base line

a newsletter of the Map and Geography Round Table

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    http://magert.whoi.edu

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June 2006

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http://magert.whoi.edu

FROM THE CHAIR
T. Wangyal Shawa, Princeton University

I would like to thank our members for giving me the opportunity and experience to be a chair of this wonderful organization. This is my last column as chair of MAGERT. We have two interesting programs lined up for this coming ALA annual conference in New Orleans:

Where are we with coordinates?

The speakers are Jimmie Lundgren, University of Florida, Colleen Cahill, Library of Congress, and Susan Moore, University of Northern Iowa. The program explores adding coordinates to authority records and how this new feature will help in searching and retrieving maps and other library materials associated with places more fully and precisely. The program is planned for Saturday, June 24, from 1:30 to 3:30 PM.
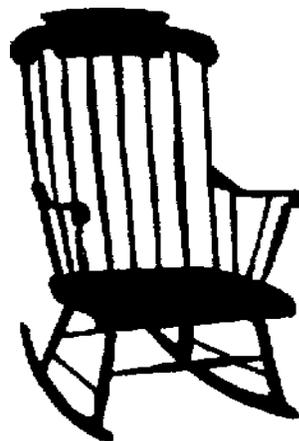
Google Earth and GIS Services

The speakers are Mark Aubin, software engineer at Google Earth, and Lisa Sweeney, head of GIS Services for MIT Libraries. The program will explain what you can do with Google Earth and how you can use their resources in finding location-based information. The program will also discuss the challenges and strategies of supporting GIS at MIT. The program is planned for Monday, June 26, from 1:30 to 3:30 PM.

Our annual MAGERT member reception will be held at the Astor Crown Plaza Hotel, 739 Canal Street, New Orleans on Friday, June 23 from 6:30 to 9:00 PM. We have two sponsors for the reception. Our Gold Sponsor is AWARE and our Silver Sponsor is LAND INFO Worldwide Mapping, LLC. AWARE (http://www.aware.com/products/compression/jpeg2000_lgimg.html), is a company that deals with JPEG2000 technology, and LAND INFO Worldwide Mapping, LLC (www.landinfo.com), deals with digital maps and geospatial data. I would like to thank the above two companies for contributing to our member reception. I encourage our members who are attending the annual conference in New Orleans to come to our member reception to relax and meet other MAGERT members.

In addition to the programs and member reception, we have committees and other MAGERT meetings running from Saturday, June 24, to Tuesday, June 27. You will find more information about our meetings from the MAGERT home web page.

2006 ALA ANNUAL MAGERT SCHEDULE
New Orleans, Louisiana

The ALA Annual Conference will take place in San Antonio Texas from January 20 – 25, 2006. The MAGERT schedule appears below. For additional information on all ALA programs, see the ALA Conference Web site (http://www.ala.org/annual).

Please note that MAGERT meetings are open to all ALA members except for the Awards and Nominations Committee. Feel free to attend any other meeting that interests you.

Friday, January 23, 2006
6:30 – 9:00 PM   **MAGERT   Reception**
                                    The Astor Crown Plaza   739 Canal Street
        Gold Sponsor AWARE (http://www.aware.com/products/compression/whyj2k.html)
        Sliver Sponsor LAND INFO Worldwide Mapping, LLC (http://www.landinfo.com)

Saturday, June 24, 2006

8:00 – 9:00 AM	Executive Board I	ROY Salon 817
10:30 AM – 12:00 PM	Federal Spatial Info Discussion Group	ROY Bienville Gallery
10:30 AM – 12:30 PM	Education Committee	SHER Ellendale
1:30 – 03:30 PM	**Where are we with coordinates?**	**MCC Rm. 397**
4:00 – 6:00 PM	Publications Committee	HIL Norwich

Sunday, June 25, 2006

8:00 – 10:00 AM	Research Libraries Map Collection Management Discussion Group	HIL Melrose
8:00 – 10:00 AM	Small Map Collections Discussion Group	HIL Eglinton Winton
8:00 – 10:00 AM	Map Cataloging Discussion Group	LOEWS St. Tammany
10:30 AM – 12:30 PM	Cataloging & Classification Committee	LOEWS St. Tammany
1:30 – 3:30 PM	GIS Discussion Group & GeoTech Committee Meeting	HIL Trafalgar
1:30 – 2:30 PM	Membership Committee	MAR Regent

Monday, June 26, 2005

8:00 – 9:00 AM	Program Planning Committee	MAR Regent
1:30 – 2:30 PM	Awards and Nominations Committee	ROY Bienville Room
1:30 – 3:30 PM	**Google Earth and GIS Services**	**MCC Rm. 291**
4:30 PM	**Field trip, Historic New Orleans Collection 533 Royal St.**	
	(Cross streets are St. Louis and Toulouse Streets)	

Tuesday, June 27, 2005

8:00 – 9:00 AM	Executive Board II	MAR St. Charles
10:30 AM – 12:30 PM	General Membership Meeting	MCC 343

HIL	Hilton New Orleans Riverside	**LOEWS**	Loews New Orleans Hotel
MAR	New Orleans Marriott	**MCC**	Morial Convention Center
ROY	Royal Sonesta Hotel	**SHER**	Sheraton New Orleans

ON THE CATALOGING/CATALOGUING FRONT

Tammy Wong, Library of Congress

YEMEN

The heading for the country of Yemen has been changed to Yemen (Republic) (n81053408) to reflect the current US Board on Geographic Names approved form of the name. This is based on the recognition of US Dept. of State on the merger (effective May 22, 1990) of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the Yemen Arab Republic as a new united state, Yemen.

There are two new subject headings related to Yemen, recently proposed and approved by CPSO: Yemen, North (sh2006001841) and Yemen, South (sh2006001844). The geographic name headings of Yemen (Republic) (n81053408), Yemen (People's Democratic Republic) (n50002560), and Yemen (Arabic Republic) (n2005083471) will be used only for name headings. The existing classification numbers are kept: G7540-G7544 for the combined Yemen and North Yemen; G7550-G7551 for South Yemen.

The newly approved subject headings will be used strictly as subjects as they are describing geographical areas, and they are not capable of authorship.

This is different from the usual practice where AACR2 name headings are usable not only as main or added entries, but also as subject headings.

This is the situation mentioned in *H430 Name Headings as Subjects* in *Subject Cataloging Manual* where LC has decided that a name heading is inappropriate for subject use. The heading is coded in field 008/15, which corresponds with *b : not appropriate* beside the box labeled *Heading use-subject added entry* . A 667 subject usage field is added in the record to prohibit use of the heading as a subject. In this case for Yemen (Arab Republic), the 667 field states his heading is not valid for use as a subject. Works about this place are entered under the subject heading Yemen, North; and for Yemen (People's Democratic Republic), the 667 field states his heading is not valid for use as a subject. Works about this place are entered under the subject heading Yemen, South.

The classification and caption for Yemen (G7540-G7544) in the G Schedule has been updated to *Yemen (Republic)* and a scope note ncluding maps of the Yemen Arabic Republic (North Yemen) has been added. Regions, natural features, governorates, and cities formerly cuttered under Southern Yemen are now entered under the number G7542-7544 range. G7550-G7551 remains for *Yemen (People's Democratic Republic), Southern Yemen.*

OFFICER, COMMITTEE, AND LIAISON REPORTS
ALA Midwinter Meetings, San Antonio
Compiled by Betsy Eggleston, Harvard University

OFFICER REPORTS

Chair
Tsering Wangyal Shawa
No report

Vice-Chair/Chair-Elect
Scott R. McEathron

No report

Past-Chair
Susan Moore

No report

Secretary
Betsy Eggleston

No report

Treasurer
John A. Olson

From 9/1/04 through 7/31/2005 (11 months) MAGERT had:
- income from membership dues of $7,530.25. Up from $6565.84 from this period last year.
- income from sales of $2129.30. Down from $2838.00 from last year. New revenue streams had not yet yielded any additional surplus.
- total expenses of $7624.29. This is down from last year $10,332.81.

Baseline, as of 7/31/05 had revenues of $1151.00. Down from $1593.00 last year. And total expenses of $3,668.47 which is down from last year $4,151.32. Hopefully the new printer for *base line* will reveal reduced cost windfall, plus the addition of possible revenue from selling ad space. *Base line* should be saved, but at what cost to MAGERT as a whole?

MAGERT, as of July 31, 2005 has an ending balance of $6556.45.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

Cataloging and Classification
Nancy Kandoian

See report in the Cataloging/Cataloguing Front in the April 2006 issue of *base line*.

Constitution and Bylaws
Mary Larsgaard

No report.

Education
Kathy Weimer for Pete Reehling

MAGERT Education Events, Midwinter 2006

The Education Committee Chair, Pete Reehling, and Vice-Chair/Chair-

Elect, Kathy Weimer, had a productive Midwinter conference. Activities began with their giving a poster presentation at ALISE, attending a preconference forum, conducting the MAGERT Education Committee meeting, and summarizing MAGERT education initiatives at the ALA Education Assembly. Details of the activities are as follows.

ALISE (Association for Library and Information Science Education) Works in Progress Poster Session, January 16, 2006

Kathy and Pete presented their project Geographic Information Librarianship: A Call for Geographic Information Scholarship in LIS Teaching and Learning. The poster consisted of a map that Pete created, LA Accredited Library and Information Science Programs Co-Located with Geography / GIS Programs. The map depicts ALA accredited library schools and where Geography or GIS graduate programs are located on same campus. The handout lists job duties and qualifications taken from recent job advertisements, and a proposed curriculum for Geographic Information Librarianship, including courses from Geog/GIS faculty, LIS faculty and jointly taught courses. The concept and presentation were very well received by attendees. The conference provided an opportunity to speak directly with faculty and deans concerning enhancing curriculum for a GI Librarianship specialization. There is potential for collaboration with Dr. Beth Paskoff, Dean of LSU School of Library and Information Science, on curriculum development. Networking was productive, particularly with Susan Ward Aber and Linda Lillard from Emporia

State who shared their research, cademic Librarian Perceptions of Information Needs of Geoscience Educators: A Grounded Theory Study of Subject Specialty Knowledge and Training.

Forum on Education for Librarianship, sponsored by ALA President Michael Gorman Education Forum and supported by ALA-Office of Accreditation, January 20, 2006

Forum papers were prepared prior to the conference by Michael Gorman, John Budd, and Fiona Black. Speakers responded to these papers, and discussed various aspects of LIS education, including core curriculum, distance learning in LIS, adjunct instructors, student outcomes assessment. Participants also took the floor and added their comments and concerns. The afternoon concluded with roundtable discussions with notes compiled by ALA-OA, and posted on their webpage. The event was quite eye opening for many in attendance, and will likely stimulate further planning for education in librarianship.

MAGERT Education Committee, January 21, 2006

Pete Reehling presided over the committee meeting. Attendees were Kathy Weimer, Vice-Chair, and members John Lawton, Tom Cutshall, Wangyal Shawa, Joy Suh, and Alice Hudson. Pete and Kathy reviewed discussed their experience presenting at ALISE, their map poster, and handout. Discussion continued on MAGERT role in support of GIS librarianship field studies by LIS students. Plans for New Orleans include an invitation to Dean Beth Paskoff of LSU to speak to the committee about

curriculum development.

ALA Education Assembly, January 21, 2006

As first time attendees, Kathy and Pete observed and learned about the assembly. Each round table and division gave updates on its education initiatives. Kathy gave a brief report of the morning MAGERT Education Committee meeting and summarized her and Pete ALISE poster presentation. After the meeting, Fiona Black of Dalhousie University discussed a new course eospatial Information Management taught by James Boxall.

Geotech
Tsering Wangyal Shawa

GIS Discussion Group and GeoTech Committee Meeting, January 23, 2006

The GIS discussion group and GeoTech committee meeting was attended by 21 people.

Two main topics were discussed at the meeting;
1. Scanned Map Registry
2. Map scanning standards

Scanned Map Registry:
Chris Kollen of the University of Arizona explained to the group about MAGERT initiative in developing a Scanned Map Registry. She shared the map registry input form and asked for suggestions from members about what field to add or delete and what else needed to be done with the map registry

form. The group discussed the pros and cons of developing such a system when the WMLA is working on a map scanning clearinghouse and the GPO is starting a registry of U.S. Government Publication Digitization Projects. Members agreed it was a good idea to have a separate MAGERT scanned map registry. Chris Kollen will ask her library system people to develop a prototype scanned map registry which they will host temporarily at the University of Arizona.

Map Scanning Standards:
The chair of the GeoTech committee suggested that we develop general guidelines for minimum scanning standards for maps because there is a need for such guidelines in the map library community. Members agreed that we should do this. The chair agreed to work with some of the committee members to come up with a guideline document by the annual meeting so that it could be discussed at the Annual Conference GeoTech committee meeting.

During a round robin session, each member described their current projects and informed us about scanned maps or data available from their libraries or from their states.

Honors Awards
Susan Moore

No report.

Membership
John Lawton

The Membership Committee met Sunday, January 22, from 9:00 to

10:00 AM in the convention center. In attendance were Carolyn Kadri, Pete Reehling, Kathy Weimer, and John Lawton.

The most current membership statistics from November 2005 reveal a total MAGERT membership of 390, an increase of 2.36% over the 381 members in the same month last year. This present count includes 332 personal members, 57 organizational members, and 1 corporate member.

Discussion focused primarily upon plans for the booth to be displayed during the upcoming annual conference in New Orleans in June later this year. Carolyn Kadri, past Chair, reviewed the details regarding the space and furnishings that the current Chair will order for the booth as well as the timeline that volunteers will have immediately preceding the conference to set up the exhibit space. It was noted that MAGERT will soon need to acquire new display boards, as our existing boards are in serious disrepair.

For the exhibit theme the committee has chosen to portray New Orleans across time (excluding the recent period of the hurricane damage out of respect for those who suffered great loss) using a variety of cartographic materials such as reproductions of historic city plans, views, or engravings, plat maps, aerial photographs, and GIS maps.

Nominating
Susan Moore

No report.

Program (New Orleans, 2006)
Tsering Wangyal Shawa

No report.

Program (Washington, DC, 2007)
Scott McEathron

No report.

Publications
Stephen Rogers

The Publications Committee met on Saturday, January 21, 2006 from 4:00 – 6:00 PM.

In attendance were: Paige Andrew, David Cobb, Jan Dixon, Carolyn Kadri, Chris Kollen, John Lawton, Chih-Feng Lin, Scott McEathron, Bruce Obenhaus, John Olson, Steve Rogers, T. Wangyal Shawa, and Mark Thomas.

Mark Thomas, editor of *base line*, gave the following report:

> In the last 6 months, *base line* lost its long-time New Maps Editor, Fred Musto (final column was in October 2005), and its Cataloging Editor, Rebecca Lubas (final column was in August 2005). Thanks to them for work well done. Tammy Wong of the Library of Congress began as Cataloging Editor with the October 2005 issue. David Bertuca of the University at Buffalo (formerly SUNY Buffalo) will be the New Maps Editor beginning with the February 2006 issue. Besides these contributors, the

Editor wishes to thank the chair, T. Wangyal Shawa, the distribution manager, Jim Coombs, the webmaster, Melissa Lamont, and the subscription manager, Peter Linberger, for their contributions to *base line* continued success.

The long-time printer of *base line*, Corner Printers in Springfield, MO, went out of business. Jim Coombs arranged to use a new printer in Springfield, Cantrell Barnes, beginning with the October issue. The Editor is now submitting a desktop publishing file directly to the printer, who incorporates reat Moments in Map Librarianship digitally.

There have been some start-up problems involving the first couple of issues, relating to fonts that the printer didn have or extraneous coding in the PageMaker file submitted. These problems were worked out, but caused a significant delay in these two issues (October issue was received by members about the end November, and the December issue a couple of weeks into January). Some of the delay, too, was the result of slowness during the writing and editing stages of production.

April 2005 is currently the most recent issue on the website. The Editor has generally been tardy in submitting the files to Melissa Lamont to use to create Acrobat versions.

While we need to have a discussion of the future of *base line* production, the Editor sees the newsletter to be important as the only tangible benefit of membership for the vast majority of members, so he thinks it should be continued in hard copy. A broader discussion of software and other production and design issues might be valuable, although the Editor doesn have the time to spend on dramatic redesign. The webmaster can provide valuable input regarding software.

Steve Rogers reported on the survey of MAGERT members regarding their preference for receiving *base line*. Out of a total of 383 e-mails and letters sent out, 153 replies were received. The majority of people who replied, 113 (74%), said that a digital *base line* would be fine with them, and an even greater number, 116 (76%), said they would remain members of MAGERT if *base line* were only available in digital format. 29 (19%) respondents said they would prefer to continue receiving *base line* in print, while 22 (14%) said that they definitely wanted to keep receiving *base line* in print. Just 7 (4.5%) individuals noted that they would not renew their memberships in MAGERT if they did not receive a paper copy of *base line*. A full report of the survey results will appear in *base line*.

Steve Rogers announced that the 3rd edition of the *Guide to U.S. Map Resources,* edited by Chris Thiry, had been published in mid-December by Scarecrow Press. As of the middle of January 15 library holdings were listed in OCLC, but that number was expected to increase as more libraries learned of its availability and acquired copies. Scarecrow provided MAGERT with 5 copies of the new directory and 4 of these, at the editor request, were sent to Chris Thiry. [Note: Scarecrow is NOT providing complimentary copies to the 46 regional editors.] Rogers has sent

Scarecrow Press a list of library, map, and geography journals and newsletters for use in their marketing efforts for the book.

Chris Kollen reported on her investigation of establishing a Web-based registry for digital mapping projects planned, in progress or completed by libraries throughout the country. The registry would be built from a database. The purpose of the registry would be:

- to find out what scanning has been done in a particular geographic area
- to head off any duplication of effort
- to serve as a resource to use for finding a particular digital image
- to review various technical parameters used in different projects file format (original scan), compression file format (display), resolution, compressio ratio, and image management software used.

The registry would be searchable by title, keyword or subject (geographic area). She distributed copies of prototype pages (input form, search form and search results page) so committee members could have an idea of what the Web pages might look like. She also reported that members of the Western Association of Map Libraries (WAML) has also been working on a canning projects clearinghouse for its principal region, and that it too would include an online form built on top of a database. Chris reported that there appeared to be little interest in combining the two registries.

To keep the MAGERT project manageable, it was recommended that the map registry contain project-level information and not include information on individual sheets.

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The committee considered and discussed several technical issues concerning the registry and the kind of information that would be included. In the end Chris volunteered to approach the appropriate individuals at the University of Arizona Libraries to see if Arizona would agree to house the registry on behalf of MAGERT.

David Allen, editor of *Coordinates*, was unable to attend the conference but submitted the following report on MAGERT online journal:

Coordinates can look back on a reasonably successful first year of publication. We developed a workable format and published eight articles. *Coordinates* is now listed in the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ). One nice feature of this directory is that it now functions as a database, which allows users to search for individual articles. I placed a link to the DOAJ on the *Coordinates* home page.

On the Editorial Board, David Bertuca is now Associate Editor for Cataloging and Metadata, and James Boxall and Urbano Fra Paleo are Associate Editors for GIS. The ditorial Board page has been renamed ditors and Board Members and updated to reflect these changes.

Our major problem remains the lack of articles to publish. Hopefully our new Associate Editors and the rest of you will help to recruit submissions. Several people have promised me articles, but the only piece I have in hand is another one of my own.

I am considering adding some kind of

book review section to *Coordinates*. Rather than concentrate on obtaining new reviews, it might consist of a database of old reviews from MAGERT *base line* and other publications. If we do anything along these lines, it would require a separate book review editor. Any volunteers or thoughts on this subject?

I would like to implement permanent Internet addresses (PURLs or HDLs) for *Coordinates*. Do any of the techies among you have thoughts about the best way of doing this?

I plan to implement some sort of internal it counter for *Coordinates*. There is free software out there that does this, including something from Google. Does anyone have any thoughts about the best software to use? Statistics would be useful for recruiting ponsors. And, by the way, we could use a ponsorship facilitator (also known as advertising editor).

It would be helpful if *Coordinates* could archive high resolution images in JPEG2000 format. Does anyone have available a server that could host these images for us?

That it for now. I look forward to a productive year for *Coordinates*.

[Note: David can be reached at Dyallen2@aol.com]

The next issue discussed was the need for MAGERT to move (and/or winnow) 83 boxes of its publications that have been stored at the University of Washington for many years. (Kathryn Womble was the original distribution manager for MAGERT publications, but left Washington for California in 2001. While in Seattle Kathryn would send current distribution manager Jim Coombs a handful of publications as needed to fill orders.) As Kathryn is no longer in Seattle, the University of Washington naturally wants the space back. Current University of Washington map librarian Anne Zald has asked — several times, in fact — that MAGERT find a way to move this material. Therefore MAGERT needs to figure out a way to sort through the boxes and decide what can be recycled and what needs to be sent on to Jim in Springfield, MO. Shipping all 83 boxes (something over 5,000 lbs.) would cost an estimated $1,400. (Yet the total income from selling 6 of these publications during the past year came to just $95.)

The committee's opinion was that shipping all of the publications from Seattle to Springfield made little economic sense, since the cost of shipping would largely outweigh even conservative estimates of income from future sales. It was noted that the Midwinter Meeting in January 2007 would be held in Seattle, and if Anne could hold on to the inventory for another year, then the publications committee could easily go through the boxes while attending the conference. Chris Kollen also suggested that she may be traveling to Seattle this spring for a family vacation and, if so, would be willing to stop in at the university library and have a closer look at the inventory. Another suggestion was possibly to enlist students from the University of Washington Information School in an "archiving project." After more discussion it was decided that the chair would contact Anne after the conference to see if any of these solutions would be acceptable to her.

Finally, the committee discussed the current status of the MAGERT web site.

Plans still call for scanning the articles and book reviews from the 16 issues of *Meridian* and making them accessible on the Web site. (The chair admitted dropping the ball for this project.) In addition to scanning *Meridian*, it was suggested that we scan all of the back issues of *base line* and make them available online as well. Various technical issues regarding the scanning were further discussed, including file format and optimum resolution. It was also recommended that each committee chair send the current chair of MAGERT (Wangyal) an up-to-date list of his/her committee members in order to ensure that the committee information of the Web site remains current.

TASK FORCE CHAIRS AND DISCUSSION GROUP COORDINATORS

ALCTS/MAGERT Discussion Group on Map Cataloging
Iris Taylor

See report in "On the Cataloging/ Cataloguing Front" in the February 2006 issue of *base line.*

Audio-Visual
Daniel T. Seldin

No report.

Exhibits
John Lawton

No report.

Federal Spatial Information Discussion Group
John A. Olson

23 in attendance.

Topics discussed were:

Where to go to make requests for older topographic maps? Some regional URLs were suggested.

A Joint program with GODORT about Federal geospatial resources with a focus on the public service aspect of this data.

What are the restriction differences between Google vs. MS local.live.com websites? How can Google Pro be used within a general reference collection. How easy? Licensing issues? Should MAGERT/ GODORT contact Google about metadata for GoogleEarth?

When will USGS stop printing?

Zip code boundaries verses county boundaries. What are the complex versus easy solutions for matching and using together?

2010 Census long form will most likely be replaced by the American Community Survey. New developments in how the Census will format street addresses for 2010.

Are older versions of Geo-data sets being archived anywhere? Local, regional, or national level data?

GIS Discussion Group
Wangyal Shawa

See report under GeoTech Committee

Research Libraries Collection Management Group
Janet Dixon

Please see the report on pages 18-20 of the April 2006 issue of *base line*.

Small Map Collections Discussion Group
Brenda Mathenia

The Small Map Collection Discussion Group met from 4-6 PM on Sunday, January 22, 2006 during Midwinter ALA. A discussion was held related to locating data for use in GIS systems and how to build such a collection of data within a small map library. Participants shared their experience and a suggestion was made that the individual who was seeking information might get more information from the larger map libraries as they tend to have full time staff and are more apt to collect data for use in a GIS.

The meeting adjourned at 5:00 PM.

REPRESENTATIVES AND LIAISONS

ALA Education Assembly
Pete Reehling

See under Education Committee report.

ACRL Rare Books and Manuscripts Section (RBMS)
Nancy Kandoian

See report in "On the Cataloging/ Cataloguing Front" in the April 2006 issue of *base line*.

ALCTS-CCS CC:DA (Association for Library Collections and Technical Services, Cataloging and Classification Section, Committee on Cataloging: Description and Access)
Elizabeth Mangan

See report in "On the Cataloging/ Cataloguing Front" in the April 2006 issue of *base line*.

AACCCM (Anglo-American Cataloguing Committee for Cartographic Materials)
Mary L. Larsgaard

See report in "On the Cataloging/ Cataloguing Front" in the April 2006 issue of *base line*.

CCISA (Congress of Cartographic Information Specialists Associations)
Karl Longstreth

No report.

CUAC (Cartographic Users Advisory Council (two representatives))
John Olson, T. Wangyal Shawa

No report.

Freedom to Read Foundation
Susan Moore

No report

GODORT (Government Documents Round Table)
Michele Shular

No report.

GODORT Committee on Rare and Endangered Government Documents
vacant

IFLA (International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions)
Michael Leach

No report.

LC G&M (Library of Congress Geography and Map Division)
Colleen Cahill

See report in "On the Cataloging/ Cataloguing Front" in the April 2006

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issue of *base line*.

MARBI (Machine-Readable Bibliographic Information Committee)
Susan Moore

The chief paper of interest to the cartographic community before MARBI at Midwinter was Discussion Paper 2006-DP01 concerning the addition of a coordinates field to authority records. he paper met with general support and will be coming back as a proposal for the annual meeting.

Proposal 2006-03 (Standardized terminology for access restrictions in field 506 in the bibliographic format) called for adding a subfield to field 506 that would contain standardized terms for access restrictions. This proposal passed. Access restrictions not using the standardized terms will still be input in the subfield a.

Discussion Paper 2006-DP03 covered the adding of former heading information in authority records. While generating some discussion, the paper did meet with general support and a proposal will be coming back to MARBI.

MARBI also heard a brief report on the MARC Content Designation Utilization Project. The website for the project is at http://www.mcdu.unt.edu/ .

NACIS (North American Cartographic Information Society)
Dan Seldin

The North American Cartographic Information Society met in Salt Lake City October 12–15, 2005. The next meeting will be in Madison, WI, on October 18-21, 2006.

NEMO (Northeast Map Organization)

No report.

NIMA (National Imagery and Mapping Agency)
Sally Boskens

No report.

SLA G&M (Special Libraries Association, Geography and Map Division)
Alice C. Hudson

No report.

USGS (United States Geological Survey)
Mike Cooley

No report.

WAML (Western Association of Map Librarians)
Kathy Rankin

Report on Fall 2005 WAML Meeting:

The fall 2005 WAML meeting was held on Sept. 7-11th at Pike's Waterfront Lodge and at Denali National Park. The host was John Kawula of the University of Alaska Fairbanks (UAF). Programs included "Creation of the Circumpolar Arctic Vegetation Map," "Alaskan Native Cultural Maps: Mapping Traditional Places, Stories and Names," "Denali: a History of Exploration," "Mapping the Arctic Refuge: the Legacy of Ernest de Koven Loffingwell," "Klondike Road Maps: Selling Comfort and Convenience on the Route(s) to the Gold Fields," and "Using Maps to Interpret Data from Wolf GPS Collars in Denali National Park." The meeting also included a tour of the UAF Large Animal Research Station where we learned about musk ox, caribou, and reindeer, and a tour of the UAF Library and Arctic Region Supercomputing Center. We went by train to Denali National Park, and as part of the programs there, we saw a quilt version of the recent land cover map of Denali National Park that had been made by a quilting group in that area. Our field trip was bus trips inside the park where we saw bears, caribou, Dall sheep, and a wolf, but unfortunately not Mount McKinley as the weather was bad.

The spring WAML meeting will be held May 10-13th and will be hosted by Tim Ross at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver.

NEW MAPS AND CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS, ALONG WITH OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST

David J. Bertuca, University at Buffalo

New frontiers in cartography open with each new day. At least it seems so when every day I discover a new source of map information or a book that uses maps in new and different ways. My colleagues in the Libraries are seeing more interest in maps and in locating detailed spatial data on a variety of places for a variety of uses. Their expectations rise faster than we can keep up with, and the most frustrating thing (next to being told by a colleague that "all the maps are online anyway") is that the more detailed the results we can provide only creates greater feelings of disappointment when "even more" is desired by patrons.

Years ago, someone would come and ask "do you have a map showing Austria in the 18th century?" and we could go to an atlas or a series of maps and pull one out to show them. Pleased over this, the happy person went away knowing they had what they needed and the map librarian/curator felt warm and fuzzy because their expertise uncovered the best map for the job (and in some cases it might be the only map for the job).

Today, it is more common that a patron comes in asking "do you have maps showing Austria, with the change in its boundaries in 5-year periods, from 1640 through to 1797? — and also, the maps need to be electronic files, and I need to be able to… _____" you fill in the blank. You feel disappointed at their disappointment over not being able to "locate" such a map series, nor even something close to

what they "needed" (which is more what they "wanted" as they may be trying to be over-comprehensive). The patron feels bad because they expected so simple a request to be within the grasp of the average collection, and most definitely in the "Google" universe. Just enough "specialized" maps exist online or in print to give the modern user the perception that these are just one of an infinite galaxy of like items and that all one needs to do is to call it forth on a keyboard. If only we could work such magic!

This issue's listings of maps, books, and Internet resources is a simple attempt to show a few of the more esoteric publications to give you an idea of the wealth of real maps that are out in the world. In maps there are a few themes (some just in time for summer vacation), and in Books, special focus is given to some good GIS works that you will want to consider for your collection.

MAPS

Ecoregions of Colorado. Reston, Va.: U.S. Dept. of the Interior, U.S. Geological Survey, 2006. Authors: Chapman, S.S., Griffith, G.E., Omernik, J.M., Price, A.B., Freeouf, J., and Schrupp, D.L. Scale: 1,200,000.

A joint production from USGS and EPA. This is a beautiful color map showing "Level III and IV" delineations of ecoregions of the entire state. The high

"levels" translates to more distinction among the many ecoregions (Level III means that the U.S. is subdivided into 104 ecoregions; Level IV is higher resolution, containing further subdivisions of these). Colorado has 6 level III and 35 level IV ecoregions. Included are individual text descriptions for each of the ecoregions, with accompanying photo. References are given on the sheet, along with ancillary map of the U.S. ecoregions. The verso has a summary table "Characteristics of the Ecoregions of Colorado" that describes the ecoregions in terms of physical, geological, and soil characteristics, as well as climate, natural vegetation, and land use/land cover data.

This map is also available online and can be viewed or downloaded: http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS68557.

Guatemala, International Travel Maps: Scale 1:470,000, Waterproof, Indexed = Guatemala, mapas internacionales de viaje: escala 1:470,000, impermeable / ITM; cartography by Pham Viet Hoa, Pham Viet Hong. 5th ed. Vancouver, B.C.: International Travel Maps, c2005. (ISBN: 1553412303). 1 map: both sides, col., plastic; on sheet 67 x 100 cm., folded to 25 x 11 cm. Scale 1:470,000.

Similar to other ITM maps, this colorful map is both functional and beautiful. Usually, Guatemala appears in atlases in the center of the spread, tucked away between the binder's stitching, or it shows up as a very small place on a map of Central America. Using both sides, this map shows the country's vastness more fully. Travelers and natives alike can use this map to find their way around the country, which shows roads, railroads, cities and towns, places of interest (i.e., Mayan ruins), rivers and streams, as well as other features. Relief is shown by contours, gradient tints, and spot heights and visually displays this rugged country.

There is a map index and various travel aids, plus ancillary maps: Ciudad de Guatemala (Guatemala City) – Antigua – Environs of Guatemala City. The map is in English with the legend in English and Spanish.

Mexico North, Scale 1:1,350,000: Indexed and ***Mexico South, Scale 1:1 350 000***. Vancouver, B.C.: International Travel Maps, 2005, 2006. 2 maps: both sides, col.; on sheet 99 x 66 cm., folded to 25 x 11 cm.

These are two different maps but together they form an entire map of Mexico. Mexico is another country that sometimes is lost in the creases of atlases, or placed in its entirety on a small section of a page. When I evaluate atlases, I always open up to the page(s) covering Mexico. A good atlas will show Mexico on a single page or several pages without loss in the center. The country is vast and needs a large expanse of paper to show it properly.

The maps are designed for tourists but opened up provide anyone studying Mexico with a great set of maps with enough detail for general use. The features presented on this map are similar to those of the Guatemala map above, with its own set of Inset maps: Isla Guadalupe, Biosphere Reserve — Tijuana. This map is also in English with the legend in English and Spanish.

ITM also produces a map of the entire country (1:2,000,000 scale), plus several larger scale maps of popular tourist regions.

Gaza Strip. Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 2005. 1 map: col.; 69 x 64 cm. Scale: ca. 1:65,000.

The Gaza Strip is an occupied area that has been in contention for over half a century. On the Mediterranean coast, it is 25 miles long and between 4-6 miles wide. For so small an area, world powers have attempted to negotiate peace among the inhabitants of the region.

This map provides good reference for the current situation. It is actually based on remote-sensing images and is wonderfully done, making good use of color. Overprinted color tints indicate various developed/settled areas, refugee camps, Oslo-defined zones, and Palestinian-populated areas. Also shown are main roads, boundaries, checkpoints and crossing areas.

The overprint colors are harmonious with the natural earth colors making this map both attractive and functional. It is a good addition to collections with interests in political science, current events, Middle Eastern studies, history, and general topics.

A preview can be seen at UT/Austin's PCL (the original is far more pleasing): http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/ middle_east_and_asia/ gaza_strip_may_2005.jpg .

Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail, California Series [no. 2]: Southern California. Vallejo, CA: United States. Forest Service. Regional Office, California, 2004. (ISBN: 1593514131). 4 maps on 1 sheet; both sides col.; 90 x 38 cm. or smaller, on sheet 122 x 92 cm., folded to 24 x 11 cm. Scale: 1:63,360 (1 inch = ca. 1 mile).

Three trails in America make up the "Triple Crown" of hiking. These three longest trails, the Appalachian Trail, Pacific Crest Trail, and Continental Divide Trail extend from the northernmost points in the U.S. to the southernmost. The Appalachian is oldest and most known, but the others are no less impressive.

The Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail was conceived and accomplished by the efforts of Clinton C. Clarke, who in the interest in preserving some of the wilderness experience for future citizens started pushing for the trail as early as 1932. Through years of labor, getting volunteers and supporters, and government support, the 2,650 mile trail that stretches from Canada to Mexico through Washington, Oregon, and California, was finally completed, and in 1993 the last leg of the trail was finished and the trail named as one of the National Scenic Trails. Altitude change along the trail is quite rugged: the lowest point on the trail is 140 feet, and the highest is 13,200 feet above sea level. The trail winds along the West Coast spine with many steep mountain passes and deep valleys to walk through. It is a challenging route, though short hikes along various segments can be accomplished along less strenuous paths.

This map is a sample of one segment of a series in progress, that stretches from

Canada to Mexico. The maps are designed with hikers and travelers in mind. Contours, shading, and spot heights show relief, and features on the maps include: campsites, major roads, side trails, and key features along the route. A "Trail Profile" shows the changes in elevation along the trail and corresponds to the map from north to south. Trail access information and "Trail Logs" along with various tips and warnings are given in text along the margins. Each map provides a corridor with enough features on both sides to allow for travel and hiking planners to prepare their trip.

There are also color photographs of various views and features of each map, plus key maps for referencing the locations of each map in the series. This map series is colorful, well drawn, on thick, flexible paper with a water-resistant coating. It is suitable for hikers, travelers, geographers, environmentalists, and general use.

For more information on the trail, visit the official website of the **Pacific Crest Trail Association**: http://www.pcta.org/ and the **NFS Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail** website: http://www.fs.fed.us/pct/. Also, see the **National Trails System** website: www.nps.gov/nts.

Sierra Nevada / Imus, David. Eugene, OR: Imus Geographics, 2006 *(American Landscapes Series;* **1**). Scale 1:500,000. Folded $9.95; Flat/plain $19.95; Flat/laminated $34.95. (http://www.imusgeographics.com/sierra.htm).

This large (30 x 50 inches), colorful map shows the entire Sierra Nevada Range and surrounding California and Nevada areas and includes relief, rivers, roads,

hiking and other trails, boundaries, cities, towns, and other populated places, national parks, wilderness areas, various similar areas.

There is also an online index to the map (plus a searchable database): http://www.imusgeographics.com/SNIndex.pdf.

The details are well-defined and easy to read. This map is suitable for display mounting or regular use. It can be ordered directly: http://www.imusgeographics.com/sierra.htm, or by mail: Imus Geographics, P.O. Box 161, Eugene, OR 97440; email dimus@epud.net.

Northern Forest Canoe Trail. Seattle, WA: Mountaineers Books, 2004. (ISBN: 089886979X (map 1)). 13 maps on 13 sheets: col.; size varies, folded to 22 x 10 cm. Scale: 1,100,000 [1 inch = 1.6 miles].

These maps are "a series that describes the Northern Forest Canoe Trail, a 740-mile paddling and heritage trail [through New York, Vermont, Québec, New Hampshire, and Maine], following travel routes used by Native Americans and early European settlers." — Panel verso.

The Northern Forest Canoe Trail (NFCT) is a 740 mile water trail from Old Forge, N.Y. in the central Adirondacks, across the north of New England (with a small crossing into Québec), and ends at Fort Kent, Maine. It follows routes used by Native Americans and early American settlers.

The larger scale provides enough detail for the paddler to follow the main route, with enough detail of the surrounding region,

since the maps are full frame rather than "corridor" maps. Contours and features are displayed and show key features, landmarks, and other useful data. Rivers and lakes are shown to allow for side-trips and connections to other trails. Distance tables are on each map for that map, along with historic and interesting notes on the features shown on the map. Distances for the entire trail are given for each feature in the text, and helpful information for day trips and full trail paddles is included in the text. Also included are bibliographic references for books and maps related to the region of each map.

This map series will appeal to paddlers of canoes and kayaks, to campers, to day trippers, to fishermen, hikers, and outdoors enthusiasts. It would also be useful for studying the region.

More information can be found at the NFCT website (including a full route map with links to places along the way): http://northernforestcanoetrail.org/.

Yellowstone River: Floater's guide: Far West/Bonfield / Bureau of Land Management, Montana State Office. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Land Management, 2005. 1 map : both sides, col., plastic-treated ; on sheet 46 x 102 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Scale ca. 1:63,360.

This newest issue in a series of maps of the Yellowstone River provides both a map for river travelers and a history guide. ***The Floater's Guide*** was designed to be used in a boat, with water-resistant finish and ease of folding, but it is also a colorful and attractive map for the historian and armchair traveler to enjoy. The map uses

the scale of roughly 1 inch = 1 mile, and covers a corridor of about 75 miles in length (on the front and back), showing about three miles on either distance from the river. It provides all the basic data needed to travel on the river, including adjoining creeks, roads, towns, and other relevant features along the corridor.

The map includes historic background text on the 1806 passage of the Yellowstone by William Clark as the Lewis and Clark Expedition returned east after their trip to the Pacific.

The descriptions provide the traveler an idea of interesting sites to see and a feel for the voyage of earlier river runners.

Text also includes descriptions of plants, trees, wildlife, and geology of the river valley.

For orienteering and simple direction finding, there is a table listing "River Access Sites and Hazards" with GPS and UTM coordinates for key features and facilities as well as warnings for dangerous places to avoid.

There are currently four maps that join together to cover over 300 miles of the Yellowstone River, including this one. The others are subtitled: ***Captain Clark/ Forsyth; Park City/Pompeys Pillar;*** and ***Springdale/Park City***. Using these four maps, one could plan for day trips or extended journeys by water through some remarkable landscape. Color photographs are the final enhancement on the maps and these alone will make you want to grab a paddle and get wet.

ONLINE MAPS AND INTERNET RESOURCES

Rare Map Collection of Colonial America
http://www.libs.uga.edu/darchive/hargrett/maps/colamer.html

Hargrett Library, University of Georgia (Athens) Libraries has in its map collection an impressive series of maps from the Colonial period of the United States, covering the period: 1625-1774.

World Wind (vers. 1.3.5)
http://worldwind.arc.nasa.gov/

Would you like to fly over the Earth and dive down into the Grand Canyon? Do you dream of making this same flight plan over Mars? "**World Wind** lets you zoom from satellite altitude into any place on Earth. Leveraging Landsat satellite imagery and Shuttle Radar Topography Mission data, World Wind lets you experience Earth terrain in visually rich 3D, just as if you were really there." — Main page.

This great software system that allows you to view the Earth, Moon, and now Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and its moons in 3-Dimensional, life-like action. Also new with the latest version, you can dive into and travel beneath the waves of Earth's oceans. The software creates a virtual spacecraft out of your computer allowing you to visit any place that you want, and see fairly high-resolution views of the planet.

Using image data from Blue Marble,

LandSat 7, SRTM + LandSat 7, MODIS, GLOBE & Visual Guides, and other data sources, World Wind shows realistic versions of these images in a way that was restricted to high-end machines. Samples of the images are available but these do not give the full experience of the actual effect. Once you download the software application, you can visit the various data groups and fly around. It is possible to obtain additional data from some commercial sources.

This website and application can be used by geographers, planners, astronomers, and by those with an interest in seeing things from a different angle.

MultiMap
http://www.multimap.com/

What MapBlast and others have done for finding your way in the United States, MultiMap does for the rest of the world. This site has quick road and location maps for all countries in the world. It uses a search system similar to the domestic mappers so using it requires little change in technique.

Finding Maps for Smaller Places in the World…

Scotland: Small Islands and Coastal Regions
http://www.calmac.co.uk/islands.html

Finding an online map of the United States, Europe, France, or other large, popular country is easy, but locating online maps (or any maps) for smaller, less notable places is often difficult. This is an

example of a site that has maps of somewhat insignificant islands along the coast of Scotland. The islands are beautiful and rugged, but few maps show much about them, or even show their location. The above site, by Caledonian MacBrayne Services, includes small maps and links to each of the offshore islands that they connect with ferry services. Sometime links go to related sites that have more detailed maps (i.e., Northumberland National Park: http://www.nnpa.org.uk/mapping/maps/npmap-hot.htm).

Not a detailed set of maps, but finding locations with reference to known places is a good starting place when searching.

For the Scotland example, take a look at the *Gazetteer for Scotland*: http://www.geo.ed.ac.uk/scotgaz/gaztitle.html. Not only can you search for place names, you can also view simple maps of some of the places. Further maps can be located using Multi Map (reviewed above).

My Wonderful World
http://www.mywonderfulworld.org/index.html

"Geography is more than places on a map. It's global connections and incredible creatures. It's people and cultures, economics and politics. And it's essential to understanding our interconnected world. But sadly, our kids aren't getting enough of it. A new National Geographic-Roper survey shows half of young Americans can't locate world powers like Japan and India. Twenty percent can't even find the Pacific Ocean. [see: http://www9.nationalgeographic.com/

roper2006/findings.html for the survey findings] Without geography, our children aren't ready for the world."—About page.

My Wonderful World is a National Geographic-led campaign with the goal of expanding geographic learning in school, at home, and in the community. Geographic knowledge is for everyone and this site can help people of any age to learn where places are and how to learn more about geography so that all people will have a better understanding of how we all relate in the world.

There are quizzes, resources for teachers, students, and parents, help on getting involved in encouraging geographic ability in your community, and links to further places for improving everyone's geo-IQ.

Historical Aerial Photographs of Colorado
http://ucblibraries.colorado.edu/aerialphotos/home.asp

This website by the University of Colorado at Boulder provides access to over 1,700 digitized aerial photographs of Colorado taken by the U.S. Forest Service between 1938-1947. Find images by browsing a Map Index (after selecting a year), or use the Geographic Keyword Search by choosing from lists of landmark features, county names, or topo quad names.

The images to date are limited to a small number of the 20,000 aerials available (more digitizing is planned for the future), but it dos offer a preview of the main collection and may provide photos to meet a request now. The main aerial collection information can be located here: http://

Maps of India
http://www.mapsofindia.com/

India is a large country of great diversity. It also has the second largest population in the world. The Maps of India website contains maps showing a wide variety of themes, from demographics and economics, to terrain and boundaries.

Maps include interactive maps that allow you to choose, for example, a state, then to select a division within that state, for detailed maps showing infrastructure, politics, religion, and all other aspects.

Many of the maps may be used for various activities (see "Copyright and Terms of Use") and there are an assortment of tools available as well (i.e., Distance Calculator).

For anyone studying or traveling to India, or just needing to find a map of India, this is the place to go on the Web.

Finding Aerial Photographs Quickly…

PhotoFinder
http://edcsns17.cr.usgs.gov/finder/finder_main.pl?dataset_name=NAPP

PhotoFinder "The quick, easy way to find and order digital Aerial Photos" provides access to two USGS photography collections; National Aerial Photography Program (NAPP) and National High Altitude Photography (NHAP). Imagery is from 1980 to the present.

To search for a photo, you can search by populated place name, Zip Code, or you can use a map index to select by place. You will be given a list of choices closest to your target and once you select an image, a page appears with a thumbnail. The on-screen images are not high-resolution but you can see what the frame looks like. You can also rotate the image so that North is up to make identification easier. Once selected, you may place an order for a low- or high-res copy of the image. There is also a link to the metadata so that you can display such data as: coordinates, date of shooting, and lots more other.

Details on shooting altitude and frame coverage can be seen on the "About Photos" link. Pricing for images is on: http://edcsns17.cr.usgs.gov/helpdocs/prices.html#NAPP.

The Electronic Map Library
http://130.166.124.2/library.html

The Electronic Map Library includes a series of detailed atlases created by Dr. William Bowen (professor emeritus). These resources were developed to support the instructional needs of the Department of Geography at California State University, Northridge.

Included in the Electronic Map Library is a variety of maps, but several types predominate:

Panoramas of Earth are aerial views showing the continents and countries of the world, or in the case of the Western United States, panoramas for each state are displayed.

The images show "satellite-like" views and are good for displaying broad areas. For California, there are more defined areas, such as the San Andreas Fault Zone.

The *United States Atlas* is a series of maps that display various major cities and graphically show population data. These maps show 1990 census data for each city with themes such as: Population, Citizenship, Income and Poverty, and Education levels.

Both of these thematic series are well rendered, have very useful data and can be used with little assistance by almost anyone. This link is good for many fields of study, but mostly for business, social sciences, and geography.

Buzztracker
http://www.buzztracker.org/

Maps are great to visualize more than just locations and spatial relationships. Maps can also show relationships in time and space. Buzztracker is one of those visualization tools. It provides a daily mapping of cities and places in the day's news reports, giving the percentage of stories related to each location.

An example (from May 11, 2006) has the following stories relating to these locations:

Washington (8%); New York (8%); Tehran (6%); London (5%); Baghdad (4%); Gaza (3%); Los Angeles (3%); Beijing (2%); Mogadishu (2%); San Francisco (2%).

An archive allows for backwards searching. Each location is a hot-link to the listing of stories relating to that

location. It is a great way to study progress of events using a graphic tool. For example, September 9, 2005 looks like this:

New Orleans (22%); Washington (8%); Houston (7%); London (6%); Gaza (4%); Baghdad (4%); New York (4%); Los Angeles (3%); Jerusalem (2%); San Francisco (2%).

The "About" page states:

"Buzztracker is software that visualizes frequencies and relationships between locations in the Google world news directory. Buzztracker tries to show you how interconnected the world is: big events in one area ripple to other areas across the globe. Connections between cities thousands of miles apart become apparent at a glance."

Buzztracker currently only tracks English-language news sources. This site is an unusual resource but one that mappers might find useful, even if only to generate ideas from the concept.

U.S. Drought Monitor
http://www.drought.unl.edu/dm/monitor.html

Water supply in America is essential for life. Everyone relies on availability of water for growing food, drinking, health and hygiene, and a wide range of commercial enterprises. The U.S. Drought Monitor, at the National Drought Mitigation Center (Univ. of Nebraska, Lincoln), is a joint project supported by numerous government agencies whose responsibilities include water resource management. Weekly maps are available

online with archives of previous weeks, forecasts for future water supply issues, and for ways to mitigate the effects of drought on the country. This site is definitely helpful for hydrologists, farmers, climatologists, and the average citizen.

Keep this link for future reference.

The Tree of Life Web Project
http://tolweb.org/tree/phylogeny.html

When a complex system needs to be shown and made easier to understand, a map is always a great solution. The "map" in this case uses the tree as an analogy to help users to delve into the depths of life sciences, a system that is mapped by the language of taxonomy, but which can be visualized by graphic map techniques.

"The Tree of Life Web Project (ToL) is a collaborative effort of biologists from around the world. On more than 4000 World Wide Web pages, the project provides information about the diversity of organisms on Earth, their evolutionary history (phylogeny), and characteristics. Each page contains information about a particular group of organisms (e.g., echinoderms, tyrannosaurs, phlox flowers, cephalopods, club fungi, or the salamanderfish of Western Australia). ToL pages are linked one to another hierarchically, in the form of the evolutionary tree of life. Starting with the root of all Life on Earth and moving out along diverging branches to individual species, the structure of the ToL project thus illustrates the genetic connections between all living things."

In particular, visit the "site map" page: http://tolweb.org/tree/home.pages/

sitemap.html to see the basic organization of this very complex metasite. If you are really interested in biology and life sciences, you can download the Tree of Life: http://tolweb.org/tree/home.pages/downloadtree.html.

Animated Map of New York Counties…

New York Counties Formation, 1683-1915
http://www.marist.edu/summerscholars/97/animated.htm

This is something you want to see for yourself. It is a nice use of animation to visualize the history of counties in New York State.

The Megalith Map
http://www.megalith.ukf.net/bigmap.htm

If you enjoy learning about, or visiting stone circles and megalithic monuments, this site uses a great interface for finding your way around the British Isles. This award-winning website can provide the visitor or armchair visitor a chance to learn more about any stone circle or row in England, Ireland, Scotland or Wales.

Using a map of the Isles, you can click on an area, and then see a larger scale map showing every site. You then click on the site that you want, and are directed to a page on the specific megalithic site, with images, data, additional links, and other details.

BOOKS

The Atlas of North American English: Phonetics, Phonology, and Sound Change: a Multimedia Reference Tool / by William Labov, Sharon Ash, Charles Boberg. Berlin; New York: Mouton de Gruyter, c2006. xiv, 318 p.: ill., maps; 30 x 41 cm. + 1 CD-ROM.

How you say "creek" or "roof" often depends on where you are from or live. ***The Atlas of North American English*** focuses on the phonology of Americans and Canadians visually showing with maps and charts that map the various dialectic differences in speakers from various locations. The accompanying text provides comments and methods, plus phonologies of specific words and word-sounds. The book summarizes the detailed research with the aim of showing the distribution of linguistic differences, sometimes subtle, over the country and sometimes within region, state, or smaller range.

A CD-ROM edition accompanies the book and an online edition (through subscription) makes this data highly accessible. The Atlas is an incredible tool for geographers linguists, historians, writers, and others needing to know the variety of ways that we speak.

Earth: a New Perspective / Cheetham, Nicolas. London: Quercus, 2006. (ISBN: 1905204698).

This book did not seem to make a big promotional splash anywhere that I have seen. In fact, I found a copy on the bargain shelf at Barnes & Noble one evening and bought it before realizing that it was so new.

Earth: a New Perspective is a book of beautifully reproduced satellite images of Earth showing a series of themes: Earth, Water, Air, and Fire. Under each heading are photographs relating to the element. Here is a selection of types of photographs: Earth: mountains, canyons, tectonic plates, rifts, deserts, and earthquakes; Water: oceans, seas, rivers, lakes, wetlands, ice, and currents; Air: atmosphere, clouds, weather, hurricanes and storms, aurorae, the ozone hole, and sandstorms; Fire: volcanoes, wild fires, and the effect of cities and humans on the environment.

The images are large, with captions, and provide great examples of Earth's environment from each of these perspectives.

This book is a good resource for environmental studies or for showing Earth from a unique viewpoint, and is also a wonderful gift item.

Mapping and Imagination In the Great Basin: a Cartographic History / Francaviglia, Richard V. Reno, NV: University of Nevada Press, 2005. (ISBN: 0874176174). xviii, 231 p.: ill. maps; Bibl.: (p. 197-215, 217-222).

Contents include: Comprehending the Great Basin — The power of terra incognita — Maps and early Spanish exploration — In the path of westward expansion (1795-1825) — Demystifying terra incognita (1825-1850) — Maps in the sand (1850-1865) — Filling in the

blanks (1865-1900) — Maps of the modern/postmodern Great Basin (1900-2005) — Comprehending cartographic change.

The Great Basin, covering almost all of Nevada and parts of the adjoining states (California, Utah, and small parts of Oregon, Idaho, and Montana) is a desolate area today as it has been for centuries. This region has always been inhabited, and when Europeans arrived they found the area to be more of a punishment to endure than a likely place to live.

But settlements began. Trade, trapping, and later mineral wealth drew people to the area, not to mention religious, military, and other groups who entered and survived in the dry expanse of plain, punctuated by jagged peaks in all directions.

Mr. Francaviglia studies the mapping of the Great Basin from 16th century explorers to the present, showing the ways that cartography represented the region, both accurately and often in creative ways. In this way he also describes the history and development of the Basin.

Cartographic history and development is also a theme of the book showing the gradual change of maps from the early, more figurative representations of relative locations including some that were imaginary, to the later maps that attempted to be more accurate than their processors, down to the present, in which satellites assist in drawing the most accurately detailed maps yet seen.

It is a good study of places and the maps that took part in the shaping of those places. This book is good for geographers, historians, and enthusiasts of the West.

Cities of the World: a History in Maps / Peter Whitfield. Berkeley: University of California Press, c2005. (0520247256). 1 atlas (208 p.): ill. (some col.), col. maps; 32 cm.

This book is a collection of 150 historical maps and prints of about 60 cities. The maps were produced between the sixteenth and nineteenth centuries, and are either bird's-eye views/panoramas or more precise scale maps showing the accurate location of buildings and major features.

The author's premise is that these maps showed how citizens perceived their city and how various influences affected city development. He also discusses the way that cities developed based on their origins and utility (i.e., commercial center, frontier defense).

The reader can use this book to view the history and development of a number of cities, and can also compare the development between various cities. This work is of interest to art and architecture studies, urban planning, and historians, especially those interested in urban evolution. Map historians will also find this book to be useful.

FOCUS TOPIC BOOKS: GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)

Remote Sensing For GIS Managers / Stan Aronoff. 1st ed. Redlands, Calif.: ESRI Press, 2005. (ISBN: 1589480813).

487 p.: ill. (chiefly col.), maps (chiefly col.); 25 cm.

Contents: Chapter 1 Introduction: Remote sensing and GIS — 2 A brief history of remote sensing for earth observation — 3 Remote sensing basics — 4 Characteristics of remotely sensed imagery — 5 Frame-capture sensors: Photographic cameras, digital cameras, and videography — 6 Line scanners — 7 Satellite-based sensors operating in the visible and infrared wavelengths — 8 Active sensors: Radar and lidar — 9 Sonar — 10 Visual interpretation of aerial imagery — 11 Digital image analysis — 12 Remote sensing applications — 13 Remote sensing and the organization.

Cartographers working with GIS also need to understand how to use remote sensing data when creating maps as these two areas are closely related. This book is a complete textbook for intermediate to advanced cartographers to learn, study, and understand the entire remote sensing system (satellites, types of recording devices and techniques) as well as how this data can be used in GIS. It provides a wealth of technical detail and explains, showing examples, how elements of remote sensing work. From this book one can also learn what is needed to create good remote sensing imagery, as well as the parameters needed to translate this data to good GIS material. The color illustrations are very descriptive and detailed.

Chapters also cover how to interpret satellite and high-altitude images for transferring correct data to maps and how to use different types of remote sensing systems (visible light is not the only method for gathering this data) to better visualize spatial data on the ground.

This book is good for cartographers, geographers, and anyone wanting to know more about remote sensing and GIS. It can be read by those with little background with some understanding of basic cartographic principles. It should be considered for college and university libraries and classrooms, as well as in the collections of cartographic production operations.

Internet GIS: Distributed Geographic Information Services for the Internet and Wireless Networks / Peng, Zhong-Ren, and Ming-hsiang Tsou. Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley, 2003. (ISBN: 0471359238).

GIS has changed the way we create and view maps, and Internet GIS is changing the way that cartographers develop systems for Web and wireless users. This book is a textbook that describes "what" Internet GIS is, "how" to decide what is needed to develop an I-GIS system, "how" to select software and hardware to implement the I-GIS, "how" it is used, and "what" computing and wireless equipment exists.

There are examples showing different types of software, hardware, and wireless systems along with the ways these interact. This book is a very good choice for professionals and for universities with GIS/Cartography programs. It can also provide some background for geographers needing to learn a little about the state of the art.

Map-Based Mobile Services / Liqiu Meng, Alexander Zipf, Tumasch Reichenbacher (editors). Meng, Liqiu.

Zipf, Alexander. Reichenbacher, Tumasch. 1st ed. New York, NY: Springer, c2005. (ISBN: 3540230556). xii, 260 p.: ill. ; 24 cm. + 1 CD-ROM (4 3/4 in.)

Because people are very mobile as part of their daily life, and because wireless computing/communications devices are becoming so universal, dynamic cartography to assist daily work is becoming more vital than ever. *Map-Based Mobile Services* is a good starting place for the discussion of the concepts of real-time computer-assisted cartography, as well as a source for current research in the field.

According to the editor, the book has three foci: issues on theories of mobile services, methods for working with these systems, and actual implementation. The book also takes on the essential elements of design constraints and user behavior (in other words, how will someone benefit from virtual maps and how well will they interface with these systems).

One thing that is apparent in this well-illustrated work is that there are chapters for almost every facet of the subject from theoretical to real-world use. A selection of chapters that might be of interest includes: Chapter 4: Effectiveness and Efficiency of Tourism Maps in the World Wide Web and Their Potential For Mobile Map Services; 7: Ego Centres of Mobile Users and Egocentric Map Design, discusses trends in cartography that is moving away from traditional general user design (for all users — allocentric) to custom or specialized maps that might even be personalized (for target groups or individual users — egocentric); 8: Adaptation to Context: a Way to

Improve the Usability of Mobile Maps (limiting data on maps to focus on the elements essential to specific users); and 13: A Survey of Map-Based Mobile Guides (what is available now: hardware types (e.g., GPS, PDA, cell phone), software (applications and data sets), as well as how maps are implemented for these systems).

Overall, a more technical approach, yet this book does describe the history and use of mobile-based map systems so that non-GIS literate readers can understand, while the professional and researcher will have much relevant material to help their work. The accompanying CD-ROM contains all text and color illustrations (the book uses grayscale images).

Re-Presenting GIS / edited by Peter Fisher, David J. Unwin. Chichester: John Wiley & Sons Ltd., 2005. (ISBN: 0470848472). x, 286 p., [8] p. of plates: ill.; 25 cm.

Re-Presenting GIS is a catchy title but one that reflects the focus of the contributed chapters to this book. The editor and authors believe that the distinction between GIS and geography has become obscured to the point that the two are viewed by many as the same thing. The authors hope to reintroduce these distinctions to show the place of GIS as a tool and not an end in itself. Geography has become more popular through exposure to GIS by people in all fields of study, yet many, including professionals, do not distinguish between them.

This identity also means to some, that using GIS means that one is not doing

"proper" methodology within their discipline, for example "users of a GISystem cannot be indulging in a valid scientific endeavor unless it is in the scientific domain of their subject (archaeologists using GISytems can be doing archaeology but not valid spatial science…"—p. 3,

GIS and availability of computing systems powerful enough to perform geospatial data production have made it possible for people in a wide number of fields to use GIS. Disciplines that did not consider geography as important before are now finding that through GIS, geography matters. One other reason for the increase in GIS awareness is the rapid increase of *Location Based Services* (LBS), in the form of mobile phones and computing devices (with an LBS, geospatial relationships from the user's point of reference is becoming essential).

This book will appeal to those in various disciplines besides geography (where the debate has been hottest), where the need to understand the relationship of geospatial data to a discipline or to concepts such as society. It is more for theorists and for advanced study. It can help a GIS student the chance to see the effect of GIS in the world, to build philosophical ethics, but it will not help to master the technical aspects of GIS.

One final note: the editor and authors are viewing GIS and geography more from the English viewpoint. They do state that in the United States, geography has seen resurgence in part from the advent of accessible GIS, something that they do not see in Great Britain.

Designing Better Maps: A Guide for GIS Users / Cynthia A. Brewer. 1st ed. Redlands, Calif.: ESRI Press, 2005. (ISBN: 1589480899).

Cartography using GIS is fine, but one also needs to be aware of the appearance and design of the maps being produced. GIS is a tool — you still need to have good design and spatial element abilities to make a good map.

A big problem with learning to use computer applications and technology is that "anyone" can become a "publisher/ producer" of books, magazines, maps, art, and other products without technical skills in the traditional (by-hand) methods. What sometimes occurs is that created works have technical precision and quality, while aesthetically the finished work is lacking.

Cynthia Brewer, who also developed some of the ESRI online tutorials, created this book to assist the electronic cartographer in learning the basics of design for map making. Covered are topics such as: planning a project with the audience and its use in mind, determining how to organize map elements to make the production process smoother, deciding what output format to use (vector, raster, etc.), spatial relationships between data (placement of elements on the map to make it readable under a given set of conditions), and other technical aspects of design.

Then the topics get to the basics: use of color, type fonts, effects, and use of symbols, and how to arrange these to optimize output, and designing map legends, text elements, and other marginal elements. There is a full range of color

combinations and examples to assist anyone who may have difficulty determining what colors to use on a map.

In short, if you or your patrons need to make maps, whether doing so using GIS or even by using traditional hand-drawn methods, this book will help to improve design and production. References are given to more books, journals, and some online resources for designers.

Enjoy the summer, take a few maps with you when you travel, and keep watching for the latest developments in the world of maps and geography.

MAGERT ELECTION RESULTS

In the 2006 ALA elections, the following MAGERT officers and representatives were elected:

Vice President / President-Elect
    Pete Reehling
Treasurer
    Karen Kuhn
ALA Councilor representing small Round Tables (including MAGERT)
    Mary McInroy

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base line Survey Results
by Steve Rogers

In early December 2005 MAGERT members were surveyed to learn their thoughts on *base line* and its importance to them in both its current paper format and as an electronic publication. (*base line* averages about $4,000 yearly to produce and mail out.) Out of 383 e-mails and letters sent to the membership, 153 responses were received, a 40% return rate. Of these 153 responses, 113 (74%) stated that a *base line* in digital format only would be OK with them, while a larger number, 116 (76%), said they would remain members of MAGERT if *base line* were only available in digital format. 29 respondents (19%) said they would prefer to continue receiving *base line* in print, while 22 (14%) said that they *definitely* wanted to keep receiving *base line* in print. Just 7 individuals (4.5%) stated that they would not renew their memberships in MAGERT if they did not receive a paper copy of *base line*.

Opposite is a breakdown of the survey results.

base line survey results

Responses	%	(143 e-mail replies to 360 e-mails sent out) 40% return rate
109	**76%**	Paper issues are not important to me. It would be fine with me if *base line* switched to digital format only (and arrived in my e-mail).
114	**80%**	I would remain a member of MAGERT if *base line* were available only in digital format.
25	**17%**	I prefer to continue receiving *base line* in print. The annual expense is worth it.
18	**13%**	Since I rarely attend ALA conferences, it's the one tangible benefit of my membership. Keep sending *base line* to me in print.
5*	**3%**	Receiving *base line* in paper is essential to me. I would not renew my membership if I didn't receive a paper copy as part of my membership.
*		One of these (#5) was a maybe.

Responses	%	(10 replies to 23 U.S. mail letters sent out) 43% return rate
4	**40%**	Paper issues are not important to me. It would be fine with me if *base line* switched to digital format only (and arrived in my e-mail).
2	**20%**	I would remain a member of MAGERT if *base line* were available only in digital format.
4	**40%**	I prefer to continue receiving *base line* in print. The annual expense is worth it.
4	**40%**	Since I rarely attend ALA conferences, it's the one tangible benefit of my membership. Keep sending *base line* to me in print.
2	**20%**	Receiving *base line* in paper is essential to me. I would not renew my membership if I didn't receive a paper copy as part of my membership.

In addition to responding to the Survey, several members took the time to add comments and opinions. A sampling of those follows:

I don't know if much money would be saved by having an option for everyone to receive *base line* digitally except those who have no email and those who specifically ask for the print version. $4,000 seems very expensive.

I like having *baseline* in print but the cost seems kinda crazy. Freeing up those funds for some other things might be the way to go. It would be nice to have the digit version formatted so that it prints well. In other words,

make it readable online and "off line". I would probably print it out to take away from my desk to read. I would book mark the site of the newsletter to do quick "I could have sworn I saw it in *Baseline*" kind of looking.

You might consider a web-based nwesletter, or "publish" the content on a web page. Then one can add links to items as well. I love the paper copy, but I can adjust to a web or online product. Would like to see something on a web page versus an email-only newletter.

pure ASCII format (text file) is preferred
- Do the cartoon as a JPG attachment - I really enjoy the cartoon. ;-)
- From: longtime Public Library MAGERT member who needs that little bit of humor to lighten up his day.

I usually prefer to receive paper copies of publications, but my copy of *Base Line* often gets damaged by the Post Office. In addition, the reproduction is not always high quality and I would hope an online version would allow authors and editors to cheaply and easily make it more attractive.

Years ago when i started sending out WAML IB News and Notes in e-form, most persons actually preferred it - for one thing, they got it a whole lot quicker! and if they needed hard copy (for ordering purposes), it was easy to print out. WAML IB does still print N&N, both as a matter of record and because a significant minority doesn't have an Internet connect/email.

I would amend … (Option 1) - how about a web publication? Email announcements could be distributed and point to the web location for the full text. Or investigate the newer RSS & blogging technologies? Of course this opens up the dilemna of preservation, which I do believe is important to the organization and to the profession.

My only concern, long-term, is the archiving side of things. What if the server crashed that holds digital *base line*? Would we be able to reconstruct issues stored there? Another thought: I assume access to the newsletter will be protected/limited to MAGERT members only through some kind of password/ID setup? Of course, we'll never be able to fully be protected from hackers, but at least something like that would keep honest people honest.

Emails are too easily deleted or forgotten, and the paper I can always refer to anywhere at anytime of the day.

If it were available on the web so I didn't have to cope with it amongst all the other emails, that would be better. Just send me a link when the new issue is available so I can go look at it and print it out if I want or just know it's there if I ever need it again. Do we have a listserv with an archives or a wiki? I just rejoined after a hiatus when I didn't do maps.

I feel that digital only is fine for *base line*. However, an emailed newsletter is not very effective, in my mind. It's hard to read and hard to incorporate images into. I would suggest an html newsletter with emails sent out when the new issue is ready. That would look better, could incorporate images,

and could link to other web sites!

If possible, I would want to be sent a link to a website rather than the entire newsletter in my inbox.

I go home bleary-eyed every day from looking at a computer screen most of the day. I can read *base line* over lunch, or at home at night. I likely would not look at it online on a regular basis. I MUST read my email online, do reference searching online, write documents online, work on web pages online - that's all I can handle from a physical, ergonomic standpoint.

I love *base line*, but I'm not wedded to it in print form.

I use the hardcopy to have my employee's read the document. I would have to print it out to share with them even if I get in softcopy only.

Should have gone digital earlier.

Sending in digital format is just fine.

I basically prefer the paper format, but I can understand that digital format might be much better for MAGERT, and it would not bother me all that much.

Comment: I have found the following with digital newsletters.
    1. I tend not to read them very quickly as they get lost in my email.
    2. I find that they fall behind on their schedule and can become erratic in their distribution.

I like *baseline* in paper because it allows me to read it on the train, in my comfy chair, or finally, at my desk when I use it for collection development.

I would not quit MAGERT if it went all digital and I'm sure I would adjust quickly. IMHO, MAGERT should do what financially makes the most sense while ensuring that the publication continues and stays viable. The most important thing is to KEEP PUBLISHING in whatever format you can.

I'd be fine with an electronic version of "*base line*". However, as a compensation to the "paperistas" I would design it in such a way that those who prefer hardcopy could print it and have an issue similar to the current one. Another possibility to reduce costs might be to have electronic be the default, but offer paper to those who insist (this could require annual renewal). Perhaps that would save a large chunk of the $4k.

Base line is a very useful publication and I am fine with digital only.

I will probably remain a magert member as long as I am an ala member. However, I am not sure that I support ala and their stand (or lack thereof) on many issues.

I prefer online to print HANDS DOWN! Too much paper clutters my desk as it is...

As an additional thought -- *base line* also serves an archival/historical role.

I know that when I started as a map librarian I went through the 1st five years of *base line* (that's all that were available then!) to become acquainted with names of map libraries and to get a sense of what people were talking about. If *base line* went strictly digital, would paper copies be sent to the ALA/MAGERT archives? Will the digital versions be permanently available? Will there be a PURL that we can link to from our online catalog?

I guess that I'm pretty much a luddite. I like getting *base line* in the mail! It goes into the stack of bedside reading, gets marked up for acquisitions while I'm at home, and then goes to work as a collection development tool. I find that things that come in e-mail seem much more transitory -- and probably because I have so much electronic stuff coming in I skim through and then don't remember what I've seen. Because *base line* is tangible it continues to have a greater importance then any information sources that I'm receiving through e-mail, either embedded in e-mail or a link from an e-mail message.

Thinking about links from e-mail -- PLEASE don't go that way!!! I know that a lot of people won't "take the time" to click on a link. I certainly pick and choose which links I'm going to take the time to look at!! Supplying just a link further minimizes the importance of the content.

Personally, receiving *Base Line* by email is just fine, however, I would like the library subscription to remain in print - alas, I could always print it out too.

Yes, I prefer the printed version and believe the annual expense is worth it. Here are my reasons:
1. '*Base Line*' is a tangible record of the business of ALA MAGERT. When the smoke clears, and any discussions end, we still have it to refer back to withouut resorting to a digital file.
2. It provides a handy way of providing cataloguing tips that can be easily added to one's arsenal.
3. At … we pass it around to all the usual suspects, some of whom love to read it while traveling.
4. I depend on Jim's cartoons.

I can't believe that *Baseline* is so expensive. That's wild. I don't have a problem at all if the publication went online only. Is there a way to limit access to an online version so only MAGERT members would be able to view it? That would keep the publication as a benefit of membership. Also, having access to a list of MAGERT membership and their affiliations would be a nice benefit of membership.

At this point I would prefer this option (#4), but realize that in balance other magert activities may receive higher priority. The cost is not inconsequential.

This last one (Option #5) is a little drastic, but the paper version is essential to me.

Not necessary to receive in print but is necessary to receive the news from the meetings at ALA.

Can we still get the cartoon in a digital edition!

I appreciate that you sent me this e-mail to inform me of possible changes in the MAGERT newsletter. I consider it one of my rights as a round table member to have a voice in the processes that involve this group. I don't mean to discourage any digitization or e-mailing of material from or related to *Base Line*, but I will be unhappy if the printed issues discontinue.

I like reading stuff in print. It's easier on the eyes. That said, if *base line* went to digital, I would handle that by printing out sections that are important to me, such as the cataloging articles and information re electronic mapping, that I might need to refer to in the future, just as I save the print issues now. So aside from a small annoyance of having to print out and stash some sections, I would be fine with *base line* going electronic.

Seems like all we need is an e-mailed link to the newsletter posted in a pdf on the MAGERT website.

I prefer print over digital, but will ALWAYS maintain my membership either way!
Let me explain my reply. I think, like anyone, I would prefer a paper *base line*, however, receiving it via email is more than acceptable. That is why I checked the first and third statements - I prefer to continue to receive *base line* in paper, however, it would be fine with me if it was switched to digital format.

Also, and continue to post the issues at the MAGERT web page. It would be nice if older issues (i.e., a complete back file) were available through the MAGERT/ALA web pages.

"The annual expense is worth it." — I would pay more $ for print.

Question 1: If *base line* goes digital, how much will our dues be reduced?
Question 2: What will the proposed savings be used for if not for dues reduction?

I have no e-mail — I'm retired.

No e-mail – no computer – *Base line* ususally comes damaged (having been caught going through a postal machine).

I need to keep track of current issues, research and publications in field of geographic names in the U.S. and Canada. Paper is easier, preferable, but digital is possible.

I receive several journals in digital format. I usually delete them wouthout reading them first. guess I'm old-fashioned and prefer the paper format. But I understand the economics of publishing in paper -- it's an expensive undertaking. If it's a choice between a digital or no version, digital is obviously the way to go.

The Publications committee reviewed these results at the San Antonio meeting but no action was taken. The committee will discuss the survey and the responses again at Annual in New Orleans. ⬤👀
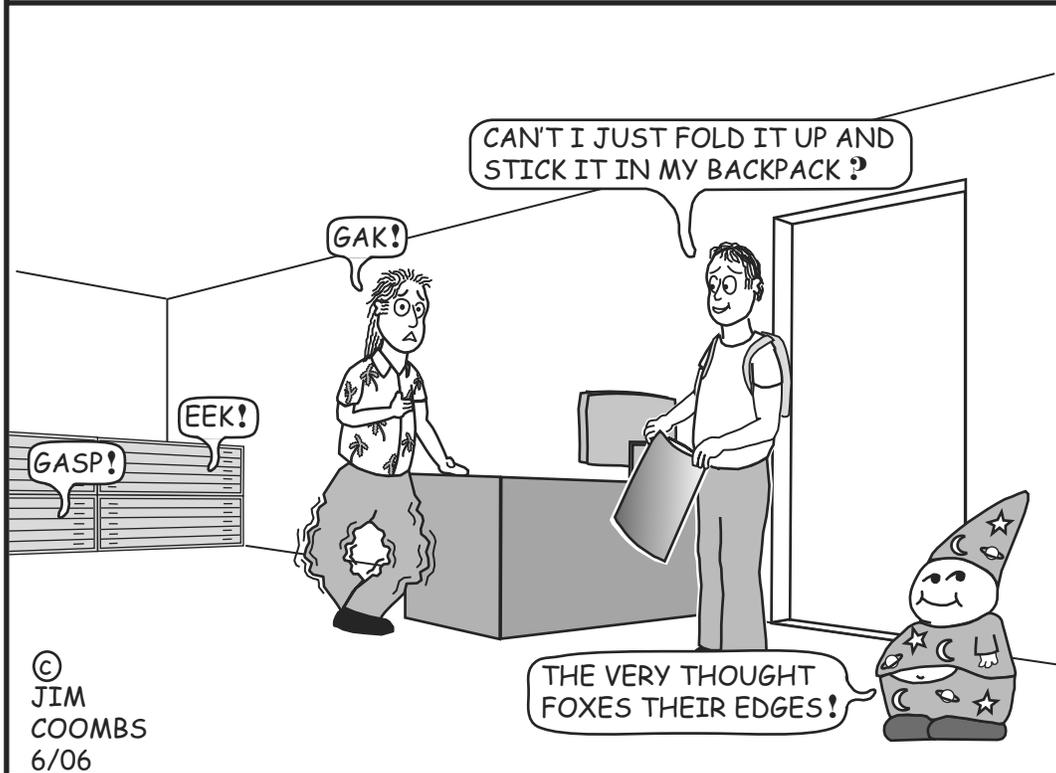
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