On-line Services: These are possibly the most comprehensive sources of nearly every piece of top-notch shareware. The main drawbacks to the use of these services are that they are often difficult to use as well as expensive to purchase. If the user can afford the service, it is possible to access the largest shareware libraries in the world as well as experts in almost any computer application. On-line services include: Compuserve, 5000 Arlington Centre Blvd. Columbus, OH 43220, (617) 4578600 and GEnie, GE Information Services, Dept. 02B, 401 North Washington St. Rockville, MD 20850, (800) 638-9636 (Gralla 1992).

As nearly every computer user has discovered, appreciating the true utility of a software package is more likely to occur following extended use and familiarity with fewer applications rather than the brief use of many applications. Most cartographers do not need more software programs to learn, when we have yet to master the programs already in our possession. This is where some of these shareware/public domain programs with their specialized applications can perhaps be most useful. Many of these programs appear to be less daunting to learn than their commercial counterparts and in many cases, when information or technical support is required, direct contact with the person who developed the software is possible. The value of keeping in touch with other users of the software, regardless of the software you use, cannot be over estimated.

Hopefully this brief guide to a few of the available shareware and public domain programs that cartographers are using is helpful-especially to readers who are at a loss for program sources when budgets are extremely tight.

Please send information about additional useful programs which should be included in a subsequent shareware/public domain software guide for cartographers to: Joseph Stoll, Department of Geography and Planning, The University of Akron, 306 Carroll Hall, Akron, OH 44325-5005.
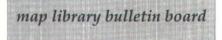
References:
Gralla, P. 1992. *PC Computing Guide to Shareware*. Ziff-Davis Press, Emeryville, CA.

Peterson, M. 1992. Creating Unclassed Choropleth Maps With PostScript. *Cartographic Perspectives*. 12:4-6.

Sechrist, R. 1993. IBM Software Exchange. *Microcomputer Specialty Group of the Association of American Geographers Newsletter*. 9(2):7-10.

Telephone conversations with various colleagues including: Jan Coyne, David DiBiase, Nancy Hultquist, Scott Loomer and Charles Rader. ❑

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map library bulletin board

THE MAP LIBRARY IN TRANSITION

On October 18 & 19, 1993 a joint conference sponsored by the Congress of Cartographic Information Specialists Associations and the Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress will be held at the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C.

The conference was spawned by the massive changes that are taking place in our libraries and they way cartographic information is being created, processed, and disseminated. The specific goal of the conference is to examine the impact of the digital revolution in

the realm of geographic information. The conference will address a variety of themes on this issue. These include:

- *the relationship of map libraries to their parent organizations*

- *the technical requirements for equipment, software, and communications to support digital forms of geographic information*

- *the skills required for the map librarian of the future*

- *defining the collections and services of the map library of the future*

The conference will bring together individuals from a variety of professional organizations. Organizations participating in the conference include:

The Library of Congress
Association of Canadian Map
Libraries and Archives
American Congress on Surveying and Mapping
Committee of Southeast Map Librarians (AAG)
Geography & Map Division, Special Libraries Association
International Society of Curators of Early Maps
Map and Geography Roundtable, American Library Association
Map Online Users' Group
North American Cartographic Information Society
Northeast Map Organization
Western Association of Map Libraries

The key elements in the program will be a panel discussion on "Where Map Libraries are Today and Where They Are Headed" and "Prospects for the Map Library of the Future;" reports on GIS Initiatives; The Federal Geographic Data Committee and the Federal Depository Program; and presentations of GIS Applications within

the Federal Government. In addition, discussion groups will be organized to discuss certain topics and discussion group reports will be presented.

The Program Committee responsible for the meeting includes:

Gary Fitzpatrick
Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress

Christopher Baruth
American Geographical Society Collection

Patrick McGlamery
University of Connecticut

Johnnie Sutherland
University of Georgia

Alberta Auringer Wood
Memorial University of Newfoundland

The conference dates (October 18 - 19) were coordinated with the dates for the Annual NACIS meeting (October 20 -23). It is open to all interested individuals from the cartographic information field.

To register for the conference, contact:

Gary Fitzpatrick:
E-mail: gfit@seq1.loc.gov
Fax: (202) 707-8531
Phone: (202) 707-8542

Postal: Geography and Map Division
Library of Congress
Washington, DC 20540-4761

There will be a modest but undetermined registration fee

reviews

BOOK REVIEW

Mapping it Out: Expository Cartography for the Humanities and Social Sciences
Mark Monmonier. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1993. 301 pp, maps, diagrams, appendices, notes, index. $37.00 cloth. (ISBN 0-226-53416-2) $15.95 paper (ISBN 0-226-53417-0).

Reviewed by Pat Gilmartin
Department of Geography
University of South Carolina

This latest contribution to the cartographic literature by Mark Monmonier is intended to provide scholars in the humanities and social sciences with basic guidance in map authorship and, thereby, to encourage them to use maps in their publications. The author is careful to explain that he did not write this book to serve as a conventional cartographic text: "[a] textbook would have been more rigorously comprehensive and more like a manual... " Rather, the volume focuses on the expository aspects of maps to accompany scholarly discourse.

The book's eight chapters proceed from the fundamental (map scale and projections) to the quite complex (mapping flows, correlations, and multiple variables). Chapter One is an essay on the importance of maps in scholarly communication. Many research topics in the humanities and social sciences contain a spatial component; yet all too often the significance of locations and spatial patterns is forfeited because it cannot be conveyed through verbal descriptions. In the second chapter Monmonier provides an

explanation of map scale and projections, concentrating the latter primarily on equal area projections for world maps and azimuthal projections for maps of less-than-global regions. The chapter concludes with five general rules designed to help map authors select appropriate projections for their maps.

Chapter Three presents an introduction to cartographic symbolization, organized around Jacques Bertin's six visual variables: shape, size, hue, orientation, value, and texture. Monmonier explains the functional relationship between each of the visual variables and specific types of spatial data and then demonstrates how these concepts can be applied to basic cartographic objectives such as portraying locations, routes, densities, and causal relationships among features.

In Chapter Four, entitled "Map Goals, Map Titles, and Creative Labeling," the author shows how the textual elements of maps can, themselves, be used as cartographic symbols to enhance communication through their visual characteristics and placement. The importance of the map title and other verbal links between the map and the text which it accompanies are also discussed. Sources of reference maps, compilation procedures, and copyrights are the themes of Chapter Five. The author's approach to cartographic sources is broad, offering primarily a sense of "what to consider, where to look, and what to look out for. " His discussion of copyrights and permissions is more detailed, even to the point of providing a sample form for requesting permission to reproduce a map. This section of the book should be very valuable because it addresses an important issue which baffles most people and, in my experience, is difficult to obtain authoritative information on.