Using the SEST, we have observed 554 positions with a spacing of 45" in the \(^{18}\)C\(_2\)O\((J = 1 \rightarrow 0)\) and HNCO\((J_{kk'} = 5_{05} \rightarrow 4_{04})\) lines. The data covers most of the Sgr A region including the Arc. Many of the dominant clouds in the GC region (see e.g. Güsten et al. 1981, A&A 103, 197; Bally et al. 1987, ApJS, 65, 13) are readily identified in the total integrated \(^{18}\)C\(_2\)O and HNCO maps (Fig. 1). The results will be published in A&AS and will include intensity maps with 5 km s\(^{-1}\) velocity resolutions, as well as galactic longitude-velocity and galactic latitude-velocity maps. \(J = 2 \rightarrow 1\) \(^{18}\)C\(_2\)O ob-

Figure 1. $^{18}\text{C}O(J=1 \rightarrow 0)$ (top) and HNCO($J_{kk'}=5_{05} \rightarrow 4_{04}$) (bottom) intensity maps covering the velocity interval $V_{\text{LSR}} = -200$ to $+200 \text{ km s}^{-1}$. The lowest contours are 5.0 K km s$^{-1}$. The increments are 5.0 and 10 K km s$^{-1}$ for $^{18}\text{C}O$ and HNCO, respectively. Units are in $T_{\text{mb}}$ (K). The $+$ sign marks the position of Sgr A$^*$. Observations are planned for selected regions. The objectives of the project are twofold: 1. Geometrical, morphological, and dynamical relationships between the molecular regions and the radio continuum sources. 2. Heating mechanisms in GC molecular clouds.

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