visited the Aerogeodesia office. This building was in a little better shape with painted stairs though the spacing was uneven. They do aerial photography and make maps from 1:50 000 to 1:1 000 000. The equipment was made jointly by them and the Swiss. There was a demonstration of a digital raster map using MapInfo. After indulging in a liberal spread of cookies, sandwiches, pop, beer, coffee, and vodka and acquiring a few maps, we departed for the main administrative building of the province or state. There we were spoken to by the Governor, Mikhail Prusak, with Nikolai R. doing the translations. The young (34 years old) governor told us that they have the same problems as other parts of Russia, but also have benefits such as contracts with foreign countries and investments, including two German factories, one Finnish and one Austrian, the English Cadbury factory in one district, and a French company. They have good relations with Sweden and Swedesurvey for land and forest cadastre. Their capital growth was 121% in 1995-96 while that for Moscow was 79%, mostly thanks to factories and production, including vodka and sausages. The Swiss are building a factory, too. After this session, I inspected the toilet facilities which were deplorable, though the rest of the building was in better condition than others we had seen previously.

We were given some shopping time and then there was a “gala dinner” in the
Restaurant Detinets in the Kremlin. The restaurant was in one of the towers and may have been a church at one point as it had a fireplace and on the balcony on the opposite side of the room there was a pulpit attached. It was an elegant affair using the lovely lacquered wood of the country. We had a salad of grated beets, carrots and pickles with a pointed mound of something (salmon?), red caviar on bread diamonds, rye and white bread, platters of tomatoes, cucumbers and radishes, and smoked salmon with butter. There was a very nice hot course of a crock of chicken, ham, mushrooms and a cream sauce followed by another one of beef stroganov. Dessert was vanilla ice cream with chocolate sprinkles. There were vodka and champagne for toasting before and after, including for one couples' 45th wedding anniversary. In addition, we had mineral water and a nice cranberry drink. There was entertainment by four musicians and two singers who sang or played about a dozen times each, at least. The musicians had a balalaika, pipes, an accordion, and other stringed ones, as well as three of the decorative wooden spoons. Vice President Kanakubo joined in with the singing at one point, with a very nice voice. It was a very enjoyable evening.

Tuesday, July 1

This morning was an early one. We said our farewells to Frederick as he was staying in Novgorod for an additional two weeks. The bus departed about 7:45, and we had breakfasts in bags en route. We stopped in Chudova at the Land Resources Committee offices. There we heard from the mayor of Chudova and staff of the committee. They were the first to contact foreign investors for a Russian-Swedish joint venture on building materials. The Cadbury plant was due to open on July 18th. This area has the lowest unemployment rate in Russia and salaries are rather high. In our tour we saw an office where cadastral plans were displayed on a computer. Vladimir Lee of the committee took us on a tour of the town. At one point, we had to change our route because of an enormous mud hole in the road. We were told that houses in the area sell for about $12,000 U.S. while three room flats go for about $17,000 U.S. Some examples of salaries were given to us, such as the computer project work worker having been paid 200,000 rubles per month several months ago, but having been raised to 700,000 rubles recently, while at the new Cadbury factory on Bourneville Street, workers were to get 1.2 million rubles per month.

After this we continued on our way to St. Petersburg. The road smoothed out after we crossed the St. Petersburg oblast border. There were hundreds of trucks at the edge of the city waiting for loads. We had lunch at the Hotel Pulkovskaya. The highlight was the dessert of truffles. Afterwards there was some time for shopping or for visiting the World War II museum across the street before we went to the airport. It was pandemonium there. While we mostly had no trouble getting through the exit check and airline check in, it took a considerable amount

continued on page 26
NEW MAPS

New Raven Maps
“World’s most beautiful maps” reads the blurb in the Raven Maps & Images catalog, and they may be right. For 1998 Raven has two additions to their series of large-scale, colorful, shaded-relief state maps: Tennessee (1:500,000, 21" x 65") and Missouri (1:550,000, 42" x 46"). Price for each is $45 laminated, $25 plain. (Raven Maps & Images, P.O. Box 850, Medford, OR 97501).

Japan
OMNI Resources now carries the full line of Japanese prefecture and city maps published by Shobunsha. 47 prefecture maps and 481 different city maps are available, all in Japanese only. OMNI claims to keep the 100 most populous cities in stock, with the rest available by special order within 3 weeks. A complete list of titles is available at their Web site (http://www.omnimap.com). Prices are $7.95 for the prefecture maps, $6.95 for city maps, with quantity discounts.

Several new bilingual tourist maps from Shobunsha are also available, including one for Japan at 1:2,200,000, and maps for Kyoto, Tokyo-Yokohama-Tsukuba, and the Tokyo Metropolitan Area, all priced at $9.95. A 1997 (15th edition) of Shobunsha’s Road Atlas Japan overprints road and tourist information on topographic base maps. All of Japan is covered at 1:250,000 (except Hokkaido at 1:600,000), and there are street maps for selected cities and sightseeing maps for several regions. Published in English with most names also in Japanese; perfect bound and priced at $39.95. (OMNI Resources, P.O. Box 2096, Burlington, NC 27216-2096; E-mail: custserv@omnimap.com).

CD-ROM Atlases
Both Hammond and Rand McNally have new CD-ROM world atlases. The Hammond Atlas of the World CD-ROM features maps in three styles—political, physical, and “TerraScape”; metro maps that can be scaled, panned and zoomed; and a hypertext-linked almanac. Rand McNally’s New Millennium World Atlas Deluxe includes 3-D maps, Internet links, and personalization tools, such as the ability to select map styles, save maps in a notebook, and add information. Both systems are designed for Windows 95 or NT. The Rand McNally CD-ROM retails for $44.95; the Hammond for $49.95 (although a “Web Site Special” of $39.95 is advertised at http://www.hammondmap.com).

Axion Spatial Imaging has released its interactive Axion 3D World Atlas which let’s the user “fly anywhere on the globe in 3D; access a statistical database of information on 261 countries; cut out and manipulate any portion of the globe in 3D; identify and track the orbits of satellites and much more.” For Windows '95; $64.95.
Axion also offers a *Cartographic Map Projections of the World* CD-ROM which includes world images in 74 different map projections, a database of information on each projection, and the ability to import images to be mapped on the various projections. For Windows 3.1 and '95; $199. (Axion Spatial Imaging, Suite 700, 9925 109 St., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T5K 2J8; phone: 403-423-4413; E-mail: axion@compusmart.ab.ca).

**Upgrades**

Delorme has an upgraded version of its popular *Street Atlas USA* CD-ROM. *Street Atlas USA 5.0* for Windows 95/NT has several new features including "address-to-address routing," automatic on-line updates through the Internet, and the ability to link to DeLorme's Tripmate GPS system. List price, $54.95. ([http://mapstore.delorme.com](http://mapstore.delorme.com))

Digital Wisdom has issued version 2.5 of its *Mountain High Maps*, a CD-ROM collection of relief maps of the world. Published as a four-disc set for either Windows or Macintosh, the 78 maps are available in three color formats (physical elevation, physical vegetation, political) and two grayscale formats which allow customization of maps (FreeHand and Illustrator), along with 39 global views. A bit pricey at $695. More information can be found at their Web site: [http://www.digiwis.com](http://www.digiwis.com).

**Ordnance Survey**

Alan Godfrey is a British publisher specializing in reprints of old Ordnance Survey maps. Their series, imaginatively titled "Old Ordnance Survey Maps," is based on the 25 inch to the mile (1:2500) plans, but reduced to approximately 15 inches to the mile and issued folded for convenience of use. The maps, which date from the late 19th and early 20th centuries, are wonderfully detailed, showing nearly every building, and often include an essay on the history of the area. Over 900 have been issued so far, with 7 or 8 titles added each month. Priced at £1.95 each and available from Elstead Maps, P.O. Box 52, Elstead, Godalming, Surrey GU8 6JJ, England. (E-mail: enquiry@elstead.co.uk; [http://www.elstead.co.uk](http://www.elstead.co.uk))

**National Geographic**

Now you can justify throwing out all those old *National Geographic* magazines that have been piling up in the basement. The *Complete National Geographic* is a 30 CD-ROM set that reproduces every page of every issue of *NG* from 1888 through 1996. "Every article, photograph, advertisement, and page map" (but apparently not the supplemental maps) have been included, and each CD has a searchable index. If you didn't get one for Christmas, it's available for $179.95 from the NGS online store ([http://ngsstore.nationalgeographic.com](http://ngsstore.nationalgeographic.com)).

— Fred Musto
NEW BOOKS AND ATLASES


*Atlas of the New West: Portrait of a Changing Region*. A project of the Center of the American West. Scranton, PA: Norton, 1997. $35.00 ISBN 0-39304-550-1. Also available from Center of the American West, University of Colorado at Boulder, Campus Box 234, Boulder, CO 80309-0234. $32.00 plus $5.00 S&H.


*Microsoft Encarta 97*. Redmond, WA: Microsoft Corp., 1996. $54.95 (Yearly subscription 29.95) One CD. (Requires: 486DX33 or higher computer, Windows 95 or Windows NT (V.4 or higher), 8 Mb RAM for Windows 95 or 12 Mb for Windows NT, 10 Mb available hard drive space, 2X or faster CD-ROM drive, Super VGA, mouse, sound card with speakers or headphones, modem or connection for WWW access.)


— Anita Oser
ROSTER
Map and Geography Round Table
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Please send corrections and changes to the MAGERT Secretary (see below).
The most recent version of the MAGERT roster can always be found at http://www.uni.edu/moore/magrost.html
Dates represent when current term expires.

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of time. Lennart discovered that he had Frederick’s visa instead of his own, but somehow managed to get through. They must have been switched accidentally in Novgorod. Our flight departed on time and included another lunch. After our arrival in Stockholm, the dispersal of the group took place and good-byes until the next time were said. A few of us remained in Stockholm for the night getting to enjoy another dinner and walk in the Gamla Stan.

— Alberta Auringer Wood
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base line 18(6): 23
Great Moments In Map Librarianship  by Jim Coombs

TWO WEEKS LATER...

I NEED A MAP THAT'LL SHOW ME HOW TO GET TO A CONCERT IN CHICAGO.

OK, HERE'S A ROAD MAP YOU CAN BORROW.

HEY MAN! HERE'S YOUR MAP BACK!

GAK!

WHAT'S TAKING SO LONG?

HE'S MAKIN' EVERYONE PROVE THEY CAN REFOLD A ROADMAP BEFORE THEY CAN CHECK IT OUT!

JIM COOMBS 12/97