MAGERT Executive Board I

ALA Annual Conference, San Francisco

June 16, 2001

Chair, Chris Kollen called the meeting to order at 8:05 am. Chris welcomed MAGERT members to the conference, and passed around flyers with directions to the David Rumsey collection reception scheduled for Monday evening June 18th.

The minutes from the Midwinter meeting were approved.

Round Table Coordinating Committee

Chris and Mark Thomas attended the Round Table Coordinating Committee (RTCC) meeting on Friday. The RTCC would like comments on the track system for organizing ALA programs. The 2001 Annual Conference was the first attempt to place ALA programs into tracks, or areas of interest. Preliminary program information for 2002 will be due on June 19th to enable ALA to start to organize the programs into tracks. ALA also hopes the proposed programs will work with the overall conference theme and that perhaps gaps in programming or issues not covered can be identified in time to develop a program or presentation.

The Coretta Scott King book award ceremony was cancelled because of a labor dispute with the Marriott Hotel. Conference sites are selected 10-12 years in advance and anticipating such problems is nearly impossible. The Social Responsibilities Round Table (SRRT) will recommend the posting of regular updates concerning conference planning.

ALA is also looking at altering the definition of a quorum in the by-laws to a percentage of the total membership in attendance at the conference.

Round Table Orientation

Mary McInroy and Mark Thomas attended the Round Table Orientation later on Friday afternoon. This provided a forum for asking more specific deadline, scheduling, budgeting, and contract questions. Present were Danielle Alderson, MAGERT's liaison at ALA headquarters, and Mary Ghikas, Danielle's boss and head of ALA's Member Programs & Services unit.

MAGERT Membership Survey

Mary McInroy, chair of the Membership Committee, discussed the recently compiled

membership survey. From the comments received MAGERT is doing well, and is providing the membership with information in a variety of formats. The comments also included a number of suggestions for future programs including cataloging and advanced GIS topics. Mary was commended for doing a great job on the survey.

USGS National Map Report

Chris distributed copies of the report prior to the conference and led our discussion. A major concern with the report is that USGS (U.S. Geological Survey) has included no provisions for archiving the data. Likewise, no mention is made of the impact on the depository library program or the USGS relationship with the Government Printing Office (GPO). Neither the depository libraries nor GPO are mentioned in the USGS list of prospective partners. Although the report does mention access for educational institutions it also notes that fees may be imposed for large quantities of data. MAGERT members wondered what constituted a large quantity of data?

The relationship between commercial partners and USGS was not well explained in the report. The report implies that paper maps may not be produced by USGS and therefore will no longer be in the public domain or distributed to depositories.

On a related note, Donna Koepp informed MAGERT that a meeting was held at the Library of Congress just before the Cartographic Users Advisory Council (CUAC) meeting this past spring. Representatives from CUAC, GPO, USGS, and LC talked about archiving large geospatial files. The federal representatives emphasized more library and CUAC involvement with the Federal Geospatial Data Committee (FGDC). The concept of cooperative preservation was also raised.

The discussion of the USGS report was slated to continue at the Federal Spatial Data Users meeting. In addition, a representative from USGS was scheduled to attend Executive Board II and the General Membership meeting.

New Business

Dan Seldin asked the Executive Board to approve a motion to allow him to use the MAGERT tape recorder for CUAC (Cartographic User's Advisory Council) meetings as long as he is a member. The motion was approved.

Chris adjourned the meeting at 9:03 am.

Respectfully submitted,
Melissa Lamont, Secretary pro tem

† *Minutes for Executive Board II and for the General Membership Meeting, as well as the Treasurer's report, will appear in the next issue of* base line*. —ed.*

ON THE CATALOGING/CATALOGUING FRONT

Mark Crotteau, Boise State University

Cataloging and Classification Committee Meeting

San Francisco, Marriott Hotel, 17 June 2001

Chair Barbara Story called the meeting to order at 9:30 am on Sunday. After welcoming what was one of the largest groups in recent memory to attend a meeting of the Committee, members and visitors introduced themselves before proceeding with the agenda.

OCLC report. Ellen Caplan gave the report of recent activities at OCLC. She described how OCLC is working on database cleanup. They are using Cataloging MicroEnhancer to merge duplicate records. Ellen pointed out to those wishing to send reports of duplicate records that it is important to provide enough information to show why the records are duplicates.

Manual corrections are being made by Robert Bremer. He has changed subfield indicator x to v for "Maps," and may soon tackle the more difficult change for road maps from "[Place] x Road maps" to "Roads z [Place] v Maps." Also, a macro has been developed that deletes the general material designation (GMD) "maps." This GMD is not currently being used in catalog records for maps because it constitutes a specific material designation (SMD) rather than a GMD, and thus does not adequately cover the scope of what is cataloged in maps format. The recently proposed new GMD "cartographic material" has not yet been authorized for use.

Ellen informed the group that as of 1 May 2001 there are 610,422 maps format records in the OCLC database, or about 1.37% of the total.

A new edition of *Bibliographic Formats and Standards* will be developed beginning in the fall. As they are looking to include more maps examples, Ellen encourages the submission of examples.

A new MARC update is coming, probably in August. One new addition will be some new 5xx subfields, including one for URLs. The WorldCat Collection Sets program (formerly Major Microforms Service) has been extended to include electronic sets. The OCLC symbols for member institutions are being expanded, as detailed in *Technical Bulletin 242.* Codes for new members will be 5 characters long, while current 3-character codes will be unaffected by the change. Finally, CORC, the Dublin Core application, has received enhancements that are described on the OCLC website.

OCLC's home page can be accessed at www.oclc.org and Ellen can be contacted at caplane@oclc.org.

MARBI report. Susan Moore delivered the MARC Bibliographic Information committee report. The Saturday meeting of the committee took up the discussion of Proposal 2001-04 which concerned making the 260 field for publisher information repeatable. The proposal was passed with some changes. Also discussed at that meeting was Proposal 2001-05 dealing with changes to accommodate the new definition of seriality. The proposal was presented as a set of subproposals, all of which were passed with changes. Also discussed were several discussion papers dealing with the MARC holdings format.

On Sunday afternoon, MARBI's second meeting of the conference was to take up, among other things, Proposal 2001-08 on coding of DVDs in field 007 and a discussion paper on expanding field 046 for dates.

Among the topics of discussion scheduled for Monday's meeting was a discussion paper on coding serials numbering.

Library of Congress report. Barbara Story gave the LC Geography and Map Division (G&M) report.

Recent acquisitions. Charles Peterson, a senior cataloger in G&M, donated over 15,000 state, regional, and city road maps distributed by petroleum companies. Over 7,000 highway maps of counties, cities, and towns were received from 28 state transportation departments. A large number of maps from countries in South America, eastern Europe, Africa, and Australasia have also been received recently, through a cooperative acquisition program with the State Department's Foreign Map Procurement Program.

National Digital Library. Four-thousand six-hundred and thirty-five maps are now online at the NDL website. A number of items from the cartobibliography *The Luso-Hispanic World in Maps* have been put online. Meanwhile the Civil War maps and the Revolutionary War era maps continue to be scanned.

Cataloging. The *LC Classification Class G* is now available through the Library's Cataloging Distribution Service. The G schedule was last issued in print form in 1976. It will also be available later this year as part of *Classification Plus.*

Classification Web continues to be available on the World Wide Web for free and G&M has corrected many errors in this online version of the LC classification schedules. Barbara asked that anyone using *ClassWeb* continue to report any errors they find. She also passed out information on the future availability of *Classification Web* by subscription. The product will replace *Classification Plus* during the next year or so, with current *ClassPlus* subscribers able

to switch over to *ClassWeb* for a comparable subscription charge.

G&M's cooperative project with the National Imagery and Mapping Agency (NIMA), which was described in a program at ALA Midwinter in Washington, DC, is continuing. G&M is enhancing the NIMA records, which are more code-based and less textual, for use in their own system. The project is aided by the fact that both LC and NIMA are using Endeavor/Voyager systems for their cataloging.

Outreach, research, and reference activities. A joint meeting of the Phillips Society and the Huntington Society took place at the Library of Congress on 3-5 May 2001 to discuss the mapping of Latin America. Michael Kline, a senior reference librarian in the Division, received an award to produce a special online presentation commemorating the bicentennial of the Louisiana Purchase in 2003.

Summer Project. As mentioned at the Midwinter meeting (see this column in the April issue of *base line*), LC is having a Summer Project. There will be five participants.

CC:DA report. Elizabeth Mangan delivered the Committee on Cataloging: Description and Access report. The committee was scheduled to meet twice during the conference. At Saturday's meeting the 2001 new amendments package was discussed. The major component of the amendments will be the revised Chapter 9 for electronic resources. The amendments will be made available online, and also possibly in looseleaf. Chapters 3 and 12 are also in the process of revision.

Current CC:DA task forces include a task force on major changes, i.e., when to create a new record. They began by dealing with serials and were extending their work to all formats. There is also a task force on special characteristics of electronic materials. Larry Carver of the University of California, Santa Barbara, gave a presentation to CC:DA on geospatial data which attempted to reinforce the point that area 5 (physical description area) needs to be present in records for electronic cartographic items, even for remote access items. (See section on the interim report of the task force, below.)

Concerning the proposed changes to Chapter 3 for cartographic materials, the clean copy of all the proposed changes that the Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR (JSC) has requested was approved by CC:DA. JSC has also asked for a clean copy of the new Chapter 3 in its entirety. The clean copy should be very close to the form in which the revised chapter will be published. This was being reviewed to check all examples, etc. It was discovered that an additional rule (3.5B4) needed to be changed. The change proposal was to be submitted to CC:DA electronically.

AACCCM report. The report of the Anglo-American Cataloguing Committee on Cartographic Materials was delivered by Mary Larsgaard (who gave much credit to Barbara Story for getting

the report together while she was spending much time working on the clean copy of Chapter 3). JSC met in Washington, DC, in April—a meeting that was attended by Elizabeth Mangan, Mary Larsgaard, and Barbara Story. They were able to iron out differences among the Australian, American, and Canadian cataloging committees with Velma Parker of the Canadian National Archives, who was also in attendance at the JSC meeting. This enabled JSC to give provisional approval to the proposal, subject to the approval of the British Library. No serious problems were expected with British Library approval. April Carlucci of the British Library and formerly of New York Public Library is cooperating with the North American and Australian committees to facilitate the process. A clean copy of the changes was prepared for CC:DA, as mentioned above; the clean copy of the entire chapter was to be completed by 15 July. This will go to JSC for their October meeting.

Mary's plan for readying the clean copy of Chapter 3 for CC:DA was to send the electronic file to the members of the Cataloging and Classification Committee by the end of June. Committee members were instructed that they should read over the text for sense and also check for missing punctuation, etc. The changes in the clean copy include only rules previously approved by JSC, corrections to cross-references necessitated by previously approved changes, corrections of specific material designations already approved, and changes to examples which should contain the phrase "scales differ" under the newly approved rules.

Mary also mentioned the questions involving the Task Force on Specific Characteristics of Electronic Resources report, which was discussed in detail in the next agenda item.

Interim report of the CC:DA Task Force on Specific Characteristics of Electronic Resources. Betsy Mangan presented the discussion of the task force report and the problems it presents for cartographic catalogers. Betsy had sent an email message prior to the conference to the members of the Cataloging and Classification Committee concerning the task force report. The essence of the report was to do away with area 3 (mathematical data area) for electronic materials and to get rid of area 5 (physical description area) for remotely-accessed electronic materials, moving the information associated with these areas to the notes area.

The cartographic cataloging community has no problem with moving area 3 to the notes area, but doing away with area 5 for remote resources is problematic for cartographic material. Information on the size of a file is important enough that it should be kept in area 5 where it will be more readily accessible to users of the record. This is due to the very large file sizes of some remote cartographic resources. Depending on one's method of access and the size of the file, it is possible for a file to require several hours to download. Another important aspect is color. The task force indicated that in general color was unimportant to most users of remotely-accessed resources, but for certain kinds of maps the lack of color may make the item nearly useless. John Attig of CC:DA is supporting the cartographic catalogers' objections to the task force report and advises those cataloging non-book formats to take a look at the report also.

Jimmie Lundgren, a member of the task force, noted that the responses to the survey that the task force used to gather opinions on the proposal came from specific perspectives. It seems, however, that specific concerns got lost in the analysis, which looked mostly at the overall trends in the responses. The interim report did not recommend optional use of area 5 for remote resources, but when they had met on Saturday, the task force agreed that it should be okay to allow the use of the 300 field as an option.

Revision of Chapter 12. Betsy Mangan also reported on the issues surrounding the revision of Chapter 12 (formerly serials, now serials and integrating resources). The discussion of this was on the schedule of the Monday meeting of CC:DA. A task force of CC:DA is currently reviewing the proposed changes. For cartographic catalogers, the major issue here involves the question of whether map series qualify as integrating resources. Since the issue has never been addressed by the map catalogers, some examples of map series that had been put forth in the original proposal are being removed.

An integrating resource has been defined in the Chapter 12 proposal as "a bibliographic resource that is added to or changed by means of updates that do not remain discrete and are integrated into the whole." Examples include looseleaf publications and updating websites. One objection to calling map series integrating resources is that the old sheets are not necessarily discarded when new sheets are produced to replace them. Mary Larsgaard commented that an integrating resource is something that is used as a whole, whereas individual maps in a series are self-contained; they *do* remain discrete. The upshot of the whole affair is that map catalogers haven't had any difficulty cataloging map series and therefore see no reason to change the way they are handled in AACR2.

Another problem that has come up is in rule 12.0A1 dealing with the scope of the chapter. To the statement that the chapter does not apply to multipart items was added the phrase "or non-serial cartographic material (e.g., map series)." This has been questioned by many of those involved in the revision, including some members of the CC:DA task force. The proposed text fails to provide context for making such a special exception. The consensus seems to be to let the issue drop and simply remove the exception from the proposed revision.

Mark Crotteau, a member of the CC:DA task force, updated the committee on the status of the task force. The final report of the task force is due in August.

Status of core record standard for cartographic materials. Barbara Story presented this report of the activity of a Program for Cooperative (PCC) Cataloging Standing Committee on Standards subcommittee, chaired by Paige Andrew. The members of the task force are Barbara Story, Mary Larsgaard, Rebecca Lukas, Nancy Kandoian, and Nancy Holcomb. The task force will be seeking feedback from the parent committee in the fall. They will submit a draft standard and background information. Once it is approved, G&M intends to use it. On the subject of who can create core level records, someone pointed out that all libraries can use

core level, though only PCC participants can create authenticated records, as indicated in the 042 field.

Mary Larsgaard noted that coordinates are not required but are strongly recommended in the proposed standard. They are generally regarded as the most time consuming part of map cataloging. Endeavor/Voyager is the only large system that can search by coordinates. NIMA has a program called Coordinate Builder to help with inputting coordinates. They are willing to send this to anyone who wants it. The program creates a minimum bounding rectangle.

An additional agenda item on map series, using subfields a, p, and n in field 245 versus using 440/830, was not discussed due to lack of time. Before the meeting was adjourned, Lucinda Hall announced that she is still working to organize a map cataloging pre-conference for the 2002 annual conference in Atlanta to include digital cartographic materials and the updates and changes currently being approved.

That's my report for now. In October I'll report on the Map Cataloging Discussion Group meeting.

CARTOGRAPHIC USERS ADVISORY COUNCIL

(CUAC)

Highlights of 2001 Business Meeting

April 17, 2001

LC Geography & Map Division, Washington, DC

The Cartographic Users Advisory Council (CUAC) Annual Meeting was held April 17-18, 2001, in the Conference Room of the Geography and Map Division at the Library of Congress in Washington, DC. The business meeting was held on April 17, 2001 from 1:00 - 4:00 pm. At the meeting, John Hébert, Chief of LC G&M Division, welcomed the group. In his remarks, he emphasized our mutual interest in the acquisition and distribution of cartographic products as information sources. He also mentioned the increasing difficulty of assuring that maps produced by the government are deposited in library collections as mandated by law. Other highlights of the business meeting were:

Report of Year's Activities:

• National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS): A letter from CUAC was sent to Dr. Horton of NCLIS commenting on the proposed Public Information Resources Reform Act of 2000, which addressed issues and concerns relating to proposed aspects of changing the Federal Library Depository program. CUAC representatives have a copy of the letter.

• IMTA Meeting: CUAC members attended IMTA meeting in an effort to increase cooperation within the cartographic community. Information about CUAC was included in the IMTA program brochure.

• Webpage Development: A webpage for CUAC is being developed.

• Federal Geographic Data Committee: CUAC contacted John Moeller of FGDC in an effort to actively pursue getting organizations with similar goals together.

• Agency Assignments:

Clara McLeod (GIS): NCRS

Rich Spohn (GIS): USGS
Donna Koepp (GODORT): GPO, FGDC
Mike Furlough (MAGERT): NIMA, EPA
Mark Thomas (MAGERT): Census
Dan Seldin (NACIS): NOAA (NOS), FAA
Paul Stout (NACIS): CIA, FEMA?
Celia Pratt (SLA G&M): LC, NASA
Bruce Obenhaus (SLA G&M): HUD, National Archives
Janet Collins (WAML): F&WS, NPS
Christopher Thiry (WAML): BLM, BGN, FS

Who has or wants Bureau of Reclamation?

Other Issues Discussed:

• Increasing the visibility of CUAC:

CUAC should join FGDC and seek other organizations with similar goals and interest.

CUAC should have a more active and proactive role. Should discuss issues and prioritize them and choose a few to work on where we think we can make a difference.

Need to have more regular communication with contacts of agencies and reports given back to constituents.

Increase CUAC's membership to include other organizations with similar interests.

• USGS budget cuts:

Should we be encouraging our constituents to write letters to the Appropriations Committee in support of current funding levels? Members expressed an interest in learning more about the budgeting process and a meeting was set up by Janet Collins with Carole McGuire, Assistant Staff Director, U.S. Senate Committee on the Budget.

• GPO draft specifications for workstations:

Specifications for workstations were reviewed and submitted to the GPO Depository Council. Donna reported that special specifications for cartographic data use are noted and that one change will be that libraries will need to provide a DVD player.

Actions Taken:

• Motions were passed for the following actions:

To invite the Library of Congress Map and Geography Division to become a member of CUAC.

To invite NEMO to become a member of CUAC.

For CUAC to become a member of the Federal Geographic Data Committee.

• Next meeting: May 2-3, 2002. Hosting agency to be decided.

Respectfully submitted,

Clara P. McLeod

CUAC Chair, Geographic Information Society (GIS) Representative

Richard Spohn

GIS Representative

CARTOGRAPHIC USERS ADVISORY COUNCIL

(CUAC)

2001 Minutes

April 18, 2001

LC Geography & Map Division, Washington, DC

CUAC representatives:
Janet Collins, Western Washington University (WAML)
Mike Furlough, University of Virginia (MAGERT)
Donna Koepp, University of Kansas (GODORT)
Clara McLeod, Washington University (GIS)
Bruce Obenhaus, Virginia Tech (SLA G&M)
Celia Pratt, University of North Carolina (SLA G&M)
Dan Seldin, Indiana University (NACIS)
Richard Spohn, University of Cincinnati (GIS)
Paul Stout, Ball State University (NACIS)
Christopher JJ Thiry, Colorado School of Mines (WAML)
Mark Thomas, Duke University (MAGERT)

Agency Presenters:
Robin Haun-Mohamed (GPO)
Tad Downing (GPO)
Rea Mueller (USGS)
John Hébert (LC G&M)
Jim Lusby (NIMA)
Tim Trainor (Census)
Roger Payne (US BGN)
Nancy Haack (NPS)
Christine Clarke (NRCS)
Doug Vandegraft (F&WS)

Other Agency Attendees:
Vi Moorhead (LC Cataloging)
Chip Woodward (LC Cataloging)
Wilford Daniels (LC Cataloging)

Patricia Banks (NOAA)

PRESENTATIONS:

CUAC Members
1. [Copyright and Free Access Issues—Mark Thomas](#)
2. [CRADAS and Free Access—Janet Collins](#)
3. [Preservation and Public Access—Donna Koepp](#)
4. [GIS in Libraries—Mike Furlough](#)
5. [Summary of Survey—Christopher Thiry](#)

Agencies
1. [Government Printing Office—Robin Huan-Mohamed, Tad Downing](#)
2. [Geological Survey—Rea Mueller](#)
3. [Library of Congress Geography and Map Division—John Hébert](#)
4. [National Imagery and Mapping Agency—Jim Lusby](#)
5. [Census Bureau—Tim Trainor](#)
6. [Board of Geographic Names—Roger Payne](#)
7. [National Park Service—Nancy Haack](#)
8. [National Resources Conservation Services—Christine Clarke](#)
9. [Fish and Wildlife Service—Doug Vandegraft](#)

COPYRIGHT AND FREE ACCESS ISSUES
Mark Thomas

Copyright
The United States has a long tradition of government-funded basic research to provide the infrastructure needed for an informed citizenry and to provide the building blocks for academic and private research. It also has a tradition of copyright-free government publications, based on the belief that the property rights of government information resides with the people as a whole. This is something that sets this country apart from others—it's a tradition of which we should be proud and should try to preserve.

Free Access
Public money has paid for the collection and compilation of the information. A corollary to this is the implication that government agencies have the obligation to provide some sort of results or output to the public who funded it: giving the deliverables to the sponsors, as it were. Dissemination is just the final step; free access should be funded at this point as an integral portion of the government research process.

The concept of depository libraries—the idea that government information should be deposited in repositories for the use of the public—goes back to the early 19th century. By the late 1850s, the feature of congressional designation of depositories in districts or states had developed. The Printing Act of 1895 moved the Superintendent of Documents to the Government Printing Office (GPO) and ushered in the modern era of depositories. Title 44, chapters 19 and 13, of the United States Code requires agencies to provide material to the public through the Federal Depository Library Program (FDLP).

Benefits to the Agency
Freely available data, whether tangible products distributed through libraries or material provided free on the Internet, is good publicity for the agency. In many cases, such as with topographic maps or nautical charts, the library acts as a "showroom," since librarians frequently tell patrons how to purchase the products for themselves. Best selling commercial books are held by public libraries, often in multiple volumes, but this doesn't prevent them from becoming best sellers. For convenience or to have more control, many users always prefer to acquire material directly for themselves.

Even in cases, such as with many electronic products, where a government agency disseminates material for free, the open access model has benefits for the agency. Besides advertising specific products, it "advertises" the agency; good publicity can never hurt when it's time for funding to be renewed. Familiarizing users with the products and services of the agency will build and expand the user base for that agency's services and information. The Census Bureau has sold, for instance, CDs of 1990 Census data. Nonetheless, these were also available for free to libraries through the Federal Depository Library Program (FDLP). Eventually, with the advent of the World Wide Web, they put this material on the Internet. This is a good model for all agencies.

For all the reasons listed above, benefiting the general public and the issuing agency alike, we urge the federal producers of maps and geospatial data to maintain this nation's long-standing tradition of free access to government-funded information.

Useful References

Government Information
American Library Association (ALA). Government Documents Round Table (GODORT). *Principles on Government Information*http://sunsite.berkeley.edu/GODORT/prin_GODORT.html

National Commission on Library and Information Science (NCLIS). *NCLIS Principles of Public Information*
http://sunsite.berkeley.edu/GODORT/prin_nclis.html

Federal Depository Library Program
ALA GODORT. *The Federal depository Library Program* (fact sheet)
http://sunsite.berkeley.edu/GODORT/9704fact.html

ALA Washington Office. *Federal Depository Library Program Fact Sheet*
http://www.ala.org/washoff/fdlpbackground.html

United States Code. Title 44.
http://www.access.gpo.gov/congress/cong013.html

United States Government Printing Office (GPO) *Snapshots of the Federal Depository Library Program* (historical overview) http://ww1.access.gpo.gov/gpoaccess/fdlp/history/snapshot.html

CRADAS AND FREE ACCESS
Janet Collins

1. A trend with your agency?

2. How do you see it changing what you do within your agency?

3. What are the potential impacts to the depository program?

4. Will we still have free access to the information through the depository program? For how long? In what format?

5. Will the information be copyrighted? Potential costs?

6. How do we respond to the public that questions taxpayer-funded information being copyrighted?

7. Can we work together to assure free access to government information, ongoing participation in the depository program, and benefit everyone?

PPA FOR CARTOGRAPHIC AND SPATIAL ELECTRONIC DATA
Donna Koepp

1. What is your agency doing to archive your products? Will these archives be public and freely available?

2. Are snap shots at regular intervals being taken of products that are continually being updated in an electronic environment?

3. If some of your agencies' products are being produced cooperatively—either with another federal agency or with a commercial sector partner (CRADA)—are these products being archived in a way that they will continue to be freely accessible to the public?

4. Have you considered, when negotiating a CRADA, fitting into the agreement enough copies of your product to fulfill the need of the GPO depository library program?

5. The Cartographic/GIS library community is an excellent way to advertise the availability of your products and how they can be used. Is there any way you can think of that we might assist you in meeting your goals or mission?

GIS IN LIBRARIES
Mike Furlough

Constituencies
• Not just the academic users

• State and local government users

• General public

Information Needs
• Basic geographic information

• Raw data

• Assistance in converting data to information

Models of service
• Data provider

• Assistance in interpretation and use of data

• No single model works for all libraries

• Campus-wide GIS support may come from other units, but frequently doesn't

• Statewide clearinghouses are not as well positioned to support public data users

Levels of expertise
• Within libraries: often home-grown or self-trained

• Among public: largely novices

• Among researchers: increasingly more novices

Metadata and Cataloging
A struggle:

• How to best catalog resources (MARC compliance)?

• How to best make use of available FGDC style metadata?

• Does the "clearinghouse" model work for all concerned?

• Who is getting left out?

• Encourage the production and distribution of metadata in standard forms

• Consider the distribution of metadata in easier to use forms for general public

Industry
• Concern over industry-driven standards in format and software

• Support the development of open-standards

• Copyrights should belong to the public wherever it is possible

Cautions
• Spatial data tends to have wider uses than that for which it was originally created.

• We cannot always envision how data products will/should be used.

• Do not mistake delivery of geographic information for delivery of spatial data

Web-mapping is not the same as spatial analysis.
• GIS software industry is focused on government and business, not on education and the public

SUMMARY OF SURVEY
Christopher Thiry

This is a summary of the responses CUAC received from the questions asked last year to us by Robin Haun-Mohamed. The "x" signifies the number of times the response was given. In general, the responses came from academic libraries with large map collections.

Most mentioned concerns:
• Lack of printing facilities.

• High costs of plotters or oversized printers.

• Purchase of, maintenance of, and lack of expertise in computer software and hardware.

• Archiving of, or lack thereof, data.

• Difficulty in finding many maps on the web.

Questions:

1) What is the impact on libraries when mapping is online?

• Can't support paper printing because of cost. x13

• Need for better equipment and software. x6

• Limited expertise in software and hardware. x4

• Complexity of data and software ties up computers. x4

• Archiving of maps? x3

• Format stability? Will we be able to read CD-ROMs 20 years from now? *x2*

• Difficult to find on-line. *x2*

• Library may be by-passed. *x2*

• Requires less time to file and maintain. x2

- Increased map use in general.

- Lose of ability to become aware of new maps.

- Easier to keep track of.

- Finding on-line often takes more time than finding in paper.

- Raises expectations of what is available on-line.

- Many patrons only interested in digital products and forget/don't know about printed maps.

- Patrons not skilled in using them.

- Cannot use.

- Libraries of lesser means cannot keep up.

- Move collection from ownership to access.

- More up-to-date maps.

- Older items (15' topos) not on-line.

- Serious problem. Getting worse.

- Plotters/printers do not have acid-free paper or permanent ink.

2) How do we use online spatial/cartographic data?

- Direct patron to web site—organize them on our web site. x4

- Depends on request. x3

- Don't. x2

- Download as needed. x2

- Used to supplement collection. x2

- Many theses have maps in them. x2

- Not very useful to most patrons.

- Do catalog relevant web sites.

- Used at all levels.

- Public want very specialized data.

- Students want Arc-formatted data.

- Make maps to display topical information.

2) Do we download things, save things, archive them, or do we go back to the original source material each time?

- Go to source each time, but problems with broken links. x6

- Save if items cover own region. x4

- Depends. x2

- Save sometimes if patrons use it multiple times. x2

- Download especially if large file or popular site.

- Usually don't.

2) Do we handle electronic map needs in the library or do we send our users someplace else?

- Do not send elsewhere because we have expertise. x10

- Both. x6

- Help when possible, but limited expertise. X6

- Send to GIS lab. x3

- Let them check out CDs. x3

- They must go elsewhere because there is no place to print. x3

- Don't have GIS lab on campus.

- Patrons want to take data away.

2) Do we use the airport charts, obstruction charts, approach charts, etc.?

- Little use. x8

- Some use. x8

- Yes.

- Haven't received any in years.

- Use VFR Terminal charts.

2) What will be the impact if the USGS Open File Reports go online only?

- No consistent format. x6

- Question of archiving. x6

- Difficult to locate—not all in one place. x5

- Better than fiche. x4

- Both fiche and digital difficult to print large maps. x3

- No comprehensive index of online OFRs (in any format). x3

- More use? x2

- Save space. x2

- Requires less time to file and maintenance. x2

- Need for better equipment.

- Depends what's in OFRs. Criteria have changed.

- Same difficulty to use as fiche.

- Cannot afford to start if charge.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
Robin Haun-Mohamed
Tad Downing

Robin announced that this would probably be her last CUAC meeting, since there had been reorganization and reassignments at GPO, and that with the next meeting Tad Downing would officially take her place. At this meeting Tad would be learning about CUAC and commenting where he could.

Since Robin spoke to us last, GPO has experienced many changes. It was a very chaotic summer due to proposed budget cuts by Congress. There was an initial proposed cut by the House of 61%. The library community rallied with a letter campaign, testifying to Congress, and newspaper articles, and in the end the GPO's budget was cut by about 6%. Throughout the summer, however, in this environment of uncertainty, Library Program Service moved very quickly on some initiatives that they were committed to completing.

At the Depository Library Council meeting in October 2000, GPO presented a Superintendent of Documents directive (SOD 71) which sets policy for dissemination and distribution of materials in the Federal Depository Library Program (FDLP). Cartographic materials and their use were taken into consideration when these criteria were decided upon. A list of essential titles, which will continue to be published in paper, has also been developed. (See *Administrative Notes,* January 15, 2001).

There have been many personnel changes at GPO. Sheila McGarr resigned in September to become the Director of the National Education Library. Robin has become the Chief of Depository Services. Tad is now wearing two hats: Acting Chief of Depository Administration Branch and Head of the Cataloging Department. Coleen Davis is now heading the Depository Distribution Branch, and Vicki Barber is on special detail to the Superintendent of Document's office.

Even with the move towards electronic dissemination, LPS continues to distribute a number of physical products. The numbers, however, continue to decrease. In FY2000 there were 13,660 paper titles distributed or 22.3% of all FDLP titles. This number includes USGS maps. Microfiche distribution was 14,572 titles, or 23.8% of total distribution. Online titles on GPO Access account for 11,715 titles or 19.2% distributed. Online titles from other agency websites account for 20,591 titles or 33.7% of FDLP titles distributed. The CD-ROM or DVD titles totaled 617 or just 1% of the total.

The total number of USGS map sheets distributed in FY2000 was 357,907. In 1999 it was 381,282. A title count was not available.

There is a new FDLP administrative page called the "FDLP Desktop." This contains cataloging and locator tools, as well as other useful tools for libraries. For example, Depository Shipping Lists are now available here in PDF format. These tools can be used for claiming as well. The Joint Operation Graphics (1501s) that Jim Lusby promised us last year will need to be surveyed with depository libraries to determine distribution.

New Products
• Oregon GAP Analysis.

• Research Maps (R-Map) from HUD in CD-ROM.

• Digital Atlas of Central and South America.

• National Land Cover Data Base (NLCDB) is online only but has been cataloged by GPO.

• Tide Tables temporarily dropped off the distribution but are now back. 2001 will come out shortly and 2002 will come as scheduled.

• National Atlas separates are coming as depository when pages can be sent. Some sheets are cooperatively done and are exempt from FDLP.

• Tract maps from Census 2000 will be coming on CD and DVDs when they come out but right now they are "one offs."

Recommended Specifications
The 2001 Recommended Specifications for Public Access Workstations in Federal Depository Libraries have been issued. Special specs for cartographic data use are noted. During inspections and self-studies, GPO is looking for written policies concerning computers for use with FDLP material. Computer specifications are checked, as well as any impediments to access to computer or online information. GPO is now taking comments regarding computer specifications that will go into effect in the fall of 2002. One noteworthy change is that libraries

must provide a DVD player.

Selective FDLP housing sites need to be in compliance with all requirements of the FDLP Instruction and Guidelines for Depository Libraries. A decal on the door of selected housing sites is a requirement, as well as a written agreement for the selective housing site on file at GPO.

Robin asked for our ideas and participation in the October 2001 Depository Federal Library conference. She would like us to present a session on mapping.

Tad: Regarding electronic transition not only in FDLP, but overall libraries: Transition to electronic has driven many changes within Library Program Service and this effects everyone. GPO is evaluating, validating, acquiring, and cataloging electronic resources. Catalogers evaluate web sites, point to URLs, and use PURLs. The links sometimes take the user to the exact page on the website that they think is appropriate: a place that is in accordance with the cataloging description. The map catalogers are doing more of this than anyone else on the cataloging staff.

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
Rea Mueller

Rea Mueller presented for the USGS. Currently, there are 55,000+ 7.5" quads that cover the entire country. The topo maps are a "national treasure." It took approximately 33 million hours to produce the topos and the cost would be $1.6 billion at today's prices to re-do the set from scratch.

Over the next 10 years USGS, together with its partners, will implement a revision strategy that provides "truly current information" to customers in a cost-effective way. This effort considers political, social, economic policy, and technological challenges. Partners and stakeholders are part of the process. Implementation begins in 2002 with a vision that by the year 2010, this arrangement "will provide the nation with current, accurate, and nationally consistent basic spatial data, including digital data and derived topographic maps." The resulting proposal from this study, *The National Map,* is available on the web at http://nationalmap.usgs.gov. Comments are being requested by June 29, 2001.

Geographic Information will be delivered in a digital world. Geospatial data can be accessed at *US Geodata* online, and electronic publications will include search and access tools. The Web URL is http://www.usgs.gov. Phone information are at 1-888-ASK-USGS. SDTS, DLGs, DEMs and land use/land cover data are available at no charge at http://edc.usgs.gov/doc/edchome/ndcdb/ndcdb.html. Web search and access tools include National Water Stream Gauging Network, National Biological Information Infrastructure, place based scientific projects, and National Seismic Data Network. There is a new website for current midwest flooding.

GLIS will be going away and replaced by Earth Explorer. Over 60 databases will be represented. Mac users will need to use GLIS for the present.

The *National Atlas* will continue to be published mainly in electronic format. Some printed sheets will still be published. The updated "General Reference" sheet will be out on depository soon at larger scale and updated from the 1973 edition.

Other new products include the Pennsylvania Shaded Relief map in experimental editions, DDS-62A "Global GIS Database: Digital Atlas of Central and South America," the online version of the National Land Cover Dataset and CD-ROM of "Status and Trends publications of the Department of the Interior."

USGS'S goal is to be "seamless." Design goals include web accessible, best available data, most current data, GIS application ready, multi-resolution and full coverage. Base map layers include Elevation (NED), Land Cover (NLCD), Hydrography (NHD), Orthoimagery (DOQ, TM), and Digital Raster Graphic (DRG) along with Geographic Names (GNIS) and a reference layer.

Other trends include DLG's coming out on DVD. Web mapping will not be under copyright. CRADA's will continue (e.g. Laser Scan, Microsoft, ESRI, Chicago Map Corp, Earth Data, etc.).

0 Seamless maps are available on demand via Map Machines at several sites including REI stores, USGS Menlo Park, USGS Reston, etc. There will be more sites in the future. Users can center on a place and buy what they want (parts of many topos) at a cost usually less than the cost of purchasing all the topos ($6.00 as opposed to $4.00 for a standard topo sheet). These are color laminate maps. The machines were created through a partnership between USGS and National Geographic, which acquired Wildflower Productions. Users may soon be able to annotate on the map where they want to go.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, GEOGRAPHY AND MAP DIVISION
John Hébert

Digital Program
Three years ago EDR Sanborn and the Library of Congress Geography and Map Division signed a contract to scan all the Sanborn fire insurance maps held by the Library of Congress and EDR Sanborn. The contract has been broken because EDR Sanborn wanted new copyrights for the scanned images. The LC Geography and Map Division wants to keep the maps produced before 1923 in the public domain. Bell and Howell is placing scans of their black and white microfilm on the web. LC G&M is talking with them about a contract to create color scans on the web. Pascagoula, Mississippi has been done as a prototype. There have been a few Sanborn maps in the LC G&M scanning program. The division is looking for

organizations to help fund the Sanborn scanning that do not have a commercial interest in the scanned images.

The LC G&M scanning program is proceeding with maps that are in the cartobibliographies created by the Division. These lists include: Panoramic Maps, Civil War, Revolutionary War, and John Hebért's Luso-Hispanic Maps. The last cartobibliography contains over 1000 manuscript maps produced between 1500 and 1900. Other areas to be scanned include Russian Frontiers, Spanish Frontiers Parallel History, and Brazil. James Billington, the Librarian of Congress, has an interest in scanning maps of Italy and the Vatican, and Japan.

High quality printouts of the LC G&M scans are available from Museum Archives of Seattle. The Division has an overhead camera worth more than $70,000 and a cradle worth about $25,000 to scan atlases.

The Division is working to set up scanning agreements with outside organizations. A letter of agreement has been approved by LC with the Library of Virginia and the Virginia Historical Society to scan Civil War maps in their collections. It is now being studied in Richmond. LC G&M has begun discussions with Harvard for scanning maps of coastal areas in time of the American Revolution from the American Neptune. There may be some possibility of cooperation with WAML.

Cataloging
The LC Geography and Map Division and the National Imagery and Mapping Agency (NIMA) are both using Endeavor Voyager for their Integrated Library System. Because of this, they have begun cooperating on a project for the Division to create sheet level records for the set maps. LC will acquire the records from NIMA and create records for retrospective sheets.

Barbara Story is working with a Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC) committee chaired by Paige Andrew of Penn State to create a Core Level format for Cartographic Materials.

Recent Acquisitions
Dr. Charles B. Peterson, a cataloger at LC G&M, has donated his collection of approximately 15,000 gasoline company maps to LC. The Division has also acquired John Snyder's collection concerning projections and manuscript maps from the National Geographic Society. They have also purchased 1:100,000 scale Soviet maps of the United States. The Division is looking for funding to purchase Soviet maps covering Alaska and Canada. In addition to the cooperative acquisitions program for foreign maps that has existed for years, the Division is working with El Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática (INEGI) to acquire sets of Mexican maps at 1:50,000, 1:100,000, and larger covering different subjects.

Summer Project
The 50th anniversary Summer Project will be held this summer with 6 participants. The

Division has received 300,000 maps from NIMA. Jim Flatness, the Division's Acquisitions Officer had estimated that there would be about a 60% duplication with the Division's collections. However, a sample of the maps has shown that the duplication rate is less.

NATIONAL IMAGERY AND MAPPING AGENCY (NIMA)
Jim Lusby

Jim Lusby began his presentation by distinguishing between NIMA customers and consumers of NIMA products. NIMA's customers are the National Defense and Intelligence agencies who require cartographic information, products, and data produced by NIMA. They can also direct NIMA to produce certain products or cover specific areas of the world. The civil and law enforcement agencies, along with the general public, are the consumers. The general public consumers may not be able to receive these products because of national security issues or because of cooperative arrangements made with organizations in other nations. The overall trend in NIMA has been a move to digital products and services, with print products based on those data being produced as needed.

He emphasized the political difficulty of arranging release of sensitive data produced for military or intelligence uses. In some cases, especially for emergency or disaster-relief situations, it can be accomplished on a limited basis. But it is sometimes less easy for educational and research use. In some cases, users may be able to review data but not duplicate it or receive a permanent copy.

There is no plan to take NIMA products entirely out of the FDLP. All publicly available products, including digital products, will be placed into the FDLP within budget and cost constraints. Jim attempts to move products into that program where he can and where costs allow it.

Jim outlined many initiatives and cooperative projects with federal agencies over the past year, including NASA, USGS, FEMA, and the Secret Service. He also acknowledged the difficulty of determining public availability of various NIMA products. A web site is being worked on that will attempt to bring all of that information together in one location. No release date was given. Jim then outlined the availability and schedule for various data products:

DOI 10 (Digital Orthorectified Imagery)
10-meter resolution imagery is now available for public download through the NIMA Geospatial Engine (http://geoengine.nima.mil).

DTED (Digital Terrain Elevation Data)
DTED-0 (3-arc second/1 km resolution) is now available with worldwide coverage through the

NIMA Geospatial Engine; users may download about 50 mb worth of data at a time. DETD-1 (SRTM) (100-meter resolution) will be available for purchase through the EROS Data Center only for the areas in the United States. The projected time frame of this release is Dec 2001; Lusby is working to make this data available through FDLP but there is no definite plan for that. DTED-2 (SRTM) (30-meter resolution) will be available only for the United States sometime in early 2002 (see comments on SRTM below).

SRTM (Shuttle Radar Topography Mission)
The spring 2000 Space Shuttle mission took radar based elevation readings at 30-meter resolution over the entire world. The data is still being processed, with North America being the highest priority. Only United States data will be made available to the public as DTED-2 (see above), while the rest of the world will be restricted.

VMAP (Vector Map)
VMAP-0 is now available with worldwide coverage through the NIMA Geospatial Engine; users may download about 50 mb worth of data at a time. VMAP-0 is also available in a 4 CD set for the FDLP members. GPO can survey members and provide NIMA with a quantity requirement. VMAP-1 is also available on a case by case basis. Certain areas of the world along with the United States are available for public purchase, and as such, available to the FDLP. Again, GPO can survey members for interest.

He closed by displaying a list of printed items that will be made available through FDLP. Many of these were complete sets of 1:50,000 sheets for Southeast Asia; others were complete sets of 1:50,000, 1:100,000, and city graphics at scales ranging from 1:12,500-1:25,000 for certain nations.

CENSUS BUREAU, GEOGRAPHY DIVISION
Tim Trainor

Tim began by giving us an overview of American Fact Finder (AFF) at the Census web site (www.census.gov), which the agency is using to increase product availability. He demonstrated the layout of the AFF introduction page, which has general user information at the top; access to data from their web site is from a link in the lower left. The Census Bureau is getting more requests to download spatial data. Users can create thematic maps online using AFF.

Tim then talked about some of the major changes in Census geography for the 2000 census (many of these changes were things of which we were previously aware). For instance, Census is no longer using the term Block Numbering Area (BNA), but is only using the term "census tract" for this level of geography. There is no minimum population limit for Census Designated Places (CDPs). Block numbers will consist of four digits with no alpha suffix. The redistricting TIGER/Line 2000 files currently are available and have an updated feature

network. The Zip Code Tabulation Area (ZCTA) is a new level of geography for aggregating data, where each block is assigned one and only one zip code, based on 2000 blocks. Tim asked for feedback on these, especially with how water features are handled by them. The March 28, 2001, Federal Register had a notice regarding new urban and rural area criteria; after public input, there will be a new list of urbanized areas in early 2002. The Office of Management and Budget is working on new Metropolitan Area definitions based on Census 2000 using the concept of Core Based Statistical Areas; these new definitions will likely be used in 2003.

TIGER will continue to be the spatial data source for the Geography Division. In the summer of 2001 they anticipate the latest version of the 2000 TIGER/Line files, which will include the ZCTA boundaries and updated address ranges. These will be available online, on DVD, and on custom CD-ROM.

Products available from Geography include paper maps, plotted on demand on 33 by 36-inch sheets, for five dollars per sheet through the customer services branch at 301-457-1101. These are also available on the Internet and on CD in Adobe Acrobat format. These include several layers needed for redistricting purposes: county-based block maps (over 100,000 sheets), voting district outline maps (23,354 sheets, sometimes including state legislative districts), and census tract outline maps (6,514 sheets). One full set of the maps was plotted for the Library of Congress. Color is an important component of these maps. You can Click "maps" at the census web site to go to Geographic Products; this will lead to the appropriate web page. An index map will let you determine which sheets you need. These maps are also available in Hewlett-Packard Graphics Language (HPGL), for output to plotters, but this is scheduled at present for release only on DVD due to the large file sizes. Specifications for plotter configurations are available at the web site. A CD-ROM with Acrobat files will be in depositories this summer.

Tim had a table showing the historical changes in the U.S. center of population, as well as a map depicting the change. These are online, along with a description of the calculations used to determine this point. The 2000 center of population is in Phelps County, Missouri.

Other information available from the web site includes a map of the over 70 Census Information Centers (CICs). The American Community Survey is the proposed replacement for the decennial census long form. If the ACS is approved, the 2010 decennial form will likely be very short maybe the size of a postcard. At present, the ACS plan involves 250,000 households per month within the survey. Finally, for geographic products, there are relationships files that relate 1990 census geography to 2000 census geography.

More forthcoming products from census will be American Indian Tract Outline maps, a Congressional district atlas for the 106th and 107th Congresses, state-based county subdivision maps, state/county outline map, and state/county metropolitan area outline maps.

Other upcoming products include digital cartographic boundary files, generalized from TIGER, available in both low and high-resolution versions. A projected Census Atlas in printed book form will include about 70 thematic maps. It will be distributed through the depository program and will probably eventually be available in Acrobat format.

Tim welcomes feedback using the email address geography@geo.census.gov.

BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
Roger L. Payne

Roger Payne from the Board on Geographic Names (BGN) gave an enthusiastic overview of its history, functions, and products. The Board was created in 1890 in response to the confusion caused by the variety of names given to physical features in the United States by scientific expeditions. The BGN's mission is to standardize names, establish principles and policies, and promulgate their decisions. It was established by law and its decisions are legally binding to agencies of the Federal Government. Although legal authority extends to all feature types, by its own decision the decisions only apply to physical features, not man-made features such as roads, parks, schools, etc. The names established by the BGN cannot be copyrighted.

BGN uses the following rules to make decisions: the names must be in the Roman alphabet, and used locally, or established by Congress or executive order or other authorities (such as local governments). Of these, "local use" takes priority. The names may be in any language. The BGN does not approve names whimsically; much thought and research go into each decision. The process begins with the submission of a new name to BGN via their Geographic Names Information System (GNIS) (http://geonames.usgs.gov/) website/database or by other means. After submission, if the name is published elsewhere in "official" sources or established by historical resources, and non-controversial, it will be added to GNIS within 30 days. Cultural (man-made) features must be held for at least 30 days in order for a thorough review to take place. Natural features not found in publications are given to state and local governments for a 45-day exam period. Problematic or commemorative names take at least four months. There is currently a moratorium on naming physical features in wilderness areas, except for safety and education reasons.

Some of the issues that BGN deals with include requests by or laws passed by Congress, commemorative names, wilderness areas, and derogatory names. A current controversy surrounds the name "squaw;" it is considered by many to be a derogatory name for a female. Five state governments are requiring that the word "squaw" appearing in a place name be changed. They are taking the initiative, not BGN, but BGN is working in cooperation with the state naming boards to make the changes official (Iowa and Indiana lack such boards).

Names are rarely changed by the BGN. Exceptions do occur. Some of the reasons names are

changed include the addition of diacritic marks (as is happening extensively in Hawai'i), the elimination of duplicates and variants, and the shortening of lengthy ones.

The GNIS is the *only* official list of names recognized by the BGN, and hence the US Government. All updates and additions are made on this website by authorized personnel. The site receives 30,000 to 35,000 hits a day. Printed versions were dropped in 1991. The CD-ROM version is still available, but this text version will be replaced by a spatially enabled version in 2002. Since the last edition, more than 350,000 entries have been added to the database. The gazetteers can still be downloaded.

The GNIS database was developed in several phases. During the first phase, the Bureau melded all of the names found on US Geological Survey maps, National Forest Service maps, National Oceanographic Survey charts, and National Park Service maps. This yielded only 20% of the known names in the US. Phase II began in 1982. It used data from all federal, local governments, as well as historical and BGN "approved" documents. Most of Phase II is complete; only Alaska, Kentucky, Michigan, and New York have yet to be finished. The database now includes references to a name's origin if that name was the subject of a controversy since 1982. The names in GNIS do not have to be current; in fact, the database includes over 100,000 entries of places that are no more. Phase III will begin in 5 years and will be more in depth.

Federal Agencies must use the names found in GNIS; they cannot make up new ones. They may choose to leave out names. If the wrong name is used, there are serious repercussions. The least may be embarrassment; the worst could lead to problems with safety and accidents.

GNIS has been incorporated into many government databases including "Gateway to Earth" by USGS, Terraserver, the National Atlas, and LandView. LandView 4 was last updated in July 2000 and contains approximately 90% of the names found on GNIS.

Since 1987, BGN has operated an electronic maintenance program. Recently, Florida and Delaware have entered in an agreement to aid with this process by keeping their respective names up to date, and more importantly, adding delineated boundaries to each name. Ultimately, the latter will allow people to spatially search GNIS. To that end, the U.S. Geological Survey is developing a new version of GNIS, and it is planned for release in October 2001. It is geographical enabled. The new version also includes the source of the names, and the name of every map name at every scale that the place name occurred.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE (NPS)
Nancy Haack

Nancy indicated that there are many changes underway at the National Park Service. Many parks have geographic information systems (GIS) in place, and there are national coordinators

in regional offices. The Park Service is using digital line graphs (DLG) and GIS to generate their maps.

Nancy stated that Harpers Ferry Center is located in West Virginia and is an interpretive service center for the entire park system. The center creates publications, exhibits, wayside exhibits, and films. Waysides are "up and coming" as a mapping unit in Harpers Ferry Center, creating maps for outdoor exhibits. The Technical Information Center is located in NPS's Denver Service Center and is the library for internal drawings, plans and the like.

The National Park Map and Guide (map of all units of the NPS) is revised and current on the NPS website, ParkNet, at www.nps.gov. The web site includes information on programs and projects. The web site also includes entry to websites of affiliated units.

Nancy also mentioned another web site: www.recreation.gov. According to the web site, "Recreation.Gov is a partnership among federal land management agencies aimed at providing a single, easy-to-use web site with information about all federal recreation areas. The site allows you to search for recreation areas by state, by recreational activity, by agency, or by map."

"The Message Project" is a recent initiative of the NPS. The goal of the initiative is to bring all units together under an NPS arrowhead to create a corporate identity. Another initiative has involved the individual parks recreating maps (in-house) from existing visitor-use map digital files and reproducing them as stripped down versions in their park newspapers. An example was a transportation "shuttle map" for Zion National Park. Adobe is used to create the in-house maps.

Printed examples provided were: *Volunteers in Parks, The National Park System Map and Guide, National Park Index, Civil War at a Glance, Hawai'i Volcanoes, Grand Canyon,* and a *Revolutionary War at a Glance* (for the 225th anniversary), which is currently being printed.

Most derived products are printed through Park Associations, not the Government Printing Office (GPO), and are not available through the depository program. By law, the Parks have to provide park brochures.

The NPS digital visitor use maps are posted on a website (www.nps.gov/carto) which includes information on data sources and accuracy. New maps are being made with digital line graphs from USGS. Shaded relief maps are created using digital elevation models (DEM) from USGS. An example of a shaded relief map is the national parklands map of Alaska.

The NPS also works closely with the U.S. Board on Geographic Names and the various State Boards on Geographic Names. The use of diacritical marks on maps by the NPS are now included for the parks in Hawai'i.

National Resources Conservation Service (NCRS)
Christine Clark

The Natural Resources Conservation Service presentation was given by Christine Clarke, NRCS Geodata Coordinator. Formerly the Soil Conservation Service, the NRCS's mission is to provide leadership in a partnership effort to help people conserve, improve, and sustain our natural resources and environment. They oversee conservation programs mandated in farm bills and help put conservation practices on the ground. The Service has 10,000 employees in 2,400 field offices located in almost all counties in the country, in addition to state, regional and national offices. They also maintain a vast network of partners including conservation districts, state and federal agencies, Earth Team volunteers, agricultural and environmental groups and professional societies. These employees help farmers and ranchers develop conservation plans suited to their local situation.

The Service began digitizing soil surveys about 20 years ago. Today they provide information at the state level through the State Soil Geographic Database (STATSGO) and the county level through the Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) Data Base. Both are available on the web and designed for use in geographic information systems. Online soil survey manuscripts, generally PDF versions of the printed soil surveys, are available for some counties. In addition they produce a CD with "soil explorer," a graphical interface that allows easy map generation and the raw data files for the more GIS proficient to assist their field operations. The Service is developing an internet access tool allowing map generation on the web. This product is called the Soil Data Viewer.

Other NRCS products include the National Resources Inventory (NRI) which is a statistically based sample of 800,000 points surveyed at 5 year intervals of land use and natural resource conditions and trends on U.S. nonfederal lands. The National Soil Information System (NASIS) is the core component of the National Cooperative Soil Survey's vision of providing a dynamic resource of soils information for a wide range of needs and is designed to manage and maintain soil data from collection to dissemination. The PLANTS Database is a single source of standardized information about plants. The National Water and Climate Center provides water and climate information and technology which support natural resource conservation. Many of these products have data available for download and can be found from the NRCS web site at www.nrcs.usda.gov/.

The Service is concerned with both data access and archiving. They are a node on the FGDC National Geospatial Data Clearinghouse and develop metadata for their datasets. They are actively archiving soils data, the traditional focus of the NRCS. Other datasets generated on an as-need local basis are not as actively archived or centralized for national use and applications.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE (F&WS)
Doug Vandegraft

Doug introduced himself as the Chief Cartographer, F&WS. He noted that he had been a F&WS cartographer in Alaska before accepting the job as Chief Cartographer in D.C. one year ago.

His presentation focused on the maps of the National Wildlife Refuges through the years. He began the discussion with a brief history of U.S. Wildlife Refuges. The first was established in 1903 and for a number of years the maps of Wildlife Refuges were made by the General Land Office. The Fish and Wildlife Service became a unit of the Department of Interior in 1940. Until recently, most maps of Wildlife Refuges were in black and white.

Mapping of wildlife refuges at F&WS has been revolutionized with the introduction of GIS. Among other advantages, this has increased the accuracy of boundaries and land ownership data. Examples of the different types of maps produced through the years were shown. These maps are becoming more valuable as a source of information and to document changes in land ownership and refuge boundaries. A question was raised concerning the distribution of wildlife refuge maps to library depositories. This issue will be investigated.

ELECTRONIC MAPPING

Jennifer Stone Muilenburg, University of Washington

ALA Census Roundup

Several MAGERT presentations at ALA this year covered good websites for statistical and geographic information. Barbara Levergood from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill gave an excellent presentation on Census 2000, with many good pointers to Census-related information. Some of these were mentioned in an earlier column, but they're listed again here for consistency's sake. Barbara's presentation is online at www.unc.edu/~leverg/magert2001/ in PowerPoint format (about 1.3 MB).

Basic resources were covered, including American Factfinder (http://factfinder.census.gov), where people can make their own simple maps and download data. Census Bureau data CDs can be bought from the Census at www.census.gov/mp/www/censtore.html. Data can also be purchased from GeoLytics (www.geolytics.com), which seems to be the only surviving vendor of Census-related CDs; their data viewer and map-making software also exports Census data into ArcView and MapInfo formatted files, which is handy for GIS users. While you can use Factfinder, ESRI sites, and others to put together custom GIS-ready Census data, it is much easier with standalone products such as those from GeoLytics. The ESRI Census portal at www.esri.com/censuswatch provides a variety of GIS-related Census information and also provides freely downloadable 1990 and 2000 TIGER files. Maps are also available from the Census in paper and PDF formats, at www.census.gov/mp/www/censtore.html.

Barbara's presentation also covered some potential projects libraries can do with Census data, including helping users print customized maps, both small- and large-format; acquiring a large-format printer or plotter to print large maps; providing access to and/or support address matching resources for small projects; acquiring and providing access to ASCII data sources, on CD, online, and on paper; and several other ideas to boost collections or services in your library.

Resources for Canada

Thanks to Mark Collins of Ottawa, who submitted a list of Canadian cartographic sites. The list runs from the national atlas to historic sites, as well as specific thematic agencies in the Canadian governments. It's certainly not a comprehensive list, but provides a good starting point for a list of Canadian map sites.

• Aeronautical and Technical Services — Natural Resources Canada, http://aero.nrcan.gc.ca/

english/ATS_e.html

• Atlas of Canada — Origins of the People, 1901, http://aix1.uottawa.ca/~fgingras/doc/c1901index.html

• Canada at Scale — Maps of our History (National Archives of Canada), http://www.archives.ca/05/0514_e.html

• Canadian Hydrographic Service, http://www.chs-shc.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/chs/

• Cartes géographiques numériques (Bibliothèque nationale du Québec), http://www2.biblinat.gouv.qc.ca/cargeo/accueil.htm

• Geophysical Atlas of Canada, http://wwwims1.gsc.nrcan.gc.ca/projects/geoatlas/geomap.html

• Great Lakes Atlas, www.on.ec.gc.ca/great-lakes-atlas/intro.html

• Historical Maps of Canada (Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives), www.sscl.uwo.ca/assoc/acml/faclist.html

• Mapping Canada — Canadian Geographic, www.canadiangeographic.ca/mapping/default.asp?section=mappingcanada

• National Air Photo Library — Natural Resources Canada, http://airphotos.nrcan.gc.ca/

• National Atlas of Canada Online, http://atlas.gc.ca/english/index.html

• Natural Hazards (Canadian Communities Atlas), http://cgdi.gc.ca/ccatlas/hazardnet/a_contents/content.htm

• Surficial Materials of Canada, http://sts.gsc.nrcan.gc.ca/page1/sgm/maps.htm

• Toporama — Natural Resources Canada, http://toporama.cits.rncan.gc.ca/En/frame.html

Projection Information MATLAB is a software that, according to the website, "integrates mathematical computing, visualization, and a powerful language to provide a flexible environment for technical computing." MATLAB (a shortened name of MATrix LABoratory), combines numerical analysis, matrix computation, signal processing, and graphics in an environment where things are expressed mathematically, without additional traditional

programming. There are many modules to the MATLAB software, one of which is the Mapping Toolbox, which "allows you to read, analyze, and display geographic information within MATLAB." The documentation for this module is online, and provides information and description of projections, coordinate systems, and more. The guide is online at www. mathworks.com/access/helpdesk/help/toolbox/map/map.shtml ; on the right side of the page is a link to download the full guide in PDF format (see "A printable version of the Mapping Toolbox documentation (58,427k) is available in PDF format."). The guide lists about 70 projections with a one-page write-up and an image showing general distortion of the projection. There is also a good amount of general map information and explanations.

City Elevations

Recently I had a patron looking for general elevations for a set of US cities; he was just looking for one elevation for each city, rather than a range of elevations. There are several sites that list this information (including Topozone, www.topozone.com), but each site appears to use the basic information provided by USGS from the Geographic Names Information System, at http://geonames.usgs.gov/. Most US cities are included here.

USGS also produces a booklet (which is now online at http://mac.usgs.gov/mac/isb/pubs/booklets/elvadist/elvadist.html#50), called "Elevations and Distances in the United States." Among the information provided are elevations for the 50 largest cities (by 1980 population), highest and lowest elevations in each state, elevations of various named peaks, geographic centers of each state and the country, and lengths of various US boundaries.

Many non-US cities can be found in the Global Gazetteer at www.calle.com/world/. From the country list, you can select a city name. Clicking on the city name brings you lat/long and altitude (in meters and feet), as well as a current weather forecast. It also gives you several maps, including a zoomed-in view of the city, as well as one or two zoomed-out views for context.

MapPoint Website Resurfaces

Previous columns have included information about MapPoint, Microsoft's desktop mapping software which integrates with the Office suite. The first all-MapPoint website debuted in April 1999 (www.mappoint2000.com), and was sponsored by Directions Magazine (www.directionsmag.com). This site has been inactive for the past few months, at the least. The site has recently resurfaced with a new name, www.mp2kmag.com, and currently covers MapPoint 2002; sponsorship by Directions Magazine has stayed the same. Information on the site includes articles, tips and tricks, recent business news, various data downloads, and a Wish List, where users can submit features that they'd like to see in subsequent versions.

Reader Suggestions

Some readers have mentioned to me items they'd like to see covered in future columns. If you have ideas or suggestions for things you'd like more information about, don't hesitate to get in touch with me—either by email at jnstone@u.washington.edu, or via mail at Jenny Stone Muilenburg, Map Collection, UW Libraries, Box 352900, Seattle, WA 98195-2900. I'll be back in touch with you as soon as possible.

NEW MAPS AND BOOKS

Fred Musto, Yale University

New Maps

Unconventional Lhasa

Many maps serve propaganda purposes, but most are rather subtle about it. Here's one that makes no bones about its intent. *On This Spot—Lhasa,* issued by the International Campaign for Tibet in 2001, is a travel map of the Tibetan capital and also "the most unconventional map of Lhasa to date." In addition to the usual tourist information, the map highlights many things the Chinese authorities understandably consider "politically sensitive," such as the sites of major demonstrations, army bases, and prisons. It also contains a warning, part of which reads "Displaying this map in Tibet by a tourist could lead to its confiscation, a fine, and/or questioning by authorities," which would seem to limit its intended usefulness. (The consequences to Tibetans caught with the map are a lot more severe.)

The folded map, which opens to 18 x 27," contains a large map of Lhasa, four smaller inset maps, photos, a walking tour of the Barkhor circuit, and a "Travel Ethics" section (buy from Tibetans; avoid placing Tibetans at risk; don't flash pictures of the Dalai Lama, etc.). The map was produced by Himalayan Map House, Inc., with design and text provided by ICT. The cartography itself isn't particularly distinguished, but it's the other content that makes the map an interesting piece of history. It's available for $5.95 ($4.95 for ICT members) through their web site (www.savetibet.org) or from the ICT, 1825 K St. NW, Suite 520, Washington, DC 20006.

B & B

Berndtson & Berndtson, the German publisher of travel maps, has several new maps of South American locales. Done in their usual laminated style, and designed to stand up to heavy use, the maps open to about 39 x 19", feature shaded topography, and are clear and not overly-detailed. Available are maps for Bolivia and Peru, both at 1:1.75M, Ecuador at 1:1M, and city maps of Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires at 1:15K and 1:13K. The Bolivia road map, for example, includes five inset city maps, multi-language text and keys, listings of "points of interest," and other tourist information. The country maps sell for $9.95, the city maps for $6.95, and are available from MapLink, Treaty Oak, and other vendors.

Hammond International

Hammond has also issued some new maps of Europe. Of note are their city maps of London, Paris, and Rome, as well as maps of France, Germany, Great Britain & Ireland, Italy, Spain & Portugal, and Western Turkey. Map publishers are not immune to the consolidation going on in the publishing industry, and Hammond (or Hammond World Atlas, officially) is now part of the Langenscheidt Publishing Group. These maps were apparently designed by GeoGraphic Publishers, a new unit of Langenscheidt, and printed in Germany. They are all very well-done, with exceptionally clean cartography. The 1:15K map of the central city of London opens to 39 x 39", has a comprehensive street index which covers the entire reverse, two smaller-scale maps of the area around London (and the obligatory London Underground plan), a multi-language key, and distance indicators. The city maps retail for $9.95, the country maps for $11.95.

In addition to the city and country maps, Hammond also issued two new road atlases. The *Germany Road Atlas,* primarily at 1:300K scale, uses nice shaded relief topography and includes some 19 city maps and 15 urban area maps. The *Europe Road Atlas* is done largely at 1:800K, with some additional coverage at 1:4.5M. Both atlases contain about 185 pages, measure 8 x 11", and sell for $19.95. All of these new Hammond products would be useful additions to any map collection.

Briefly Noted

A new series of maps of Finland, *Maastokartta/Yleiskartta,* by the Swedish national mapping agency Lantmäateriverket, would make a nice set of topographic maps for those libraries not needing large scale mapping of the country. Six sheets at 1:500K scale cover the entire nation. The maps are bilingual (Finnish and Swedish), quite detailed, and could also serve as good travel and driving maps. And they're reasonably priced at $9.95 per sheet from OMNI Resources.

For lovers both of pictorial maps and of New York City, there are two new maps from Ephemera Press. The *Harlem Renaissance* graphically identifies the homes, clubs, and sites associated with noted writers, artists, and others cultural figures in Harlem. *The Queens Jazz Trail* illustrates the neighborhoods and sites of musicians in the borough of Queens, the "home of jazz." Both of the colorful 19 x 25" maps were illustrated by Tony Millionaire, and are available for $9.95 each folded, $12.95 rolled, from MapLink or Ephemera Press. More information at (http://ephemerapress.com).

From the producers of maps of microbreweries, dinosaur sites, railroads, and mission churches comes *Coop's Road Map Guide to the Volcanoes of the Pacific Coast.* The map locates active and inactive volcanoes in the Pacific states, Alaska and Hawaii, and includes a brief description and history of each, along with other "interesting facts." $7.95 from MapLink or Amazon.com. (www.coopsmaps.com).

Wnek Cartographics has just issued two maps, *Civil War Virginia* and *Civil War Maryland, D.C. and Delaware.* The folded and laminated maps, which open to 10 x 28", include a simple but attractive map of the overall area and several larger-scale insets, with locations of Civil War sites marked in red. The reverse of the map is an alphabetical listing of the sites, with the briefest of descriptions. Over 600 places are mentioned on the Virginia map, so the typeface is as small as possible and barely readable (or maybe my eyes are just getting old.) The sites are coded and include everything from historic buildings, museums, and military earthworks, to roadside historical markers and graveyards. Not essential for most collections, but interesting for Civil War buffs. $6.95 from most vendors. More at (www.wnekmaps.com).

Australia's Mines and Major Mineral Deposits, a recent map produced by the Australian Geological Survey Organisation (AGSO) for the Minerals Council of Australia, shows more than 900 current and historic mines, as well as undeveloped mineral deposits. It also includes major road and rail networks, oil and gas fields and pipelines, refineries, power generating sites, etc. A new feature added to the map since its first release in 1998 illustrates Australia's percentage of world economic resources and its ranking for each of the major minerals. The 1:5M wall map, which measures 47 x 34", is available from OMNI Resources for $19.95.

Maps of Gibraltar are few and far between. Giovanni Tombazzi, the Italian "artist/cartographer/ trekker" (who is also responsible for the artistic maps of Tanzania's national parks) has produced a nice pictorial map of "the Rock" in cooperation with the Gibraltar Tourist Board. The map shows roads and individual buildings, and includes tourist information and pictures of the local flora and fauna. $9.95 from OMNI.

New Books

Armenia: A Historical Atlas. Robert H. Hewsen. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2001. 341 p. $150 (ISBN: 0226332284). This is an outstanding work on an area that has little available in the way of historical geography. Although now a small country bounded by Turkey, Iran, Georgia, and Azerbaijan, in the past Armenia covered a much larger area in Transcaucasia. The atlas tells its story from ancient times to the present in 278 color maps and supporting text. The maps are uniformly excellent, with almost a third of them full-page-sized (11 x 17"), and cover every conceivable topic related to Armenian history. They are accompanied by a substantial scholarly text that provides a running history of Armenia. Indexes to both the maps and the text, and a wonderfully comprehensive bibliography conclude the work. It's worth the price, and should be in all libraries.

Terra Cognita: Maailma Tulee Tunnetuksi = Kannedomen om Varlden Okar = Discovering the World. Helsinki: Helsinki University Library, 2000. 197 p. (ISBN: 9514594924). The Helsinki University Library houses an outstanding map collection, largely based on the collection

amassed by explorer and cartographic historian A. E. Nordenskiöld. This beautifully illustrated book was published to accompany the exhibit *Terra Cognita* mounted by the library last year. The text, in Finnish, Swedish and English in three parallel columns, consists of fourteen brief chapters on a variety of topics related to the maps exhibited, such as "Atlases of Finland," "Anthropomorphic Maps," and "The Facsimile-atlas and the Periplus by A. E. Nordenskiöld." An accompanying CD-ROM containing 100 map images is also available. The book is priced at 320 FIM (Markkaa), about $46, and the CD at about $15. Ordering information is at the Library web site (www.lib.helsinki.fi).

The Atlas of Changing South Africa. A. J. Christopher. London: Routledge, 2001. 2nd ed. 260 p. $100; $35 pbk. (ISBN: 0415211778; 0415211786 pbk). This is a revised and expanded edition of *The Atlas of Apartheid,* an exhaustive study of the subject first published in 1994. The changes to the new edition consist mainly of the addition of two chapters, "Dismantling apartheid" and "Legacy of apartheid," which carry the story of South Africa to the end of the 1990s. Some 175 maps and figures, 40 new to this edition, supplement the extensive text. The maps are in black and white, most measuring less than the full 10 x 7" page size, and are informative if not particularly attractive. The bibliography has also been updated and considerably expanded. Useful for all libraries, but perhaps more appropriate for the circulating stacks rather than the map collection. The hardbound version seems a bit pricey at $100, so the paperback edition may suffice.

Harley, J. B. *The New Nature of Maps: Essays in the History of Cartography.* Edited by Paul Laxton. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2001. 331 p. $45 (ISBN: 0801865662).

W. G. L. Randles. *Geography, Cartography and Nautical Science in the Renaissance: The Impact of the Great Discoveries.* Aldershot: Ashgate, 2000. Variorum Collected Studies Series. [354 p.], $112 (ISBN: 0860788369).

I've always felt that collections of essays, especially those previously published, are among the least-read volumes in a library. Having said that, I feel obligated to mention two such recently published collections related to cartography. The late J. B. Harley was one of the giants in the field, the founding editor of the *History of Cartography* series and author of many other publications. The *New Nature of Maps* contains a good introductory essay on Harley's "map philosophy," and seven of his more substantial chapters from books and journal articles. The book also includes a complete bibliography of Harley's writings. This is one of the better examples of the "collected essays" genre, and would be useful for most map collections even if the original sources are readily available.

Perhaps of less value is the Randles work, a collection of previously published pieces by a noted French scholar of maritime discoveries in the early modern period. Of the nineteen articles, twelve are in English, the rest in French. The earliest was originally published in 1956, but most date from the 1990s and late 1980s, and four pieces were first published in *Imago*

Mundi, while the remaining are generally from more obscure sources. The majority relate to the geography and history of maritime discoveries, while only 3 or 4 articles seem to deal directly with cartographic topics. While it's handy to have these scattered publications in one place, the volume is expensive and not essential for most collections.

A-Z and NYC

London taxi drivers are famed for their knowledge of the city's streets (in fact, the rigorous exam necessary to become a London cabbie is called "The Knowledge"). For those not blessed with a cab driver's training and experience, there are the equally famous *A-Z* series of maps and guides issued by Geographers' A-Z Map Co. Ltd. These wonderfully detailed streets atlases are available for a number of British cities, but the *London A-Z* is the best known. It now comes in a variety of sizes and formats, but the most common is the 7.5 x 5" paperback. The latest (2001) edition runs about 335 pages, is in color (earlier editions were black & white), and sells for $10.95 from MapLink. There are also spiral bound versions, large (10 x 7") and "Mini" (6 x 4"), for $23.95 and $8.95. At least one of them should be in every map collection.

For those with a boundless fascination for London maps, or for British eccentrics, a recent related work is *Mrs. P's Journey: The Remarkable Story of the Woman Who Created the A-Z Map,* by Sarah Hartley (London: Simon & Schuster, 2001. 345 p. ISBN: 0743208013). It tells the tale Phyllis Pearsall, a portrait painter who, while trying to find her patrons' houses, became frustrated at the lack of adequate maps of London. She did something about it, purportedly covering most of London's 23,000 streets on foot, and setting up her own company, the Geographers' Trust, to publish her map. And the rest, as they say, is history. The book can be obtained through Amazon.co.uk for £12.79.

Most of New York City is laid out more logically than London, but it's still an intimidating maze to most non-natives. To their rescue comes the latest edition of Hagstrom's *New York City 5 Borough Atlas.* The atlas has been around for quite a while, but the 2001 "1st digitized edition" features new digital cartography at 1:25K scale, as well as other enhancements such as the highlighting of key sites. The claim to being the "first complete re-mapping of New York City in 85 years" may be an exaggeration, but it's worth acquiring even if you have earlier editions. It sells for $14.95, with a laminated version available for $39.95.