number of colors available on the press per run, etc. are all factors that must be considered early in the project's planning stages.

Upon the completion of a project's production phases the file(s) must be transported to the service bureau. It is important to know the types of external storage media that are compatible with the service bureau's equipment. Most full-featured service bureaus are equipped with a variety of devices and media for transporting and archiving files. Small files are often transported via floppy diskettes, however, since graphic files, especially bit-mapped files can become quite large, other media (including Bernoulli and Syquest cartridges) are used extensively by service bureaus. Other storage media suitable for file transport include CD-ROM disks and data tapes. Recently, magneto-optical disks or cartridges have received a great deal of publicity due to their lower prices, improved performances, and expanding capacities. It is important to consult with your service bureau to find out the devices they use and support.

Finally, personal compatibility is perhaps as important as technical compatibilities. Personnel compatibility evolves through a sincere, business-like, yet cordial relationship of mutual respect and trust. If this type of relationship can be initiated with the service bureau by the cartographer and fostered over an extended period of time, mutual benefits are realized. The service bureau benefits by receiving files that are less likely to be problematic. The cartographer benefits by gaining a better understanding of what the service bureau does and what is required in the production stages of a project to obtain a better result.

charge out the disks, like books, to users. The directors at the Association for Research Libraries (ARL) recognized the TIGER Files as an opportunity for libraries. They negotiated a partnership with the Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI) and created the ARL/GIS Literacy Project [see the Map Library Bulletin Board, Cartographic Perspectives 1993 (14): 18-19]. ESRI provided software and training and the libraries agreed to provide feedback to the company and make the software and data available. The response from libraries was overwhelming. At the present, over one hundred United States and Canadian libraries are involved.

For many libraries, GIS has fit naturally into services already provided. Libraries provide a neutral ground for researchers and casual users. Some disciplines, such as history or economics, may have interesting GIS applications but may not need their own fully operational laboratories on a permanent basis. Likewise, small businesses often cannot afford the hardware or personnel to manage a mapping system. The library can meet the need of the non-traditional GIS clientele. In addition, libraries have always sought and held data—they search out information, provide the documentation or metadata, and make the information available to users. Many libraries view spatial data, and other data sets, as another format to acquire, catalog, and provide to the public.

Of course, the range of services and levels of expertise at each library will be different. At Penn State's Pattee Library we are working with the Center for Academic Computing and the Department of Geography to install a spatial data center. With a server located in the Maps Room, we will actively collect data (at first primarily Pennsylvania based
same hours as the library. To help software skills, reference tech­
staff the new lab, the Geography


am pleased that Melissa is com­


and address some of the current
colum.

development in map libraries.


addition to their time in the


course spring semester that will


available for downloading or for


collections various libraries hold,


also. Fortunately, paper maps


interesting paper and digital


the new editor of this column, I


will be welcome.:)


EDITOR'S NOTE:

I would like to welcome Melissa Lamont of the Pattee Library at

Penn State University to the

Editorial Board of Cartographic Perspectives. Melissa has agreed to
take on the responsibility of the Map Library Bulletin Board
column. It has been a number of years since this column has been a
regularly featured item in CP and I am pleased that Melissa is com­


Sona Karentz Andrews
Editor, CP

introduction concludes with a brief
summary of advances in measure­
ment of the shape of the earth.

The first key chapter covers the
general theory of map projections.

BOOK REVIEW
Map Projections: A
Reference Manual
Lev M. Bugayevskiy and John P. Snyder, Taylor and Francis Ltd.,
1995, xx and 328 pp., references,
appendices, index. $105.00. Cased. ISBN 07484 0303 5); Paper. ISBN
07484 0304 3).

Reviewed by C. Peter Keller
Department of Geography
University of Victoria
British Columbia, Canada

Here is a reference manual about
map projections that combines the
best knowledge about the subject
by leading experts in Russia and
the United States. The book is an
extensively revised translation of a
Russian text with the translated
title Cartographic Projections - A
Reference Manual written by Lev
M. Bugayevskiy and Lyubov' A.
Vakhrameyeva (since deceased),
published in Moscow in 1992. The
preface informs us that John P.
Snyder was brought aboard
during the translation to “add
pertinent Western material for
balance and to correct some of the
impression inadvertently given in
the Russian text Westerns
projections.”

The book is divided into an
introduction, eleven key chapters,
an extensive list of references and
eight appendices. The introduc­
tion sets the tone. It is here that
We learn that this book is about
mathematical cartography, defined
as the theory and mathematical
analysis of map projections and
their characteristics. We also learn
about the history of map projec­
tions starting with early Greek
works but quickly moving to a
who’s who in Russian and Ameri­
can map projection research. The


reviews

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