continued from page 2

recent publication of the *Map Cataloging Manual*. Instead, it was the day they mourned the death of their supervisor and friend, John R. Schroeder, 51, head of the Cataloging Unit.

Schroeder died suddenly early Sunday morning, October 27. He collapsed in the company of close friends and Library colleagues during an Oktoberfest celebration at Blob's Park in Jessup, MD, and was not able to be resuscitated by a Fort Meade emergency crew.

Schroeder was awarded a Special Achievement and cash award in October for his effort in developing the text of the *Map Cataloging Manual*, which codifies some 20 years of Library of Congress map cataloging policies and procedures. The manual is "the seminal work for map catalogers," said his supervisor, David Carrington, Head, Technical Services Section.

"This manual is a legacy to John," said Ralph Ehrenberg, acting division chief.

Typical of Schroeder's fairness as Cataloging Unit supervisor, he insisted that a group award for the manual be shared not only by the three staffers who had helped compile the manual, but with the entire Cataloging Unit staff "who took up the slack for those who worked on the project," Ehrenberg said on Monday. "The awards were handed out today; this was going to be a day of celebration."

Schroeder was born November 30, 1939, in Ansley, NE. He worked for the Union Pacific Railroad from 1957-60. Serving in the U.S. Air Force from 1960-64, he attended an Arabic-Egyptian language school at Georgetown University in 1960 and was stationed in Kansas, where he was an educational services specialist.

Graduating *cum laude* with a B.A. from Western Washington State College in Bellingham in 1967, he was awarded the National Council for Geographic Education's award for scholastic excellence. During 1967-68, he was a library trainee at Bellingham Public Library, and he was awarded the M.L.S. degree from the University of Washington in 1969. Schroeder joined the Geography and Map Division as a cataloger on September 8, 1969. He was nominated and selected for the 1972-83 Intern Program.

After serving as head of the map section for the U.S. Geological Survey Library from 1975 to 1977, he returned to the Library as head of the Cataloging Unit on October, 15, 1977.

"John ran the largest map cataloging operation in the world; it was a unique job, and he did it well," Ehrenberg said. "He was highly respected for map librarianship." Schroeder acted as the secretariat for the Anglo American Cataloging Committee for Cartographic Materials and had served as chair of the Geography and Map Division of the Special Libraries Association.

He worked out in the middle of cataloging operations where he was accessible to his staff. He was "approachable," "always available," "always willing to stop what he was doing to help you out," "very fair," his staff said Monday. "This was team effort here; we were one big family," said Richard Fox.

Schroeder and his wife, Beth, a copy cataloger for the Enhanced Cataloging Division, met at G&M, where she was working on a National Union Catalog cartography project. They were married in 1982. In addition to his wife, Schroeder leaves two daughters, Jessica and Janann, from a previous marriage, and a stepdaughter, Kate.

cartographic perspectives on the news

DATED MAPS BETTER THAN NONE

The unification of East and West Germany has been a gain for Bolivia. As a result of the action last year, more than 10,000 wall-sized world maps that showed the two German republics became outdated and unmarketable. But instead of destroying the maps, the National Geographic Society has donated them to the Bolivian public school system.

Bolivia is the poorest country in South America, and many of its schools lack desks, blackboards, books — and maps. At a diplomatic reception early this year, the wife of Bolivian Vice President Luis Ossio asked Alene Gelbard, the wife of then U.S. Ambassador Robert Gelbard, for help in obtaining maps for the national school system. Alene Gelbard passed on the request to Robert Callahan, director of the U.S. Information Service here. Callahan had no maps to offer. "But it occurred to me that with the unification of Germany, National Geographic should have plenty of old maps available," Callahan said. "The question was, what would National Geographic do with them?"

Callahan's hunch paid off. Contacted by Callahan's headquarters in Washington, DC, National Geographic said it had 10,100 maps made in 1987 showing the two German republics. The maps were too outdated to sell and were gathering dust at the organization's warehouse in Gaithersburg, MD. National Geographic said it would be delighted to donate the maps to Bolivia, provided the US government handled the transportation. The U.S. military mission in La Paz transported the maps to Bolivia last summer aboard several of its periodic flights here.

In September, Callahan began presenting the maps to schools

around the nation. The goal of the project is to place a map in each of the approximately 10,000 Bolivian public schools. The 4-by-6-foot maps are made of heavy stock paper and retail in the United States for around $10 apiece. Stephen Hubbard, a special projects manager for National Geographic, said by phone from his office in the U.S. capital that the maps were the first ever donated by the organization to an overseas government. In addition to the two German republics, Hubbard said, the maps show North and South Yemen, which were also unified last year.
*Arthur Golden, **San Diego Union**, December 1, 1991*

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SCHOLARSHIP

The Cartography Specialty Group and the National Geographic Society are pleased to announce the sixth annual National Geographic Scholarship in Cartography. The scholarship recognizes exceptional student achievement and encourages graduate work in cartography. The scholarship is open to full-time college students of junior or senior standing. The amount of the award is $1,000. All students who enter will receive a map product from National Geographic. Deadline for application is February 11, 1992.

Information and application forms are available from: Borden Dent, Department of Geography, Georgia State University, Atlanta, GA 30303; (404) 651-3232.

LANDSAT 6 ERA BEGINS

The Landsat 6 Era has begun for EOSAT customers. Last week EOSAT operations engineers brought the Landsat 6 ground system on line at EOSAT headquarters in Lanham, MD. Members of the operations and production staffs immediately began training on the new image processing equipment and order tracking software. The new system makes it possible for EOSAT to offer improved TM products from Landsats 4 and 5 in anticipation of the Landsat 6 launch next year. The first products from the system will be shipped October 1.

In anticipation of the 1992 launch of Landsat 6, EOSAT will begin distributing digital TM products in a new, improved version of Fast Format. The panchromatic band on Landsat 6, with 15-meter ground resolution, will generate four times as much data as the reflective bands on current Landsats. Fast Format Version B will make it easier for TM data users to load the data into their computers. Other changes have been made to Fast Format in response to suggestions from customers. In August, EOSAT notified image processing software companies of the changes, which will take place on October 1.

cartographic artifacts

ATLAS REVIEW
Turner, Eugene and James P. Allen
An Atlas of Population Patterns in Metropolitan Los Angeles and Orange Counties 1990
Reviewed by Michael Hyslop, Michigan State University

An Atlas of Population Patterns in Metropolitan Los Angeles and Orange Counties is Number 8 in Occasional Publications in Geography series from California State University, Northridge. It is a spiral-bound, large-format atlas that consists of ten maps and a table of Race and Hispanic Population Totals for Los Angeles and Orange Counties, 1980 to 1990. Each map is accompanied by several paragraphs of explanation that highlight areas of interest and explain certain distributions. In addition, an introductory page discusses the geographic region mapped, the sources of data, map design and production techniques, and data adjustments.

The atlas addresses the most populous region of California: Los Angeles and Orange Counties. The less populated areas outside of Metropolitan Los Angeles — eastern Orange County and portions of Los Angeles County north of the San Fernando Valley and west of Pacific Palisades — are excluded from the maps. Census tract boundaries from 1980 are the areal units outlined. County boundaries and major highways are also delineated for reference.

The maps are of two types. Four dot maps show the distribution change from 1980 to 1990 for non-Hispanic white, black, Asian and Hispanic populations. Blue and red dots are used to show a population decrease or increase. Four choropleth maps illustrate the distribution of non-Hispanic white, black, Asian and Hispanic persons as a percentage of total tract population. Two additional choropleth maps show ethnic diversity by tract, and change in ethnic diversity for 1980-1990. Some of the choropleth maps contain five classes, others have six. A different color sequence is used for each of the choropleth maps. According to the introductory page, colors were chosen to accentuate high and low percentage tracts. Most colors in the sequences are easily distinguishable.

The introduction to this atlas states, "The production of this book represents a significant change from the way that atlases have traditionally been created since it was produced entirely on a Macintosh II computer. None of