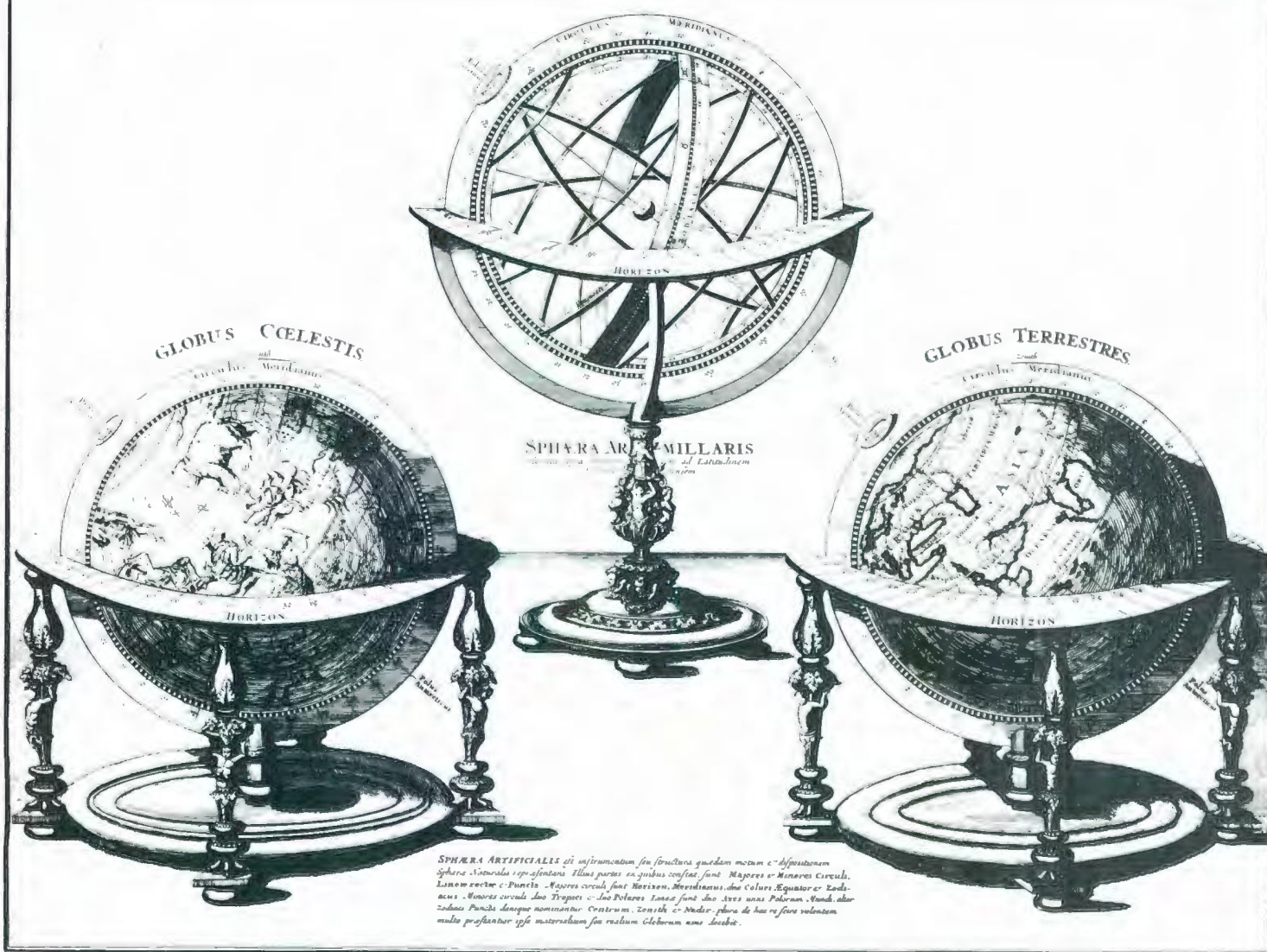


ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES

BULLETIN

ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHEQUES CANADIENNES

SPHÆRARUM ARTIFICIALIUM TYPICA REPRÆSENTATIO.



ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES

MEMBERSHIP in the Association of Canadian Map Libraries is open to both individuals and institutions having an interest in maps and the aims and objectives of the Association. Membership dues are for the calendar year and are as follows:

Full (Canadian map field)	\$25.00
Associate (anyone interested)	\$25.00
Institutional	\$30.00

Members receive quarterly the A.C.M.L. Bulletin, the official journal of the Association.

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Views expressed in the Bulletin are those of the contributors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Association.

ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHEQUES CANADIENNES

Peuvent devenir MEMBRES de l'Association des cartothèques canadiennes tout individu et toute institution qui s'intéressent aux cartes ainsi qu'aux objectifs de l'Association. La cotisation annuelle est la suivante.

Membres actifs (cartothécaires canadiens à plein temps)	\$25.00
Membres associés (tous les intéressés) ...	\$25.00
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Les opinions exprimées dans le Bulletin sont celles des collaborateurs et ne correspondent pas nécessairement à celles de l'Association.

A.C.M.L. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries are as follows:

1. To promote interest and knowledge of its members;
2. To further the professional knowledge of its members;
3. To encourage high standards in every phase of the organization, administration and development of map libraries by:
 - a) providing for discussion of mutual problems and interests through meetings and/or publications;
 - b) exchanging information on experiences, ideas and methods;
 - c) establishing and improving standards of professional service in this field.

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COVER

Sphaerarum Artificialium Typica Repraesentatio. [Johannes Baptista Homann? Nürnberg, circa 1710?]. This engraving, the original of which is in the National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada (NMC 8647), has been reproduced as ACML Facsimile Map Series No. 102 (ISSN 0827-8024).

COUVERTURE

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ERRATUM

John Kohler would like to clarify any misunderstanding regarding the authorship of the following conservation workshop instruction sheets which appeared in ACML Bulletin No. 55.

Unfortunately, as some of the handouts have been in circulation anonymously for several years not all information can be provided.

Instruction sheets

- Dry Cleaning Archival Documents, author unknown.
- Minor Paper Repairs. M. Jones, The Paper Conservator, Vol. 3, 1978.
- Encapsulation, author unknown, possibly from The Paper Conservator.

FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

In light of the delays inherent in the relocation of the editorship of the ACML Bulletin, you will be pleased to know that, though the September issue has been late in reaching the postal system, the December issue is in the final stages of preparation. For those who were not in attendance at the ACML Annual Conference in Kingston, it may be of interest to know the enormous cooperative effort that has gone into producing this issue of the ACML Bulletin. At that meeting, several offers of assistance (as well as many excellent ideas for future issues) came forward. Notable are the following individuals who have agreed to assume responsibility for various aspects of the ACML Bulletin:

Jeffrey Murray	Book Reviews
Barbara Farrell	New Publications
Margaret Hutchison	Regional Reports
Tom Nagy	Printing and Distribution
Carol Marley	Conservation
Renee Schleussing	Recent Cataloguing Records
Betty Kidd	Cartographic Archives
Joan Winearls	Cataloguing

I would be remiss indeed if I failed to offer a special thanks to Lou Sebert and Tom Nagy for once again giving me both their energies and their morale support. Following the December issue, Lorraine Dubreuil will be taking over the ACML Bulletin; material for either the December issue or the March issue would be most welcome by both of us. Again, my thanks to all of you for your patience and cooperation and, yes, I accept full responsibility for any errors or omissions; it's up to you to find them!

Elizabeth Hamilton,
Editor

THE ROLE OF NCIP (NATIONAL COLLECTIONS INVENTORY PROJECT)

IN CANADA

Carol Marley
McGill University

If we are to rationalize collections, then not only must we decide what various institutions will collect and formulate policies to formalize these collecting responsibilities, but we must also be able to measure our collections. We need to indicate what our strengths are, built upon past and current collections policies.

A recent OMS (Office of Management Studies, Association of Research Libraries) SPEC Flyer on cooperative collection development addresses these issues in some detail and is recommended reading on the subject. An introductory paragraph sums up obstacles to cooperation in collection development:

"The first might best be termed political and administrative and refers to the pressure from teaching and research faculty for more or less immediate access to materials, along with their perception of libraries' corresponding lack of success in developing inter-institutional delivery systems. The duplication of core instructional and research programs among universities is an obvious contributor to this factor. A second limiting factor has been the lack of a recognized, standard methodology for describing and comparing collections so that groups of research libraries can have a clear sense of where relative collections strengths are located. A third factor has been the lack of accepted structures and procedures for making cooperative collection development decisions-procedures that would support mutually beneficial decisions without encroaching on individual libraries' prerogatives. Finally only fairly recently libraries had neither the bibliographic systems nor the document delivery systems needed to support an effective cooperative program."¹

There are many of you here better equipped to discuss the effectiveness of document delivery systems, automated or otherwise. I think particularly of those of you who are members of the Ontario Council of University Libraries (OCUL), a group which has been sharing cartographic materials for some years. Many of us have been frustrated by the lack of a "politique de collections", a problem that those of us in CREPUQ (Conference des Recteurs et des Principaux des Universités du Québec) are now attempting to address, although not necessarily with respect to cartographic materials at this time. There are many other regional groups who share the same problem. As we know, the bibliographic systems needed to support an effective program of cooperation do not yet exist in Canada, although not for lack of interest and input on the part of ACML. Witness

the recent summaries of the regional and national picture by Aileen Desbarats and Bob Batchelder in the December, 1985 ACML Bulletin and recall the contribution our members have made to the cataloguing standards that will buttress such a bibliographic system.

Today I would like to discuss a methodology for describing and comparing collections. You will be familiar with a variety of qualitative and quantitative methods for collections assessment, including shelflist counts, list checking and so forth. Many of these methods have been combined into a new package called the RLG Conspectus. Mosher and Gwinn,² both based at Stanford, have described the origin of the conspectus, an overview or summary arranged by subject of existing collection strengths and current collecting intensities of the original Research Library Group (RLG) members: Columbia, Yale, the New York Public Library and Harvard. RLG developed a computer-based bibliographic system called RLIN, Research Libraries Information Network. Out of RLIN and RLG's other principal programs--collection management, shared resources and preservation--and the Standard computer facility arose the RLG Conspectus, a collection evaluation instrument which facilitates coordinated collecting activity.

RLG Conspectus has gone through various phases and has subsequently been taken up by ARL (Association of Research Libraries) and by CARL (Canadian Association of Research Libraries) here in Canada. Procedures manuals have been prepared, Office of Management Studies training sessions have been tested and refined, procedures for verifying bibliographers' collection assessments have been developed and tested, additional verification studies are being generated, and the conspectus sheets and supporting materials are being revised. Examples of the types of revisions necessary may be seen in Appendix I, taken from the "G" conspectus.

Conspectus divisions have been developed for a number of subjects, some of which are: art and architecture, East Asia, economics and sociology, education, history (classes D, E, F), law, linguistics, languages and literature, music, philosophy and religion, physical geography and earth sciences, physical sciences, psychology, political science, South Asia, technology. Some of the above are under revision.

A look at the conspectus is worth a thousand words, so if you will turn to a sample sheet for cartographic materials, Appendix II, you will recognize the Library of Congress "G" schedule, broken down in fine detail. There are columns to list existing collection strengths and current collection intensity--in other words, what you have done in the past and what you are actually doing at the moment. Collection strengths are indicated by numbers, ranging from 0 to 5. Level 0 is out of scope, 1 is minimum level, 2 is basic information level, 3 is instructional support level, 4 is research level, 5 is comprehensive level. These levels are given in more detail in the OMS training manual.³ A further language code is appended: E indicates that English language material predominates, F for selected foreign language material, W for wide selection of material

in all applicable ranges, and Y for focus on collecting material in the vernacular of the area. There is also a column for comments. Information from the conspectus sheets is subsequently fed into the RLIN database.

Turning to a sample printout for the range G1115-1117 for atlases of Canada, Appendix III, you will see that Stanford has a level 3 (instructional support level) and selected foreign language material in both the existing collection strength and the current collecting intensity. They have used the notes field to point out that the earth sciences are covered at a higher level, given that this conspectus did not adequately allow for this information in other fields. Comments notes can be used to note chronological or geographical strengths, or to highlight specialized collections or particular formats such as digital maps and aerial photographs.

Before the numbers, codes, and notes are generated, a great deal of work is involved in assessing the collection. Preparatory to beginning an assessment, a bibliographer should become familiar with collection policies and past assessments relating to the collection and continuing to influence it. The collection is then assessed.

There are various ways of gathering information including shelf list counts, shelf counts, shelf scanning and checking of bibliographies. Whilst shelf scanning, the bibliographer will be looking at the currency of publications; the types of materials collected currently and in the past; the presence of primary sources; coverage of foreign language materials and special treatments.

The data are gathered about the collections and combined. It is important that the bibliographer describe collections relative to other collections. Finally, to ensure valid comparisons across institutions, verification tools to check lists against have been designed for a few of the conspectus divisions. These could include standard bibliographies, serials lists or the like. In the end the numbers and codes are assigned.

This presentation does not allow for more detail, the main point being to focus discussion on measuring collections during later sessions of the conference. Suffice to say that McGill has been involved with a pilot using the Religion and Philosophy Conspectus, in cooperation with the National Library and Queen's University. There are a number of observations to be made based on our experiences, not the least of which is that this is a time-consuming project. Clearly there are special problems for those of you with different classification schemes such as the Boggs-Lewis system. In this respect I found Aileen Desbarat's Map Group Cataloguing Survey particularly revealing, in that half of the Ontario Council of University Libraries members have "in-house" systems.⁴ I would be happy to respond to questions about McGill's experiences with the conspectus or the nitty-gritty of how-to-do-it in later sessions.

You have a brief newsletter on NCIP⁵ to let you know what is going on in the United States and Canada. There is written documentation on Canada's role⁶ and Mary Jane Starr, Special Assistant to the Associate National Librarian, can supply you with more information. She is available at (613)-996-7375. So far the map section of the "G" schedule has not yet been tested. It is an exciting project--any takers?

FOOTNOTES

1. Academic Research Libraries, Office of Management Studies. Cooperative Collection Development, (Washington, D.C., Office of Management Studies, 1985) (SPEC kit # 111), Introduction.

2. Nancy E. Gwinn and Paul Mosher, "Coordinating Collection Development: the RLG Conspectus," College and Research Libraries, 44 (March, 1983), 128-140.

3. Jutta Reed-Scott, Manual for the North American Inventory of Research Library Collections, (Washington, D.C., Office of Management Studies, 1985), 1-121.

4. Aileen Desbarats, "The OCUL-Map Group Cataloguing Survey," ACML Bulletin, 57 (December, 1985), 17-18.

5. NCIP News. No. 1, January, 1986 (Washington, D.C., Office of Management Studies, 1986), 1-7.

6. Resource Network Committee, A National Plan for Collections Inventories, A Report to the National Library Advisory Board (Ottawa, Resource Network Committee, 1984), 1-11.

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NOTE

The 20th ACML Annual Conference included a component on Collections Rationalization, held on 17 and 20 June 1986. The above paper was presented at the session on 17 June 1986. The ACML Bulletin will feature Collections Development policies and other matters relating to collections development in this and future issues of the ACML Bulletin.

CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS

INSTITUTION:

LC CLASS	SUBJECT GROUP	COLLECTION LEVELS AND LANGUAGE COVERAGE		COMMENTS
		ECS	CCI	
	MAPS (cont.)			
G8480-8482	MAP370 Southern Africa . British South Africa			
G8500-8504	MAP371 Republic of South Africa			
* G8510-8513	Cape of Good Hope . Cape Province			
G8550-8551	MAP372 Rhodesia . (Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland)			
G8560-8564	MAP373 Zimbabwe . Southern Rhodesia			* G8530-8533 Natal 8540-8543 Transvaal
G8570-8574	MAP374 Zambia . Northern Rhodesia			
G8580-8584	MAP375 Lesotho . Basutoland			
G8590-8594	MAP376 Swaziland			
G8600-8604	MAP377 Botswana . Bechuanaland			
G8610-8614	MAP378 Malawi . Nyasaland . Central African Protectorate			
G8620-8624	MAP379 Namibia . Southwest Africa . German Southwest Africa			
G8630-8632	MAP380 Central Africa . Equatorial Africa			
G8640-8644	MAP381 Angola . Portuguese West Africa			
G8650-8654	MAP382 Zaire . Congo (Democratic Republic) Belgian Congo			
G8660-8664	MAP383 Equatorial Guinea . Spanish Guinea			

RLG CONSPECTUS WORKSHEET

APPENDIX II

CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS

INSTITUTION.

LC CLASS	SUBJECT GROUP		COLLECTION LEVELS AND LANGUAGE COVERAGE		COMMENTS
			ECS	CCI	
	ATLASES				
G1000	MAP1	Atlases of the Moon, Planets, etc.			
G1001-G1061	MAP2	World Atlases			
G1100-1102	MAP3	America, Western Hemisphere			
G1105-1107	MAP4	North America			
G1110-1114	MAP5	Greenland			
G1115-1117	MAP6	Canada			
G1120-1122	MAP7	Maritime Provinces			
G1125-1129	MAP8	Nova Scotia			
G1130-1134	MAP9	New Brunswick			
G1135-1139	MAP10	Prince Edward Island			
G1140-1144	MAP11	Quebec			
G1145-1149	MAP12	Ontario			
G1150-1152	MAP13	Prairie Provinces			
G1155-1159	MAP14	Manitoba			
G1160-1164	MAP15	Saskatchewan			

correction statement will also be made in issue no. 66.

APPENDIX III

ILL NEWS: The Univ. of Pennsylvania (PAUP) Van Pelt library will be closed for additional repairs May 9 through May 15. During this period, please send no ILL requests to PAUP via RLIN or ALA forms. The Biomedical (PAUM) and Law (PAUL) libraries will be open and will process ILL requests received on ALA forms via first class mail. Please do not send RLIN ILL requests to PAUM or PAUL until PAUP reopens. (5/8/86)

--- Due to building construction, Graduate Theological Union (GTU) will not be able to reply to ILL requests from May 23-June 2. (4/30/86)

--- The Museum of Fine Arts, Boston (MABA) will not be available from May 5-16 :+? fin id map6

FIN ID MAP6 - 1 record

(MAP6) CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS - ATLASES
Canada

PCR:None
G1115-1117

Colorado State	1E/1E
* Stanford	3F/3F Earth Sciences 4F/4F
Yale	2/3F
UC Berkeley	3F/3F
* UC Davis	2F/3F
* LC	4/4W
Iowa	3E/3E
* AAS	0/0
Johns Hopkins	2F/3F
Michigan	3W/4W
Dartmouth	3F/3F
Princeton	2E/3E Geology: 4E/4E
Rutgers	1E/1E
SUNY Buffalo	3/3W
Columbia	3/3E
Cornell	2/3
New-York Historical	0/0
NYPL	4F/4F

:+?

Record 1 of 1

NYU	1E/1E
Oklahoma	2E/2E
Temple	2F/2F
Brown	0/0
BYU	4F/4F Strong Canadian Studies Acquisition Program.

: fin id map4

FIN ID MAP4 - 1 record

(MAP4) CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS - ATLASES
North America

PCR:None
G1105-1107

Colorado State	1E/1E
* Stanford	3F/3F Earth Sciences 4F/4F
Yale	3F/3F
UC Berkeley	4W/4W
* UC Davis	2E/3F Physical Sciences 3/3
* LC	4/4W
Iowa	3E/3E
* AAs	0/0
Johns Hopkins	1F/3F
Michigan	4W/4W
Dartmouth	3E/3E

A CRISIS AT QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY

L.M. Sebert
Ottawa, Ontario

On Friday, June 20th, 1986, a crisis occurred at Queen's University! Fortunately this was a man-made crisis, and not only was it quickly brought under control but it was studied in depth from all angles. All of this happened during a fascinating workshop on crisis management conducted by Sandy Casey, Educational Librarian at Queen's Faculty of Education.

I suppose everyone in the audience that morning had gone through one or more crises, but the experience for most of us in trying to cope (or just keep our heads above water) is so unnerving that it is difficult to believe that any of us learned much from the event. It was almost a pleasure to be an "outside observer", in this case, watching some poor individual trying to exercise "damage control" and at the same time keep her sanity.

The exercise began with a short talk on the anatomy of a crisis by Ms Casey. She pointed out symptoms to watch for as a crisis situation develops. To illustrate her remarks she then showed a training film that depicted a crisis in a fictitious hotel run by people who were by no means incompetent, but who had let management problems develop into a real mess. An actor representing a management consultant was brought in, and he explained to the hotel people (and of course to us) what had gone wrong.

So much for hotels. We were then requested to tackle a contrived crisis right on our own turf (i.e. in a map library). The method of instruction used by Ms Casey was the "Case Study", but before getting into the problem we were broken into syndicates of five members. All of this was, for me, reminiscent of my days at the Army Staff College where the same pedagogical method was used. Instead of case studies they were called TEWT's (Tactical Exercises Without Troops) but the effect and the techniques were exactly the same.

The Case Study (as with all TEWT's) started with the handing out of the opening narrative. It read as follows:

Brandex University is a medium-sized university in a small town in Canada. During the past few years financing the university has become increasingly difficult so that recently efforts have been made to approach private donors to augment the university's stretched budget. The university particularly prides itself on its strong social sciences departments; in general the library reflects that strength. Despite tight finances, the library acquisition budget has nearly held its own, though there is some hint of cuts to come in the up-coming budget.

After a decade of discussion, the university administration suddenly decided in June, 1986 to proceed with a PhD in cartography, though studies have shown that neither the faculty component nor the library's holdings will support the programme adequately. The PhD programme is scheduled to admit students in the Fall of 1987.

Ms. Katie Manners who is in charge of the map collection is taken as much by surprise by the announcement of a PhD programme as is everyone else. She had planned a busy summer shifting her map cabinets away from the leaky windows in the old section of the library which houses the map collection. She is uncertain what, if any, extra money will be forthcoming to buy maps to bring her collection up to minimum standards to support a PhD programme. Her supervisor doesn't seem to be very interested in maps and, anyway, currently is gone on a two month holiday. At any rate, all her orders have to be approved and sent out by the library's Order Department, and the Order Librarian has just fallen on the front steps of the library and has broken her hip. She is expected to be out of commission for several weeks or even months.

As Katie sits brooding about her problem, she notices that not only is it raining heavily outside but that the windows are once again leaking. She gets up to get the heavy towels she keeps in the library to mop up the water.

Question 1. What was the map librarian to do about: (a) the PhD program; (b) the map ordering while the head librarian was away; (c) a sick-leave replacement; and (d) the leaky windows?

In my syndicate there were two university map librarians who were familiar with the "drill" on (b), (c) and (d), so we focused our thoughts on (a), the PhD program. The three of us who were more into research than in the day-to-day running of a library thought the absence of the Head Librarian was a positive bonus. Here was a golden opportunity to get outside but powerful approval for a spending spree! But of course the syndicate was by no means of one mind as to the right and proper course of action. Just as our little debate was really heating up, more bad news came in from the Front. It read as follows:

NEWS RELEASE

Dateline Phantasy, Canada

Wealthy, eccentric Donor P. Busybody has willed \$500,000 worth of rare maps to the Brandex University library it was revealed today by his lawyer. The gift is contingent upon proper housing being available for the collection within the library.

--Crisis Press News Service
20 June

This message really caused a rift (crisis?) in my syndicate. Two out of the five suggested that Busybody should be told to get lost, but the other three could hardly wait to get working on thank-you notes and accession lists. Before the tempers in all syndicates got completely out of control, Ms Casey brought the exercise to a halt.

Unlike the Staff College there was no DS (Directing Staff) Solution handed out giving the correct answer. Instead, and of much more value, we each were given a short analysis of any crisis situation. It read as follows:

Traits of a Crisis Situation

1. Acute rather than chronic
2. The resulting behaviour is often inefficient, scapegoats are sought
3. Goals of persons involved are threatened
4. Crises are relative; a crisis to one person is not to another
5. Tension is caused, including physical tension and anxiety

Another list:

1. Crises represent the turning point in unfolding sequences of events and actions
2. The situation calls for action among the participants
3. Goals and objectives of those involved are threatened
4. The outcome will shape the future of the participants
5. The convergence of events results in a new set of circumstances
6. There is uncertainty in assessing the situation and in formulating the alternatives to deal with it
7. There is lessened control over events and their effects
8. A sense of urgency heightens stress among participants
9. The information available to participants is unusually scanty
10. There is a marked change in relationships among the participating
11. Tensions rise among participants

The whole exercise was interesting, educational, and above all, great fun. We all learned a lot, about crises and about our fellow ACML members.

- * * * -

REPORT ON THE SURVEY
OF MAP CATALOGUERS IN CANADA

Karen Young
Université d'Ottawa

On 19 March 1986, twenty-five questionnaires were mailed to map libraries in Canada. To date, thirteen replies have been received. The questionnaires were sent to map libraries that catalogued their maps in compliance with the standards established by AACR2 and the Cartographic Materials: a Manual of Interpretation for AACR2. In addition, these map libraries also assigned Library of Congress subject headings to their cataloguing records. The map libraries that satisfied these requirements were selected from the information provided in the fourth edition of the Directory of Canadian Map Collections.

In the next few paragraphs, I will attempt to summarize the state and activity of map cataloguing in Canada based on the replies to the questionnaire. Most map libraries in Canada do not have one or more librarians who are solely responsible for map cataloguing. In some map libraries the map librarian or technician does map cataloguing on a part-time basis in addition to her many other professional responsibilities. Two of the thirteen respondents noted that their maps are catalogued by the staff in the Cataloguing Department. They have no control over what maps are catalogued and what authority files are established.

Another observation deduced from the replies was the difficulty of obtaining derived records for maps; as a result, most map libraries who are cataloguing their maps are producing original cataloguing records. Only three of the map libraries who replied were members of an online cataloguing network where access to derived records for maps was feasible. Nine of the thirteen map libraries have, or will have in the near future, online catalogues, yet there is no mechanism in place for sharing online records amongst these map libraries.

Next I will summarize the findings on the second part of the questionnaire. Most map libraries who replied are willing to assist the CCBCCM Committee in the formation of an information network. Only three map cataloguers are willing to actively participate in this information network, because most would have great difficulty obtaining travel funds and time off from their libraries in order to attend meetings. In addition, most were interested in forming a Map Cataloguers Users Group. The restrictions mentioned above would curtail the group from meeting; however, the group would be interested in circulating a newsletter where common cataloguing problems could be examined.

I will now summarize the findings of the first part of the survey which dealt with map collections. Ten of the thirteen map libraries who replied catalogue local, provincial, Canadian and United States maps.

The question on the total number of AACR1 and AACR2 records catalogued in each collection indicated that the records catalogued ranged from 300 to 5,000 for AACR2 and 500 to 12,000 for AACR1. The total number of AACR1 and AACR2 records number 41,900.

The replies for the question on the form of the map catalogue revealed that nine of the thirteen map libraries have card catalogues for their map collections. Five map libraries have online catalogues and another three map libraries will have online catalogues in place in the near future.

The following authority files are maintained by most of the respondents: shelf list, subject verbal, name, series, cross reference subject and cross reference area.

Seven of the thirteen respondents are using the Library of Congress "G" Schedule for Canadian maps as amended in 1983.

The following online catalogues are in place in the map libraries who replied to the questionnaire: DOBIS (2 libraries); UTLAS (2 libraries); GEAC (3 libraries); MINISIS (1 library); and NOTIS (1 library).

Most who replied have recommended the formation of a map cataloguers support group. This group would supplement the UTLAS Map Users Group and would enable map cataloguers who are not members of UTLAS to exchange ideas and to work on solutions to common cataloguing problems. The members of the UTLAS Map Users Group would also be invited to participate in this support group. The most economical method of exchanging ideas and solutions to problems would be via a newsletter.

To summarize, the three major limiting factors perceived in the responses to the survey are: the very small number of full-time map cataloguers, the high proportion of original cataloguing of maps versus the availability of derived records for maps, and the very small number of map libraries who are members of a cooperative online network.

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NOTE

This paper was presented at the meeting of the Canadian Committee on Bibliographic Control of Cartographic Materials, held on 16 June 1986 at the ACML Annual Conference in Kingston, Ontario.

* * * MAP WORLD FEATNOTES * * *

ACML HONOURS AWARDS
1986

At the ACML Annual Conference in Kingston, Ontario, the three recipients of the Honours Awards were announced in a brief ceremony following the banquet. These recipients were: Theodore E. Layng, Betty Kidd, and Kate Donkin. Unfortunately, Ted Layng and Kate Donkin were unable to be present to accept their award certificate in person. However, Richard Ruggles of Queen's University accepted the certificate for Ted Layng and Kate's assistant, Betty Kellet, accepted Kate's. As part of the presentation, a few words were said about each individual to indicate the selection rationale. Alberta Auringer Wood presented the following information about Ted Layng prepared by Betty Kidd.

THEODORE E. LAYNG

One of the founding fathers of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries, former Chief of the National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada, and a scholar and historian of cartography, Theodore E. Layng is being honoured this evening on the twentieth anniversary of the founding of ACML by the Association he envisaged in the mid-1960's. He, with Joan Winearls, Yves Tessier and Karen Edwards Lochhead, was an initiator of the idea of a national organization of map curators. He helped plan the first organizational meeting of what developed into the Association of Canadian Map Libraries, held at the Public Archives in 1967. He was the first president and later was active on various committees. In 1971 (the fifth anniversary of ACML), the Association recognized his role and his status in the field by naming him the first honorary member of the Association.

Born in eastern Ontario, he spent his childhood years in the Smiths Falls area. As a young idealist, he fought in the Spanish Civil War in the late 1930's. Then came the Second World War, and as many of his generation, he served overseas during the conflict. Returning to Canada as a war veteran, he studied history at Queen's University in Kingston. After graduation in 1948, he was offered a position with the Public Archives in Ottawa. He reported first to the Manuscript Division, but after only several days during which he was assigned to unpacking boxes of documents in the basement, Ted Layng transferred to the Map Division. In this change, textual documents lost a potential champion, and maps gained an outstanding spokesman.

In 1948, the holdings of the Map Division numbered approximately 20,000 maps and there was a staff of four persons. With the enthusiasm of youth, Ted Layng, who was to serve as Division Chief from 1955 until his retirement in December 1973, tackled the problems of the map room and laid the foundations of the modern National Map Collection. The development of a collection of 20,000 maps of Canada with a staff of four persons to a collection of approximately one half million cartographic items with a

staff of more than 25 is certainly outstanding evidence of his successful career in the National Map Collection. Decisions to collect current Canadian maps so as to ascertain complete archival records for the future, to expand into maps of foreign countries, to accept the task of compiling the Canadian contribution to the Bibliographie Cartographique Internationale, to collect architectural plans, were amongst those that meant the Division acquired both a national reputation as the leading and largest collection and an excellent international reputation.

As a map curator or 'Keeper of Maps' as he preferred to be called, he had an overview of the field and convinced younger colleagues that ours is indeed a worthy profession. His contributions include articles on the physical control of maps including "The Custody of Maps", a paper delivered in 1968 to the Pan-American Institute of Geography and History and published in the 1968 Proceedings; "Problems in a Map Room", Bulletin of the Canadian Library Association, reprinted in Readings in Non-Book Librarianship, 1968; and "Care and Preservation of Maps", Proceedings: The First National Conference of Canadian Map Libraries, Ottawa, 1967. It was at his insistence that shallow drawer map cabinets were custom made for the National Map Collection; now these cabinets are standard items in equipment sales catalogues and are readily purchased by map collections across the country. His interest in a logical arrangement of map holdings resulted in the development of an area classification, introduced in 1950 in the National Map Collection. He saw the need for a National Union Catalogue of Maps in Canada and started the slow process towards the goal both in the ACML and in the National Map Collection.

As a scholar and historian of cartography, Ted Layng's contributions are many. His highly specialized study of sixteenth century maps and publication in 1956 of the catalogue Sixteenth Century Map Relating to Canada, the yet unsurpassed standard reference work, is of particular note. His detailed study of the charts - editions, watermarks, etc. - in the Atlantic Neptune by Joseph Frederick Waller Des Barres led to the preparation of a manuscript catalogue of these charts still used in the National Map Collection. He also edited and added to W.F. Ganong's famous book on Canadian cartography. This resulted in the publication of Ganong's Crucial Maps in the Early Cartography and Place Nomenclature of the Atlantic Coast of Canada, with an Introduction, Commentary, and Map Notes by Theodore E. Layng, 1964 (no. 7 of the Special Publications of the Royal Society). In addition, he has authored several other articles on Canada's early cartography.

Since his retirement from the Public Archives and the field some twelve and a half years ago, Ted Layng has been active in many areas. He has continued to utilize his skills as a writer--including a history of the Anglican Church in Manotick, poetry, and philosophical writing. He has continued his interest in high-quality workmanship, including work on his sail-boat and work with his son-in-law in the construction business. He has had more time to spend with his wife of 44 years, Margaret (Peggy), his four children, Anthony, Sandra, Patsy and Michael, and his grandchildren.

The Association of Canadian Map Libraries is pleased to present a 1986 Honours Award for Outstanding Achievement to Ted Layng, the "founding father" of our Association.

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After this presentation, Barbara Farrell spoke the following words regarding Kate Donkin's selection as a recipient of an Honours Award.

KATE DONKIN

It is very fitting that at this, the twentieth annual conference of the Association, we should honour one of our most dear founding members-- Kate Donkin. As many of you know, through an unfortunate accident, Kate is not able to be with us today. I hope that Betty will convey to her the essence of this message of gratitude from her colleagues.

I should start by mentioning Kate's practical and varied contributions to map librarianship in Canada. She was one of the founding members of the Association and, at the first national conference, presented a paper on "A Computerized Approach to Increased Map Library Utility"--the result of her pioneering efforts in computer cataloguing at McMaster. When we think of the slow progress in this area to date, it is sobering to think that this was twenty years ago. By 1968, Kate was a member of the National Union Catalogue Committee, a committee to which she was to devote a great deal of her energy in the ensuing fifteen years. In 1969 she conducted a survey of map librarian salary levels and later chaired a committee to look into the whole topic of standards of pay. Many map librarians today reap the benefit of these early efforts. In 1970 she served on the "Maps in Theses" committee and, at the annual conference, was asking the question "Are map libraries obsolete?" - a challenge to map librarians to look to the future.

And so it continued throughout the 70's; Kate was Chairman of the Nominating Committee (1974), organized the 1974 Conference (and, incidentally, wrote a typically witty open letter for the 1975 Bulletin on the trials and tribulations of conference planning), became chairman of the vital National Union Catalogue Committee and compiled the Union List of Atlases in Ontario Universities (albeit for OUC LCS, but also to the benefit of ACML). She also presented academic papers on the land surveys of southern Ontario with Professor Louis Gentilcore of McMaster University and on the evaluation of the Canadian 1:250,000 topographic map series, with our new leader, Lou Sebert.

The end of the 1970s found her again heavily involved in committee work: she volunteered for the new Constitution Committee (1977), took up again the chairmanship of the National Union Catalogue (NUC) Committee and in 1982, chaired the Remunerations Committee. Those who know the details of events behind some of these titles know that, for a goodly period in the Association's sometimes traumatic teens, Kate was the one to whom we turned for rescue in times of friction, tension or crisis: the ACML Constitution; the growing pains of AACR2 and the MARC format; the

remuneration question. When the rest of us had botched things up, Kate was there to straighten them out.

What is it about Kate that allowed her to step into and rapidly sort out, these delicate situations? For there are qualities here that we would do well to note, and emulate as best we may:

First of all, we could always rely on her unfailing, realistic, down to earth, plain good sense. Kate has an innate moral authority that allows her to cut through the nonsense to get to the heart of an issue.

Secondly, she has a deep respect for individuals, a respect which has enabled her to work well with colleagues, to separate people from positions, and thus find solutions to some of our more difficult human situations.

Thirdly, her warm, sunny and fun-loving nature has enabled her to put issues in their proper perspective, often--important though they be--way down low on the totem of true priorities. She could not at any time be carried too far by issues and events! There were always matters of real importance to return to - the cigarette, the glass of scotch, the ACML songs.

It is this sense of priorities that now leads her on a new path, of putting the maps firmly behind and moving into a period of personal and creative activities. We will dearly miss her company; we will miss being able to fall back upon her wisdom; we owe her a great debt of gratitude for her contribution to our field; we send her every good wish for a long, happy and bruise-free retirement.

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To conclude the Honours Awards ceremony, after Betty Kidd was presented with her award certificate, Lou Sebert spoke of the reasons for the award.

BETTY KIDD

After graduating from Carleton University, in 1963, with a degree in History, Betty worked for three years as a secondary school teacher in the Ottawa area. In 1966 she abandoned the teaching profession to take a position as archivist in the National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada. After a year's experience she was appointed Head of Cataloguing Unit of the National Map Collection. In 1972 she moved over to become Head of the Canadian Section. In 1974, slightly over eight years after joining the NMC, she became its Director. This rapid rise in responsibility is a clear indication of Betty's professional and administrative ability.

In her work beyond the walls of the NMC, Betty has been contributing editor of Imago Mundi, Cartographica and the Bulletin of the Special Libraries Association (Geography and Map Division). She is a founding member of the ACML and is a member of the Topographic Research Committee of the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographic Names.

Betty has long been aware of the value of the ACML, and it is no exaggeration to say that our Association would not be in its present strong position without her unfailing support. The members of the ACML express, collectively, their thanks for this support by presenting the Honours Award to Betty Kidd.

A Selective Bibliography of Works by Betty Kidd

1. "A Brief History of the National Map Collection at the Public Archives of Canada," Archivaria, 13 (Winter 1981/82); 3-22.
2. "The Administration of a Large Map Collection," Library Trends, 29 (Winter, 1981); 473-481.
3. "Preventative Conservation for Map Collections," Special Libraries, 71 (December, 1980); 529-538.
4. Map Collections in Canada and Conservation: A Report Based on Responses to a Questionnaire Distributed by the Conservation Committee. Ottawa: Association of Canadian Map Libraries, 1979. (Compiler).
5. "The Map User in Libraries and Archives," ACML Bulletin, 23 (January 1977); 12-20.
6. "Maps in genealogical research," Families, 1977.
7. Using Maps in Tracing Your Family History. Ottawa: Ontario Genealogical Society, Ottawa Branch, 1975.
8. "The National Map Collection of Canada," SLA Geography and Map Division Bulletin, 85 (Sept. 1971); 2-12. With Karen Lochhead.
9. "The National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada: An Update," SLA Geography and Map Division Bulletin, 116 (June, 1979); 7-14.
10. "Maps as sources of historical evidence," Proceedings of the Fourth Annual Conference of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries, 1970.
11. County Atlases of Canada: A Descriptive Catalogue. Ottawa: National Map Collection, 1970.
12. Various reports, reviews and articles in both Canadian and non-Canadian journals.

* * * REGIONAL REPORTS * * *

BRITISH COLUMBIA

University of Victoria:

Mrs. June Whitmore is now in charge of the Map Collection, which is no longer under the auspices of the Library, but of the Geography Department, where it has always been located. Mrs. Whitmore is also Coordinator for Cooperative Education for the Geography Department, so her work in the Map Collection is only part time. However she does have an assistant for the summer months and presumably will have one in the Fall as the Collection is open from 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. with an hour off for lunch. There are plans afoot to catalogue the collection using UTLAS.

Map Society of British Columbia:

The Map Society has been quite active during the year. Meetings are usually held in either the Map Library or the Special Collections Division at the University of British Columbia. The following talks were given:

- Bruce MacDonald spoke on his forthcoming atlas of Vancouver, illustrated by slides of some of the maps he is producing.
- A representative from the Energy, Mines and Resources Legal Surveys Branch brought a collection of maps of Indian Reserves held in the Branch and gave a very informative talk about them.
- Maureen Wilson spoke about early Geological Survey maps of British Columbia and their use in history, etc., illustrated by slides and the maps themselves.

The Annual Business Meeting was held in the Butler Gallery and was followed by a talk on preservation given by Jean Topham, a Victoria conservator trained at the Bodleian Library. This was jointly sponsored by the Butler Gallery and the Society.

During the Canadian Cartographic Association convention at Simon Fraser University, Ron Scobie, a member of the Society, gave a talk on his collection of old surveying instruments which were also on display.

Simon Fraser University:

Jack Corse reports that the study that was done on the feasibility of putting Simon Fraser maps onto GEAC has been completed but unfortunately seems to be shelved for the time being. Jack has a new assistant, Debra Valentine. Alan Clutchley has moved to General Reference after many years in the Map Division.

Jack is giving a course on Elements of Financial Accounting for Librarians during the summer session at the Library School at the University of British Columbia. He was an accountant before taking a degree in American History and before going to Library School. A man of many talents!

Special Collections University of British Columbia at Expo '86:

Full-sized colour reproductions of two original maps in the Special Collections Division have been on display in the VIP lounge of the Japan Pavilion at Expo '86. One of the maps, a panoramic view of the Tokaido Highway, has also been reproduced on the front of the pavilion, along with some views of the Tokaido by the noted artist Hiroshige.

The Tokaido Meisho Zue (Panoramic view of noted places along the Tokaido) was made by the artist Utagawa Kunitora in 1864. It is a coloured woodcut in twelve panels joined to form a panoramic map. The second map, Gokaiko Yokohama no Zenzu (Panorama of the Open Port of Yokohama) was drawn and painted by the artist Sadahide (also known as Gyokuransai). It was engraved by Sugita Kinosuke and Asakura Tetsugoro, and printed by Maruya Genzaburo. It is a coloured woodblock print in eight panels. Although the map is dated 1859, iron works established in 1865 are shown. Sixteen large foreign ships are in the foreground, with several other foreign and many Japanese ships nearby.

Vancouver Maritime Museum - Exhibitions:

During the month of May the Vancouver Maritime Museum was home to the David M. Stewart Museum (of Montreal) exhibition, The Discovery of the World: Maps of the Earth and the Cosmos. Members of the Map Society of British Columbia were honoured guests at the opening of the exhibition, and the Society was asked to organize a series of four lectures to be given during the month the exhibit was in the Museum. The series opened with a talk by Irene Alexander, founder of the Italic Handwriting Society of British Columbia and noted calligrapher, who spoke about the decoration of maps. Dr. A.L. Farley gave an illustrated introduction to the history of cartography followed by a tour of the exhibition. Frances Woodward spoke about sources, care and cataloguing for map collectors. Professor Tomas Bartroli talked about the early cartography of the North West Coast. The Stewart exhibition was followed at the Vancouver Maritime Museum by "The Lost Voyage of Laperouse." At the same time, the Vancouver Museum opened their "Captain George Vancouver, a Voyage of Discovery" exhibition. Both exhibitions include interesting maps. The Spanish Pavilion at Expo '86 has some interesting maps and documents from the Spanish archives of the Spanish presence on the North West Coast. Some of the maps and charts are included in a new book published for Expo, To the Totem Shore: The Spanish Presence on the Northwest Coast by the Ministerio de Transportes, Turismo y Comunicaciones.

Compiler: Margaret Hutchison,
Saskatchewan Archives Board

* * * CARTOGRAPHIC ARCHIVES * * *

Funding for Cartographic Archives Announced

In a press release from the Public Archives Canada dated 15 September 1986, it was announced that funds totalling \$1,200,000 have been allocated to 143 archival institutions across the country for projects designed to reduce the backlog of arranging and describing historical records.

Included in this list of projects are three of particular interest to ACML members. The New Brunswick Museum was allocated \$14,000 for a map cataloguing project. The City of Toronto Archives received \$25,000 to process cartographic and architectural records. The Marine Museum of the Great Lakes in Kingston was allocated \$13,000 for its ship plan collections.

Recommended by the Canadian Council of Archives in co-operation with the Provincial/Territorial Councils, these projects are to be carried out on a cost-shared basis. Created in 1985, at the request of the Minister of Communications and the Provincial/Territorial Ministers responsible for Culture and Heritage, the Canadian Council of Archives is made up of representatives from each of the twelve Provincial and Territorial Councils of Archives and from the Bureau of Canadian Archivists.

Compiler: Betty Kidd,
National Map Collection

SAVE IT! CONSERVATION / PRESERVATION NEWS

Recent Publications

Audiovisual Programs for Museums: Conservation, Education, Folk Life Sales/Loan Programs. Washington, D.C., Smithsonian Institution, ca 1982.

Emanating from the Smithsonian Museum, this catalogue includes a series of education, audiovisual information packages intended for the use of museums, but equally applicable to archives and libraries. The packages consist of slide or videotape presentations, often accompanied by written documentation.

The packages are available for sale or for short-term loan to organizations or to individuals in the U.S.A. or Canada. They are aimed at increasing awareness of current practices in preventive care of museum collections. A sampling of titles devoted to conservation follows: Conservation Orientation for Museum Personnel (80 technical lectures covering chemistry, paper artifacts, etc.). The Hygrothermograph (describing how to set up and calibrate a hygrothermograph), Protecting Objects on Exhibition, The Removal of Pressure-Sensitive Tape from Flat Paper, Cleaning of Prints, Drawings, and Manuscripts: Dry, Curatorial Examination of Paper Objects (illustrating a conservator's point of view on preparing a condition report for paper objects), and Hinging and Mounting of Paper Objects.

For a copy of the catalogue and information on other Office of Museum Program audiovisual programs, contact:

Audiovisual Program,
Office of Museum Programs,
Arts & Industries Building,
Room 2235,
Smithsonian Institution,
Washington, D.C. 20560
(202) 357-3101

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Getty Conservation Institute Newsletter. Marina del Rey, Calif., Getty Conservation Institute, 1986?-

Published three times per year, this newsletter reports on conservation research, practical and theoretical training and state of the art of exchange of information. To order or to request more information, contact the Getty Conservation Institute, 4503-B Glencoe Avenue, Marina del Rey, California, 90292, U.S.A.

England, Claire. Library Disaster Prevention, Reaction and Recovery.
Toronto: Canadian Library Association, 1986. ISBN 0-88802-197-6.

Rieke, Judith L., Suzanne Gyeszly and Leslie Steele. "Preservation of Sheet Maps, Lamination or Encapsulation: a Durability Study." Special Libraries Association. Geography and Map Division Bulletin, 138 (December, 1984); pp. 2-10.

Sable, Martin H. The Protection of the Library and Archive: An International Bibliography. New York: Haworth Press, 1985

This international bibliography covers a range of topics of interest to librarians and archivists concerned with security. Damage due to natural disasters or caused by human agents - fire, flood, mutilation - are covered.

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Supplies Information

Demco Quality Preservation Supplies, Spring 1986 Catalog. Demco, Inc., Box 7488, Madison, WI 53707. Telephone number for ordering: 800-356-1200.

Hollinger Corporation Catalog and Price List, June 1986. The Hollinger Corporation, 3810 South Four Mile Run Drive, P.O. Box 6185, Arlington, VA 22206. Telephone: 703-671-6600.

Woolfitt's Art Enterprises Inc., 390 Dupont Street, Toronto, Ontario, M5R 1V9. Offers a bulk purchase plan coordinated with the Royal Ontario Museum. Products currently offered include: acid free tissue, oriental, repair and blotting papers, acid free folder stock, acid free boxes, mylar clear polyester film (rolls and sleeves), acid free envelopes, encapsulation tape, and more! Deadline for next order is February 1, 1987.

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Should you wish to contribute information on what's going on in the conservation field, please let us know, so that we can share the information with ACML members.

Compiler: Carol Marley,
McGill University

CATALOGUING ROUNDTABLE

For the information of those who were not able to attend the Cataloguing Roundtable at the Annual Conference, the record of that meeting is printed below. Future issues of the ACML Bulletin will continue to include cataloguing records (compiled and contributed by Renee Schleussing) and related information.

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Cataloguing Roundtable Minutes

16 June 1986, 3:00 p.m., Queen's University
Kingston, Ontario

Report on Activities, CCBCCM:

Bob Batchelder began the session by summarizing the activities of this committee during 1986. The committee submitted suggestions for rule revisions to chapter three in AACR2 to the Canadian Committee on Cataloguing (CCC). The CCC will be meeting again in August to examine these rule changes prior to their submission to the Joint Steering Committee for revision of AACR2. The Chair thanked Velma Parker on behalf of ACML for all her work in preparing the submission to the CCC.

The Chair also noted the addition of a new feature in the ACML Bulletin which disseminates cataloguing records for Canadian maps; the compiler of this feature is Renee Schleussing of the University of Calgary, Map Library.

a) Questionnaire to Provincial Mapping Agencies:

At last year's conference, the membership asked the Chair to gather information on the number of maps published in Canada in a given year. The Chair wrote letters to all members of the Canadian Committee for Surveying and Mapping (CCSM) asking them to report on the number of maps that were published by their agency in 1986. However, they reported on the number of maps that were issued and distributed in 1986. These figures do not necessarily represent new map series or new editions of topographic sheets that were published in 1986. The Chair also noted that the members in the CCSM represent federal and provincial mapping agencies and that thematic map producers like the Geological Survey of Canada were not contacted. Nevertheless, the Chair received many encouraging letters from these map producers and all are very enthusiastic about the production of a national bibliography for maps.

Discussion:

Bob Batchelder has agreed to continue to work on this survey, and he will ask for assistance from the map libraries in each province in order to contact all relevant provincial map producers. He also stated that our Association should communicate with map publishers in order that we may jointly develop standards for the type of information that must be included on maps. This would facilitate the map publishers inventory control and assist map libraries in the bibliographic description for maps.

b) Questionnaire to Map Cataloguers:

Karen Young summarized the results of a questionnaire sent to map cataloguers in Canada. The survey was sent to twenty-five map libraries in March. To date, thirteen libraries have responded. The survey was divided into two parts: the first part dealt with the map collection and the second part on the background (i.e., years of experience of map cataloguers). The survey was drawn up to discover the number of active map cataloguers in the Association and the state of map cataloguing in the Association. The cataloguers were asked if they wished to assist the CCBCCM Committee in matters on cataloguing rule revisions and were asked if they wanted to produce a newsletter to facilitate the exchange of cataloguing information. A written report will be printed in an issue of the ACML Bulletin.

Discussion:

The exchange of cataloguing records amongst map libraries is a matter that is the responsibility of their parent institutions. However, all map libraries should attempt to catalogue current Canadian material and produce bibliographic records that conform to the standards established through AACR2 and MARC coding. In the future, technological advances will facilitate the transfer of automated records amongst different systems.

Most members were in favour of a newsletter which would serve two purposes; it would serve as a vehicle for the exchange of cataloguing information and it would facilitate communication on rule revisions for AACR2. Velma Parker volunteered to coordinate the newsletter. All map cataloguers and members of the CCBCCM Committee will be on the mailing list of the newsletter. Any news that is of wider interest to map librarians will also be published in the ACML Bulletin.

Joan Winearls has agreed to send to Velma information on Library of Congress rule interpretations on series to be included in the newsletter.

Maureen Wilson suggested that the relevant items relating to maps be culled from the Library of Congress Cataloguing Service Bulletin and included in the newsletter or in an issue of the Bulletin.

c) Report on Usefulness of OCLC Database:

Richard Pinnell presented a report on two searches that he conducted on the OCLC database in order to determine the number, the type and the quality of map records in this database. The OCLC database was searched via the BRS file which covers only the last three years of the OCLC database. A breakdown of the cost to search OCLC on BRS are:

- 1) Connect time \$16.00 US per minute
- 2) Royalty \$40.00 US
- 3) Citations \$.13 US
- 4) DATAPAC \$ 9.00 US per hour

Map titles of state geological maps were selected for a title search on OCLC. In this search, the title index was searched using key words taken from the title of the map. Results included some false hits. The second attempt involved an author search. The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) was searched as an author and publisher. The author search retrieved 264 hits and the publisher search, 224 hits. This represents a small percentage of the total number of records on the OCLC database. The Defense Mapping Agency searched as an author had 108 hits. The subject terms "Ontario" or "Canada" retrieved only 44 hits. A subject search on the indicated terms retrieved the following:

elector?	1 record (electoral)
climat?	55 records (climate, climatological, etc.)
topograph?	614 records
Iceland	11 records
Waterloo	7 records, all of which were Waterloo, Iowa

The elements included in the OCLC records are: title, author, imprint, scale, coordinates, Library of Congress call number and geographic codes. The records use mnemonic codes instead of MARC coding tags.

Another search was run on DIALOG to call up the RLIN (Research Libraries Information Network) file. The RLIN database has a higher content of Canadian map material. There were 109,000 map records in RLIN database in September 1985 when the test on this database was done. A problem with RLIN is that only the MARC tags up to area 300 are displayed, which means that there are no subject headings to consult.

Discussion:

Alberta Auringer Wood referred the members to the article in Map Online Users Group Newsletter (no. 20, May 1986, p.5), on OCLC map format statistics and duplicate records. Summarized below are comments made by the members who attended this meeting after Richard Pinnell's presentation.

The most efficient method of retrieving catalogued map records is via the map record number. Libraries interested in subscribing to OCLC could form a consortium and put their records on OCLC at reduced cost. The closest consortium of this nature is located in Michigan.

Carleton Library will be purchasing a personal computer and subscribing to LC Bibliofile system, which is a CD-ROM disc with updates. New Brunswick is subscribing to this service for three months in order to evaluate its effectiveness. This method provides copy cataloguing information with no expenses incurred for online time.

Another method of reducing online time is to focus a search on the Library of Congress map record files. This involves searching printed indexes and bibliographies (i.e. Bibliographie du Québec or the Library of Congress National Union Catalog fiche) to copy the map record numbers and search these numbers online.

The Library of Congress is not cataloguing U.S. government maps; they are cataloguing maps published by private map publishers. The Government Printing Office is the agency cataloguing U.S. government department maps. Thus, if one subscribes to the Library of Congress tapes, one is not getting access to all the records on currently published maps in the U.S.

d) Future Plans for the Committee:

The new chairman for 1986/87 will be Joan Winearls of the University of Toronto Map Library.

Bob Batchelder wrote a letter to Mary Larsgaard asking her to summarize the problems encountered in finding copy cataloguing for maps in the United States. She wrote a twelve page letter on this issue which will be printed in a future issue of the Bulletin.

Bob Batchelder summarized the highlights of her letter. She would encourage Canadian map libraries to sign contracts with OCLC. OCLC in the United States is moving toward providing the map community with a national bibliography for maps. The OCLC tapes could be loaded directly into whatever in-house automated systems are in place in Canadian map libraries. If all Canadian map libraries use the OCLC database, then it could produce a Canadian national bibliography for maps. The cost of putting records into the OCLC database is much cheaper than UTLAS. UTLAS permits several varieties of records for the same map according to the needs of each library, while OCLC accepts only one record for each unique map.

The new chairperson, Joan Winearls, summarized the plans for this Committee for next year. Bob Batchelder will continue to contact provincial map publishers in order to ascertain the number of maps published in Canada in a given year. He will ask map librarians in each province for assistance and he will survey selected map libraries in each province in order to see what current maps they are acquiring.

The Committee will examine the question of a national bibliography for maps. The following issues must be examined:

1. Who will create these records, a federal agency (i.e. the National Map Collection) or will there be shared cataloguing with university and other map libraries contributing records to a database?
2. Which libraries will be selected to supply cataloguing records?
3. What minimum standards will be used -- AACR2 and MARC coding?
4. What format will this bibliography take? Will it be hard copy, fiche, paper? Will it be in Canadiana? Will it include only Canadian maps or foreign maps held in Canadian map libraries?

Joan Winearls read Aileen Desbarat's report on what items should be considered in preparing a national bibliography for maps. Below are some possible areas that the Committee can work on during the year.

The Committee chairperson could write a report outlining the criteria for a national bibliography for maps, advising on the format, and who would do the cataloguing and share records. A second option would be to hire a consultant who would study all possible courses of action and report to the Association. The Association would pay the fees of the consultant. The third option would be a joint venture where the National Map Collection and the ACML apply for a grant to carry out a feasibility study.

Various members suggested that instead of hiring an outside consultant, the money be used to allow ACML members to meet to produce a report on this matter for the CCBCCM Committee.

Betty Kidd informed the group that the new Archives legislation has set aside money for research and that the Chairperson should write to the Dominion Archivist in order to try and get funding for hiring a consultant via the Public Archives of Canada. In addition, the National Library also has money set aside for research projects.

Another opinion voiced is that if we use ACML members as consultants, we will still require assistance in areas outside map librarianship where we, as a group, have no expertise (for example, database systems). We could select an ACML member to coordinate the work that will be done by an outside consultant.

The matter was raised that, when applying for grants, one has to name the principal researcher. Will this be the ACML or an ACML member who is coordinating the project?

To summarize, the projects that the CCBCCM Committee will undertake this year are:

- 1) A survey on the number of maps published in Canada.
- 2) A report on the preliminary steps to begin a national bibliography of maps. This will be written either by the Chairperson, by a group of ACML members, or by a paid outside consultant.
- 3) The Chairperson will investigate funding for this project via various granting agencies; and
- 4) The Chairperson will appoint a new Secretary for this Committee.

Karen Young,
Université d'Ottawa

NOW AVAILABLE!

New and interesting publications culled from brochures, catalogues, colleagues, etc.

State of the Environment Report. Ottawa: Canadian Government Publishing Centre, 1986. (Cat. no. EN 21-54/1986E). \$25.00 (\$30.00 outside Canada).

This publication provides an assessment of current environmental conditions, trends and changes across the country, with 276 pages that include charts, tables and maps. It shows a variety of stresses on the environment (e.g. pollution loadings, land use changes, resource exploitation) and the effects they have on our ecosystems (e.g. changes in productivity, mix of species, incidence of disease).

- o0o-

Human Activity and the Environment. Ottawa: Statistics Canada, 1986. (Cat. no. 11-509E). \$45.00 (\$55.00 outside Canada)

A compendium of environmental, social and economic statistics, this volume has been compiled from a variety of sources and covers populations distribution, mining, industrial emissions, contaminants in fish, and more.

- o0o -

Fire Insurance Plan of Vancouver. Vancouver: Map Society of British Columbia, 1987. Available from the Society at P.O. Box 301, Station A, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2M7. \$3.00 plus \$1.00 postage and handling.

Originally published by Sanborn Map & Publishing Co. Limited, this facsimile map was published by the Map Society of British Columbia and the Canadian Northern Shield Insurance Company to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of the City of Vancouver.

- o0o -

Marine Science Atlas of the Beaufort Sea: Sediments. Ottawa: Geological Survey of Canada, 1985?

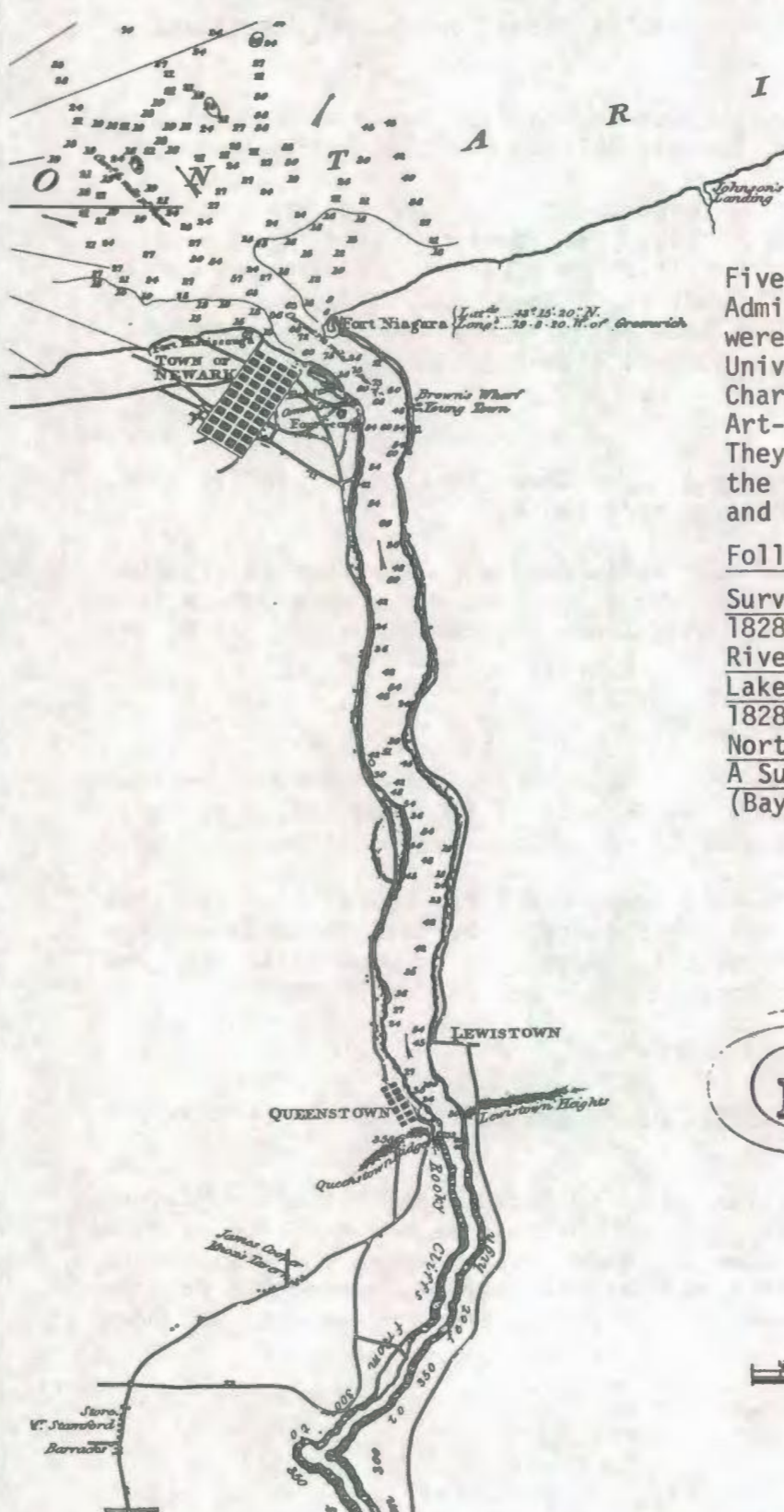
This is the first of four folios to be produced under the title Marine Science Atlas of the Beaufort Sea. The atlas is designed "to provide background and baseline information for safe environmental and engineering designs, both of which have the same single purpose, protection for the environment while the development of much needed energy resources is under way."

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GREAT LAKES CARTOGRAPHIC RESOURCE CENTRE

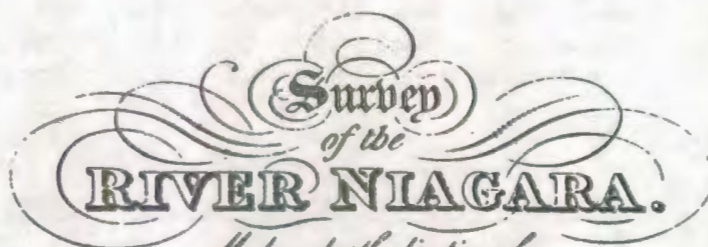
MAP LIBRARY, DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY, UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO
LONDON, ONTARIO, CANADA N6A 5C2



Five reproductions of the early British Admiralty charts of the Great Lakes were published by the Map Library, University of Western Ontario. Charts are printed on high quality Art-II paper and measure 17 x 22". They are priced at \$2 each, or \$10 for the set of five, plus \$2 for postage and handling of each order.

Following charts are available:

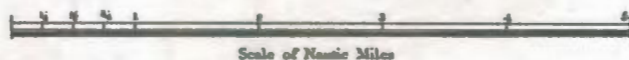
Survey of the River Niagara (Owen, 1828); Track Survey of the Lake & River St. Clair (Bayfield, 1828); Lake Huron, Sheet III [Bayfield, 1828]; A Survey of St. Joseph's North Channel (Bayfield, 1828); A Survey of St. Mary's River (Bayfield, 1828).



Made under the direction of
CAPT^y W^m FITZ W^m OWEN.
in the Year 1817.

The Soundings are laid down in Fathoms.

The Roman Figures along the Coast show the heights in Feet above the River.



DEVELOPING THE MAP

*A selection of maps on stamps to illustrate
the progress of cartography from the earliest
times to the present.*

STAMP EXHIBIT AVAILABLE FOR LOAN

"DEVELOPING THE MAP: A selection of maps on stamps to illustrate the progress of cartography from the earliest times to the present."

This interesting display was prepared by the late Dr. N.L. Nicholson, the well-known geographer, author, cartophilatelist, and recipient of the ACML Honours Award. It consists of 36 8.5 x 11" panels, on which stamps are mounted under protective film. The typeset commentary leads the viewer through historical events, illustrated by stamps from various countries of the world.

This display has been shown at several philatelic meetings, as well as at McMaster University, Carleton University, University of Waterloo, and the University of Ottawa (twice). Institutions interested in borrowing this display should write to: S.A. Sauer, Map Curator, Map Library, University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario. N6A 5C2; or telephone 519-661-3424.

BOOK REVIEWS

edited by Jeff Murray
National Map Collection

Reps, John William. Views and Viewmakers of Urban America: Lithographs of Towns and Cities in the United States and Canada, Notes on the Artists and Publishers, and a Union Catalog of Their Work, 1825-1925. Columbia, Missouri: University of Missouri Press, 1984. xvi, 570 p., illus. (black and white, colour), tables, biblio., indexes to text, catalog. ISBN 0-8262-0416-3. \$89.50 U.S.

This lengthy, large size (12 x 9 inches), and complex volume is a major achievement, the result of many years of research and an obvious enthusiasm for the subject. Professor John W. Reps, who has already published several books that have become essential resources for historians of frontier America, has in this monumental volume expanded his vision to include all of North America and his chronology to include the first quarter of this century. His skills and dedication have resulted in a book that is enjoyable to look at, interesting to read, and easy to utilize as a reference. He has, in other words, produced a volume that no good library and no serious researcher of North American planning, urban development, or cartography can afford to be without.

Views and Viewmakers of Urban America is an examination and catalog of "all separately published lithographic city views of the United States and Canada" (p. vii). The volume is organized around three separate sections, each of which could stand on its own as a major contribution to scholarship. Part I, "The Making and Selling of Urban Views," contains ten separate chapters, a bibliography, and ninety black and white plates of specific views (the introduction contains thirteen beautiful colour plates). Each of these chapters is fascinating as the author describes how the views were drawn, the methods by which they were printed, the ways in which they were sold, how they were used by the people who bought them, how they were regarded by critics, and their reliability in recording the appearance of towns and cities for the period 1825-1925. The tenth chapter, "Lithographic Images and Urban Analysis: Using Views to Study Cities," utilizes overlay maps to provide specific information on what to look for in the views and how they can be used today for historical analysis.

Part II, "The Viewmakers," contains "all of the available" biographical information on each of the individual viewmakers -- the artists, the printers, the lithographers, and the publishers. By detailing the specific output of each viewmaker, Reps has provided a starting point for scholars interested in learning more about these North American artists. The author, modestly, claims it to be "a starting point," since for many viewmakers he was unable to find much biographical information. Nonetheless, this section is still impressive and while other researchers will undoubtedly add to our knowledge, Reps has done an excellent job in blazing the way.

The third and longest section of the volume is a standardized and useful listing of some 4480 different views of 2,400 places produced by 1925. For map librarians, this section is of course invaluable. Every full entry in the catalog consists of twelve headings, although not every entry contains information under every heading. Entries include: number, place, date, title, size, artist, lithographer, printer, publisher, key/vignettes/misc., locations, and catalogs/checklist. The arrangement of entries is alphabetical by name of U.S. states and Canadian provinces, while within these groups the entries appear in alphabetical order by the name of the place depicted. This section also includes a very helpful listing of catalogs and checklists.

Reps notes in the preface that his efforts to record and locate as catalog entries the views of Canadian cities were not as extensive as for places in the United States, but he also acknowledges that his treatment of Canadian views in the text "is inadequate". Thus, he notes, scholars of Canadiana have been left "the pleasure of analyzing the work of viewmakers in that country" (p. vii).

Despite this caveat, the combination of superb and thorough analysis, a union catalog, and numerous illustrations makes this an indispensable work. It is highly recommended.

Alan F.J. Artibise,
Institute of Urban Studies,
University of Winnipeg,
Winnipeg, Manitoba

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Matthews, Geoffrey J. and Morrow, Robert (eds.). Canada and the World: an Atlas Resource. Scarborough, Ontario: Prentice Hall Canada, 1985. vii, 201 p., maps, statistics, glossary, gazetteer, bibliog. ISBN 0-13-113986-X (School) 0-13-113846-4 (Trade), \$19.95 and \$29.95.

Canada and the World presents the reader with a plethora of information by a wide range of map and graphic techniques. The reader is inundated with information presented in attractive ways, such that it is a difficult volume to summarize for review. At the same time, most general points of cartographic criticism can be exemplified on one or more of the plates.

The map contents organize themselves into "Canada - thematic," "Canada - regional," "Canada and the World," "the World - thematic" and "World - regional". The atlas begins with a double page of Canada and the world, being half outline map and half satellite image. It is purely decorative, does not show a complete world outline and the satellite image is Africa - Antartica. Beyond this things improve.

The "Canada - thematic" section divides itself informally into a number of sections; territorial-political evolution, geology and mineral resources, the biosphere and its uses, manufacturing and the economy, transportation, urbanization and political representation. Each attempts to provide background information and human applications in a short series of maps.

The geology section provides a good example, beginning with the world context of plate tectonics and continuing with plates showing Canada's relief by plastic relief and hypsometric tints. Physiographic regions are illustrated by representative photographs: the "Geology" map is bordered by a time scale and representation of former life forms. Plates of "Geological Resources" and "Energy Choices" follow and then two double pages of "Oil and Gas," including explanations of the geological conditions for its development. The section ends with "Energy Case Studies": James Bay (hydro), Atikokan (thermal), and Bruce (nuclear).

"Energy Choices" (p.29-30) from this section provides a representative plate. The typical, double page spread focuses around a map of Canada showing total electrical energy production by province; the location, capacity and type of generating station; major transmission lines; and the volume of inter-provincial and intercontinental movement of electrical energy.

Inset maps show wind and solar energy as well as coal deposits (by categories) and uranium deposits. Accompanying isometric block graphs show the growth of electrical production from 1920 by energy source and the utilization of electrical production by province. In addition, a line graph shows coal production and export with projections to the year 2000, while pie graphs show the distribution of electrical production by region and by energy source and the world situation for coal production exports, importers, and primary energy sources. There are, in addition, three blocks of text and one table.

The volume of information is impressive: the interpretation demands sophistication with maps and overall care. Legends are not obviously located while wind and solar energy are shown by two isopleth patterns on a single map. Most dates are also excluded.

The "Canada - regional" section begins on page 77. Five regions are examined: Far North, Near North, Prairies, Great Lakes-St. Lawrence and Atlantic. In the five pages allotted for each we find representative topographic maps, photographs and satellite images, and maps and graphs to cover population distribution, climate and land use; the detail of the information varies to reflect the special characteristics of each region. The regional plates are perhaps the great strength of the atlas and provide much greater detail than national maps usually allow.

The thematic world maps are generally presented four to a page and cover such topics as types of government, population distribution and characteristics, climate, soils, vegetation, agriculture, fishing, the

economy, living standards, labour force and military power. In most cases tables list the top and bottom ten countries and there is a brief paragraph of text.

In contrast to all that goes before, the fourteen double pages of world regional maps of greatly varying scales is empty and disappointing. A very basic road and rail network with minimal place names (less than 50 for the United States) is added to major rivers. No reference to relief is included.

There are 18 pages of statistics on Canada and six pages on the world. While Canadian information is well documented, this is not so for world data and the omission of dates is a particular problem. Generally the data provided allows a useful reference from the maps. Some Canadian inclusions, like component parts of census metropolitan areas, seem of doubtful utility however.

The glossary is a valuable inclusion, closely tied to the maps. In many cases, however, it is limited to general descriptions rather than operational definitions, e.g. Ecumene, Consumer Price Index.

A brief gazetteer is included providing map page and latitude-longitude reference to the nearest degree. It is comprehensive for Canada, referring to all maps but, outside Canada, it is limited to the very unrepresentative content of the world regional maps.

It is time for specific criticisms. There are factual errors, found without an exhaustive search. For example, the riding of Spirit River-Fairview, Alberta, was won by New Democratic Party Leader Grant Notley and retained in the bye-election following his death (p. 107); Canadian federal elections of 1979-1980-1984 were fought on identical electoral districts--the changes in seats shown on page 176 are in error. This raises doubts about the accuracy of the rest of the atlas.

Among the more sophisticated maps, some concepts are not explained, e.g. "Bioclimatic Unites" (p. 55) or "Rural Land Conversion" (p.74). Some symbols disappear in overprinting, e.g. Inuit data (p. 13-14) or the urban population circles (generally). Names are sometimes ambiguously placed, e.g. Dorval-Mirabelle (p. 71-71); colour registration is off (p.53-54), is missing (p. 67, "Suicides" graph) or changes with the map (p. 115-116, green). The colour photographs tend to be too dark and to have poor definition.

On the positive side, quite apart from the quantity of information presented in graphic form, there are a number of simple, effective maps such as "Surface Transportation" (p. 69-70), or indeed the whole regional section for Canada. Further, satellite photographs are used very effectively to portray Calgary's rapid growth in the 1970s.

It is important to realize that this is not an authoritative or reference atlas: it need not therefore be judged as such. Rather, this is a derived atlas, maps having been secured from a wide variety (and quality) of sources and often reproduced with minimal changes. The scope, content and organization of the atlas has been well thought through. The quality of the sources has not; neither has there been exhaustive editing for accuracy, design and production flaws.

The atlas will find its greatest use in high schools and universities. In either setting many students will be overwhelmed by the complexity of the average page. Its value will lie with the guidance of instructors to identify specific graphics and the key to their interpretation. In no way does this atlas substitute for a world atlas with real maps of the world.

We seem to have entered a phase of thematic atlas mapping where the objective is to see how much information we can package on one page. I would suggest that it is far, far more than most readers can accept--let alone absorb. A sense of generalization suitable to the reader holds as much for page size as for the map.

The price is excellent. I just hope that readers of whatever background will be prepared to spend the necessary time to understand and interpret the individual page.

Michael R.C. Coulson,
Dept. of Geography,
University of Calgary,
Calgary, Alberta.

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Fahlgren, J.E.J. and Geoffrey Matthews. North of 50° : An Atlas of Far Northern Ontario. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1984. 119 p., 54 maps. ISBN 0-8020-3387-3; \$65.00.

This is a beautifully drawn atlas of Northern Ontario. The title "North of 50°" is rather misleading because all of the maps go well below the 50th parallel north, and most include the north shore of Lake Superior. In its layout the atlas follows the familiar pattern for regional atlases, first by showing the location of the area being depicted in relation to the rest of the country and the world, then exploring the physical, biological, social and economic geography of the region. A well written introductory essay puts the whole study in perspective.

This is, of course, not the first atlas-type study of the region. A similar work entitled Ontario Arctic Watershed, by C.L.A. Hutton and W.A. Black, was published by Information Canada in 1975. Many of the themes in

the two works are treated in the same manner, but of course the newer work profits by almost a decade of additional research and the conversion to metric measurements. The maps in the newer atlas are at a slightly larger scale, and some are distinctly more detailed and informative than in the Hutton-Black work, those of surficial and bedrock geology being cases in point.

The cartography in North of 50°, by Geoffrey Matthews, is excellent. The principal maps are drawn at approximately 1:4,000,000 scale with subsidiary maps at 1:8,000,000. The use of colours and tints of colours is very well done throughout. This has made some rather complicated themes quite comprehensible.

A few of the maps seem slightly off theme even while portraying accurate geographic information. The map on "Hydro-electric Power" (Plate 50) is really a map on the lack of such power north of 50°. The little that is produced is for use in the south, and the massive water flows shown in several northern rivers are (as explained in the text) almost useless for power because they flow through flat country with permafrost sub-soil where the building of hydro-electric dams is virtually impossible. The map on "Resource Potential for Tourism" (Plate 51) seems somewhat optimistic. Certainly the researchers who showed some very wild and isolated areas as having a "moderate potential" presumed that the supply of fit and hard tourists will hold up. Perhaps the theme (mentioned on Plate 28, but not mapped) that there are more than 10,000 species of insects in the area should be expanded.

But atlases always seem to put the best possible face on the area they depict. As Dr. F.J. Ormeling mentioned in his contribution to the seminar on "The Purpose and Use of National and Regional Atlases" (Cartographica no. 23, 1979) there are rarely maps showing "the less attractive aspects of society ... (criminality, pollution, prostitution, unemployment, vandalism, drug addiction ... etc.)." North of 50° is no exception in this regard.

In general it can be said that this atlas is a valuable addition to the growing list of Canadian regional atlases. It will no doubt be well used in school and public libraries. At \$65.00 it is rather expensive for home use unless one has a special interest in the region.

L.M. Sebert,
Ottawa, Ontario.

- o0o -

Hodgkiss, A.G. and A.F. Tatham. Keyguide to Information Sources in Cartography. New York: Facts on File, Inc., 1986. x, 253 p., index. ISBN 0-8160-1403-5; \$40.00 U.S.

Keyguide to Information Sources in Cartography represents a tremendous effort of synthesis on the numerous sources available in the sphere of cartography. The primary aim, as explained in the introduction, is to assist the reader, directly involved or not in cartography, "to the most appropriate source for his purpose" (p. ix). To this end, the Keyguide is divided into four parts. The first deals with cartography as a subject and includes its literature. Parts two and three are annotated bibliographies on the history of cartography and contemporary cartography. Finally, part four is a directory of organizations working in the field of cartography.

Six chapters form the first part of the Keyguide. I really enjoyed reading chapters four and five, as they discussed the intellectual aspects of cartography. Throughout these chapters, the authors refer constantly to the annotated bibliography in parts two and three of the book. The first chapter was also interesting, even though it is only a broad overview of the history of cartography. Of course, omissions were probably made by the authors on a voluntary basis; after all we cannot expect someone to summarize or even master the entire subject in fifteen pages.

Chapters two and three were also quite informative. However, the authors over-emphasize the role of the British institutions. We know that England had and still has a predominant position in the world of cartography, but some of the statements really depict the national preference of the authors. Here are some examples: "Each nation follows British pattern..." (p. 24), and "Like Britain, the other countries of western Europe..." (p. 35-36). Also, the authors had a sub-chapter (over one page) on American institutions compared to a single paragraph for Canada which was presented in the sub-chapter entitled "Former Colonial Territories". Surely Canadian cartography deserves a more thorough treatment. Despite these criticisms, part one of the guide is well done overall. It provides a well-rounded introduction to the interesting world of cartography and shows that work in this area is in full expansion. In this first part, the major points associated with cartography are discussed: history (Chapters 1 and 2), institutions involved (Chapter 3), literature (Chapter 4 and 5) and the intellectual control (Chapter 6).

The primary interest of this Keyguide resides in the compilations under parts II, III and IV. It is an invaluable source of information. Part II contains over 333 titles on the history of cartography, ranging from general works to more specialized ones. Cartographic literature of the world was surveyed for this section with each title featuring a brief annotation prepared by the authors. The same was done in part III where over 464 titles are described. Part IV includes more than 600 entries on

world map collections, major national mapping agencies, commercial publishers, and associations or cartographic societies. There is no doubt that this Keyguide will be very useful for any reference service. Such a synthesis was badly needed. Now that it is available it will surely be used extensively.

Robert Grandmaître,
National Map Collection,
Public Archives Canada,
Ottawa, Ontario.

- oOo -

Union List of Foreign Topographic Map Series in Canadian Map Collections.
Catalogue Collectif des Cartes Topographiques Etrangères dans les
Cartothèques Canadienne. Louis Cardinal, editor. Ottawa: Public Archives
Canada, 1986. xiv, 148 p. (English); xiv, 147 (French). ISBN
0-662-54266-5; free.

What a monumental task this must have been, and how well realized! Twenty-six libraries participated in the making of this union list, which is composed of brief introductory material (explanation of entries; list of participants; list of abbreviations), the union list, a bibliography, and an index to map series designations. The "Explanation of Entries" section reads like a list of map-series cataloguing problems--time frames; lack of official title; grouping together certain series into larger series; changing titles. The list of abbreviations (e.g., GSGS) and the index to map series designations (so that if one has the series designation, one may find out what the series actually is) by themselves are priceless; would that I had had at least the first when I first started out as a map librarian! I have vivid memories of wondering what in the name of heaven GSGS meant, and of plowing through several acronyms listings until I finally found it.

The union list proper includes cross references, and is clearly presented, each page in double columns, and each entry numbered, so that one need not scan an entire page when moving from the index into the union list. A sample entry looks like this:

1. Afghanistan 1:50,000
1:50,000
196 -
Washington, D.C.: AMS
U711
OLUG(1), OOAMA(2), QMMG(1)

The last line of the entry, giving the holding libraries, has in parentheses after each library a number which indicates how many sheets the institution holds. Thus "OLUG(1)" means that the Department of Geography, University of Western Ontario, London, holds somewhere between 1% and 10% of the sheets of the series; "(2)" means between 11% and 39%, and so on.

There are a few little niggling points. Titles are capped (e.g., Italy Road Map 1:200,000), where it might have been advisable to follow standard library practice of capping only those nouns that would be capped in a sentence (e.g., Italy road map 1:200,000). And it seems to me that entry 1886, for USA at 1:50,000, V791, is probably only Washington (State) at 1:50,000, since the U.S. Army Map Service seems to have given a separate series number to each state; possibly these series were not distributed outside the United States, and that is why they do not appear. In the not-so-niggling category, it occurred to me--as it will to every map librarian, I suspect--that it would have been pleasant to have full cataloguing copy (instead of abbreviated entries), graphic indexes, and lists of sheet holdings rather than percentages; on the practical side, I can see how difficult that would have been, and frankly, the list is extremely helpful as is.

This publication is appropriate for all map collections, not just those in Canada, not only because of the gemlike list of abbreviations and index to series designations, but because map collections tend to be interested in the same series (largely because of the nature of topographic mapping). It proves, by-the-bye, that printed indexes are not yet obsolescent, a point that I had been wondering about. An excellent publication, well and carefully presented.

Mary Larsgaard,
Colorado School of Mines Library,
Golden, Colorado.

ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES

ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

Minutes of Meeting

Kingston, Ontario: 18 June 1986

1. The 20th Annual Business Meeting of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries was held at Queen's University, Watson Hall, Kingston, Ontario on 18 June 1986. A quorum having been established, the meeting was called to order at 9:00 a.m.
2. Agenda
It was moved to accept the Agenda as corrected and circulated. (Kathleen Wyman, Olga Slachta). Carried
3. Announcements
No announcements.
4. Minutes, Annual Business Meeting, 6 June 1985, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
It was moved to approve the Minutes of the Annual Business Meeting, 6 June 1985 as corrected and printed in the ACML Bulletin 55. (Elizabeth Hamilton, Alberta Auringer Wood). Carried
5. President's Report
The President reported that Aileen Desbarats represented ACML at a January meeting of the Canadian National Committee for the International Cartographic Association. Three committees have been created to assist with Reports (Elizabeth Hamilton), Exhibits (Barbara Farrell) and Technical Papers (Richard Pinnell) for the ICA 1987 Conference in Mexico. Alberta Auringer Wood will represent ACML at the Canadian National Committee for the International Cartographic Association in Burnaby, B.C. on 4 July 1986.
 - a) Bulletin - The discussion centered around the frequency, content and cost of the Bulletin. After further discussions, the following people volunteered to help with the production of the Bulletin: Lorraine Dubreuil offered to coordinate the Bulletin for one year if it were to remain as four issues; Lorraine Dubreuil and Elizabeth Hamilton will coordinate some future issues; Jeffrey Murray will be Review Editor; Barbara Farrell will coordinate the New Publications section; Margaret Hutchison will act as Regional Reports Coordinator; Tom Nagy will continue to coordinate printing and distribution; Carol Marley will do a Conservation column; Renee Schleussing will continue doing Recent Cataloguing Records. Betty Kidd will coordinate Cartographic Archives; Joan Winearls will oversee Cataloguing Developments. Joan Winearls also mentioned a number of other thematic sections which could be published in the Bulletin, such as: microformats, computers, equipment (i.e. storage), collections development.

6. Financial Report (Appendix 2, 3, 4)

It was moved to accept the Auditor's report as distributed in the mail and the Interim Treasurer's report as handed out at the meeting. (Velma Parker, Joan Winearls). Carried

The proposed Budget as originally distributed showed a final bank balance reflecting a \$10,322.00 difference and the President said he had cut off further funds for the "Essays on Canadian Cartology" for this year (nearly \$1000.00 was spent this year). The President did not want the balance to go below \$10,000.00. Some discussion centered around the cost of membership covering the cost of the Bulletin. Discussion also centered around not being so influenced by letting the balance fall below \$10,000.00. The important issue is to get the publications ready for sale.

It was moved that we change the Essays on Canadian Cartology budget to \$5,000.00 from \$1,000.00 in the proposed Budget. (Frances Woodward, Tom Nagy). Carried

It was moved that the 1986/87 Budget be approved as distributed and amended. (Velma Parker, Flora Francis). Carried.

It was moved that the firm of Deloitte, Haskins and Sells be appointed as auditor for the Association of Canadian Map Libraries for the year 1986/87 budget, provided that such services can be obtained at a cost of \$900.00 or less. (Elizabeth Hamilton, Lou Sebert). Carried.

This decision referred back to last year's discussion on the auditors and the intent is that the Board is enabled to select another auditor if the fees continue to increase. The incoming Board was also requested to see if the Bylaws really need to specify a chartered accountant. The amendment and motion to monitor the appointment of an auditor was carried unanimously.

7. 2nd Vice-President's Report

a) Publications Committee - The report from Aileen Desbarats was read and will be included in the Bulletin.

b) Early Canadian Topographic Maps - Lorraine reported that there are about 200 pages, and there is a question about how to present it in its published form. A SSHRC grant was investigated but does not look promising. There is a possibility of breaking it into a group of four series or checklist. The costs of publishing as a series or as a whole will be investigated.

c) Essays on Canadian Cartology - Barbara Farrell reported on this publication and informed the membership that nearly one-half is typeset with the remaining to be finished by years' end.

d) Directory of Canadian Map Collections - Lorraine Dubreuil reported that she received a two-thirds return from the questionnaire. Publication date is expected to be in the Fall of 1986.

e) Historical Maps Committee - Ed Dahl reported that facsimile numbers 101-108 are being produced and will be ready to sell by late summer 1986. The price changes were announced as passed by the Board at their executive meeting in November 1985 and as recorded in those Minutes. They are:

i) that the price of individual facsimile maps remain at \$3.00 plus a \$2.00 handling charge for mailed orders.

ii) that for bulk orders (10 or more of the same map) the price be \$2.00 each, plus the cost of mailing.

iii) that the price for portfolios be \$150.00, which would include 50 facsimile maps numbered 101-150, introductory pages and cover.

iv) that advance payment by September 1, 1986 will ensure receipt of maps as they are published and preliminary leaves and cover.

v) that pre-printing orders for non-sale be priced at \$1.00 each and pre-printing orders for resale priced at \$1.60 each. The President's approval will be required for print runs of greater than 800. (Normal print runs will continue to be 500 copies).

Carol White, ACML Publications Officer, reported the status of publication sales and the future standing order lists.

8. 1st Vice-President's Report

a. Awards Committee - Alberta Auringer Wood reported that these announcements will be made at the Annual Banquet when the awards will be given. Donna Porter will chair this committee for 1986/87, with Alberta Auringer Wood and Margaret Hutchison as members. A written report will appear in the Bulletin.

b. Conference Handbook - Elizabeth Hamilton reported that all except one section is completed. The final draft will be ready for the Fall Board meeting.

c. Membership Committee - Flora Francis reported on membership status. She noted that there are 243 members. She notified the membership that this will be her last year as a member of this committee.

d. Nominations and Elections - It was recommended that the meeting postpone consideration of this item on the agenda until after the New Business (Agenda item 11).

e. Map User Advisory Group - Maureen Wilson reported that a questionnaire has been drawn up and will be distributed to map librarians who will hopefully get map user's needs from their patrons. Members are asked to send suggestions to the National Atlas Advisory Committee with their concerns about the presentation of atlas maps.

f. CCBCCM (Canadian Committee for the Bibliographic Control of Cartographic Material) - Bob Batchelder reported that a survey was sent out to government map producers and interesting responses were gathered but more information is needed on quantity of materials being produced. Revisions have been made to chapter 3: "Cartographic Materials" in AACR2 and will be discussed at a Canadian Cataloguing Committee meeting later in 1986. A survey of map cataloguers was undertaken by Karen Young with the hope that a newsletter will be started under the direction of Velma Parker. Joan Winearls will chair this committee for 1986/87.

g. Conservation Committee - Carol Marley reported that the committee has concentrated its efforts during the year to disseminating information on conservation in general, and map conservation in particular. A written report will appear in the Bulletin, as well as a column on conservation.

h. Copyright Committee - Carol Marley reported that the committee has finished a brief with its comments on "Rights for Creators" and presented this to the Board who will in turn pass these views on to the Hon. Marcel Masse in the Department of Communications. The Copyright statement will appear in the Bulletin.

i. Conference 1986 - It was moved that Kathy Harding, Elizabeth Hamilton, Tom Nagy, Richard Ruggles and Lin Good be extended ACML's sincerest thank you for their work in organizing the 20th Annual Conference in Kingston. (Bob Batchelder, Lou Sebert). Carried

j. Conference 1987 - Brenton MacLeod informed the membership that the 1987 conference will be hosted in Charlottetown, P.E.I., June 16-20, 1987.

k. Conference 1988 - As of present there is no location or host.

9. New Business

a. By-Law Revisions

i. It was moved that article 4.2.1 (b), article 4.3.1 (a), and article 4.3.4 of the By-laws be amended as printed under option A in ACML Bulletin 57, pp.65-66. (Elizabeth Hamilton, Betty Kidd). Carried.

ii. It was moved that article 4.4.2 of the By-laws be amended as printed in ACML Bulletin 57, p. 66. (Elizabeth Hamilton, Brenton MacLeod). Carried.

iii. It was moved that article 9.8 of the By-laws be repealed and replaced by the text as printed in ACML Bulletin 57, pp. 66-67. (Elizabeth Hamilton, Cheryl Woods. Carried.

iv. It was moved that article 10.1 of the By-laws be amended as printed in ACML Bulletin 57, p. 67. (Elizabeth Hamilton, Kathleen Wyman). Carried.

v. It was moved that article 10.9.2 of the By-laws be amended as printed in ACML Bulletin 57, p. 67. (Elizabeth Hamilton, Velma Parker). Carried.

vi. It was moved that articles 11.2.1, 11.2.3, 11.2.7, 11.3.1, 11.3.2, 11.3.3, 11.3.4 and 11.3.7 of the By-laws be amended as printed in ACML Bulletin 57, pp. 67-69. (Elizabeth Hamilton, Betty Kidd). Carried.

These revisions were accepted unanimously.

b. Archives Deposit Arrangements - It was moved that the Board of Directors of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries urge the Government of Canada to include deposit regulations for cartographic materials in legislation on the Public Archives of Canada (Bill C-95). (Elizabeth Hamilton, Joan Winearls). Carried.

10. Nominations and Elections Committee

It was moved to accept the slate of candidates for 1986/87 as read by Kathleen Wyman and are as follows:

President	Lou Sebert
Past President	Bob Batchelder
1st Vice-President	Brenton MacLeod
2nd Vice-President	Aileen Desbarats
Treasurer	Velma Parker
Secretary	Cheryl Woods

(Kathleen Wyman, Kathy Karding). Carried.

It was moved that thanks be extended to Elizabeth Hamilton for several years of service on the Board. (Tom Nagy, Pierre Lepine). Carried.

11. Other Business

a. Letter to Helen Wallis - It was moved that a message of congratulations on behalf of ACML be extended to Dr. Helen Wallis, Map Librarian, The British Library, on the occasion of her retirement from the British Library on 1 July 1986. (Betty Kidd, Frances Woodward). Carried.

b) Cartochronology Project - Frances Woodward reported that after the International Conference on the History of Cartography held in Ottawa in July 1985, that a committee of interested persons agreed to form a working group to compile a chronology for dating maps. A copy of this letter will appear in the ACML Bulletin.

There being no further business, it was moved to adjourn the 20th Annual Business Meeting. (Lorraine Dubreuil, Barbara Znamkowski). Carried.

Respectfully submitted,

Cheryl Woods,
Secretary, ACML.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL MAP COLLECTION TO THE
1986 ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE ACML

The 1985 annual report of the National Map collection predicted that the upcoming year would be an interesting one for the collection. Factors named included the recent appointment of a new Dominion Archivist, implications of government policies and budget, and the expected report of the Neilsen Task Force. In retrospect, the prediction was correct.

The months since June 1985 have witnessed on the positive side two new divisional publications, a successful conference, UTLAS becoming operational, the first year of a microfilming contract, a physical reorganization of the division, good progress on a procedural manual, the production of an accession list for 1985/86 as well as a continuation of acquisition, custodial, control and public service functions. At the departmental level, progress on new Archives legislation (Bill C 45) promised ministerial support for a new building, and announcement of special funding in the February 1986 budget were of special interest. On the negative side, however, were an announcement of reduction in the size of the public service which for the National Map Collection equates to a loss of three person-years, the elimination of the Central Microfilming Operations of the Public Archives of Canada, government-wide freezes on staffing and on budget expenditures, and tighter security measures on the use of foreign maps received through the Department of National Defence. In addition, to those factors listed as positive or negative were adjustments to a new style of management from senior levels of the department, including organization structural changes introduced some months ago with additional changes expected within the year.

Acquisition

During the fiscal year 1985/86, the National Map Collection acquired 53,649 items, some 20% less than in the previous year. Approximately 75% were publications and records of the federal government. Several of the highlights were the compilation records of the National Film Board map of Canada, including the original painting in acrylics by Lorne and Ann Kask; microfilm copies of 1,053 rare atlases, on 350 reels, from the Library of Congress; extensive records of the horizontal survey project (1947-1957) in northern British Columbia and the Yukon, in which the "phototop" (photographic topography) technique was used; and Guillaume de Nautonier's *La Mécométrie de l'Eymant*, 1603-4, which includes a world map, the first cartographic record of Samuel de Champlain's 1604 exploration of New France.

In April of this year, the National Map Collection compiled an accession list of the material acquired during 1985/86--some 929 entries describing government cartographic and architectural records, private cartographic and architectural collections, monographic maps, series--federal, provincial, and foreign, atlases and reports, globes, and selected recently published books. This is expected to be an annual publication.

Custody

The automated descriptive cataloguing programme, using the University of Toronto Library Automated System (UTLAS), became operational in this fiscal year. Once the products based on a pilot of 300 records were accepted by the National Map Collection, a major project was undertaken to add PRECIS subject analysis to approximately 2,000 records for materials catalogued in the past by contract personnel, before submitting these and other completed records to UTLAS for inputting.

A divisional Committee on Cataloguing was established in early 1985/86 to consider such matters as cataloguing priorities and intersectional work flow. The cataloguing priorities established for 1986/87 are attached as Appendix I.

An interesting development at the Archives Branch level is the decision to adopt the MARC Communication Format for the communication of descriptive data. A MARC Working Group has been established to recommend which MARC formats should be adopted and how they should be implemented. Hugo Stibbe is a member of this working group.

In the development of standards for description of architectural records, the Collection continues to participate in the work of the Architectural Drawings Advisory Group (ADAG). At the May 1986 meeting, interesting developments on the implementation of an automation project were announced; the extent of National Map Collection participation is not yet decided.

New storage equipment received during 1985/86 helped to upgrade storage for several significant sectors of National Map Collection's holdings, including an estimated 24,000 rolled maps from government record groups, 1,158 atlases, and one collection of 200,000 aerial photographs. In addition, the divisional library, previously dispersed, was consolidated on new library shelving. Equipment currently on order will be employed to upgrade storage of some series.

The 105 mm microfilm program utilizing contract personnel from Ottawa Photo Reduction, now Advanced Micrographic Services, continued throughout 1985/86 and for the first quarter of 1986/87. In 1985/86, some 25,550 items were microfilmed. A new contract beginning in June 1986 with the same company includes processing and duplication of film, as well as preparation and actual filming. This expansion was necessary because the Central Microfilming Operations of the Public Archives, which previously processed and duplicated our film, has been eliminated, as part of government staff reduction - 47 positions were abolished.

Public Service and Outreach

Two major publications of the National Map Collection became available during 1985/86. National Map Collection (General Guide Series 1983) by Gilles Langelier introduces the reader to the wide range of holdings in the division. Union List of Foreign Topographic Map Series in Canadian Map Collection, compiled by Louis Cardinal and staff of the Modern Cartography Section, notes the holdings of 26 map collections, the majority in the university setting. In addition, the eighth offprint (1983/84) of the National Map Collection section of the Public Archives annual report was produced.

The National Map Collection hosted the Eleventh International Conference on the History of Cartography from July 8 to 12, 1985. The conference, the first in Canada, was attended by 150 delegates representing 17 countries. Special themes on which the conference focussed were cartobibliography, the teaching of the history of cartography and colonial cartography. For the conference, a poster featuring Theodore de Bry's 1596 America sive novus orbis... was published, and several exhibitions arranged.

The National Map Collection continued to participate in departmental exhibitions, including "Taking Root: Canada from 1700 to 1760", and to lend documents to other institutions. Two exhibits developed for the fourth floor lobby area were "The Canadian Experimental Farms: 100 Years" prepared by Nadia Kazymyra-Dzioba and "Reading Land and Water: Early Canadian Map Series" prepared by Jeffrey Murray. The former is now on loan to the Department of Agriculture for display at the Ottawa Experimental Farm during their centenary celebrations, and we are hoping to receive permission to make the latter available to interested map collections. For such exhibits, handouts are written and made available. An exhibition entitled "One Hundred Years of Architecture in Kingston. John Power to Drevor & Smith" was prepared and is to open at the Agnes Etherington Art Centre in Kingston on 14 September 1986, and later will be mounted at the Belleville Public Library Art Gallery, opening on 5 January 1987.

A difficulty encountered in the area of public service this year was the tighter security placed on foreign series received through the Department of National Defence. The Department of National Defence and the Public Archives have operated under a memorandum of understanding since the 1960's. Seldom during the twenty years has the Department of National Defence requested any security regulations. However at this time when international terrorism is unfortunately an every day occurrence, the officials at National Defence feel tightened security is needed. The National Map Collection is in the process of negotiating an updated agreement. Since the National Map Collection and map libraries across Canada have benefited from the agreement with National Defence (that department negotiates exchange agreements with other countries, deposits copies of the maps received in the National Map Collection and surplus copies are available for redistribution), a satisfactory solution to the problem is essential for all of us.

Administration

As part of the announced reduction of 15,000 public servants, the Public Archives received direction to reduce its person-year allotment by 8.8% - that is, 72 person years between 1986/87 and 1990/91 by "phasing out the Foreign Map Unit and other cartographic and architectural activity". We, in the National Map Collection, must reduce our staff, but we are hoping not to have to make drastic changes in our collecting mandate; fortunately, there are still several years before the first cut must take place.

Shortly after the arrival last summer of Dr. Jean-Pierre Wallot, the new Dominion Archivist, a reorganization took place on November 1, 1985 in which several new branches were established (Public Programs and Policy) and Departmental Administration was split into two new branches, Financial and Administrative Services and Personnel Services. A major study is now underway to investigate further organizational changes, and recommendations should be made to Senior Management of the Department by autumn. Although it is not possible as yet to predict how these changes will affect the National Map Collection, we do expect some major changes.

Considerable progress has been seen in departmental legislation in the past year. Bill C-95, "An Act respecting the Archives of Canada and records of government institutions of Canada...", received first reading February 12, 1986, and second reading June 6, 1986. This legislation which will replace the current act of 1912 and the Public Record Order of 1956 will provide the broader terms of reference the Department requires to operate. For the map library community, it is disappointing in that the legal deposit of maps promised by two Secretaries of State in the early 1970's is not included. However, there are opportunities for this community in the assistance role described in this legislation; I strongly recommend that the new Board of Directors study the legislation and seek an active role.

The Minister of Communications, Marcel Masse, has been supportive in the past year. He has encouraged the Department to plan for a new archives building and in February 1986 announced a special \$7 million grant for the department. Although neither has yet received the necessary formal approvals, the Department is currently involved in extensive planning.

The Neilsen Task Force on Program Review completed its work, and its reports have been issued. To quote from the report (p. 78): "The study team has no major reservations about the mandate and general operations of the Public Archives". The recommendations made by the Task Force include a rationalization of collections (p. 120): "All original manuscripts which are not published materials, and papers now in the custody of the National Library be fully transferred to PAC. All of the PAC Library's holdings not strictly related to archival science and conservation be transferred to the National Library"; development of acquisition, conservation and accommodation plans; review of the PAC fee structure for services; and transfer of Laurier House to Parks Canada.

The announcement of freezes on year-end spending and on staffing, early in 1986, resulted in delays and lapsing of funds, which normally would have been used for acquisition purposes. Last year, I provided a table with projections of person-hour and budget utilization during 1985/86; Appendix II to this report shows actual utilization.

Toward the end of the 1985 calendar year, the National Map Collection's space allocation on the fourth floor of 395 Wellington underwent a major physical reorganization. The objectives of the move were to provide staff with adequate working space, and researchers with a quiet area conducive to research.

In early 1985/86, a procedural manual team of six persons was established to prepare the outline for the manual, assign responsibilities to individuals, establish the format of the manual, and prepare a time schedule. The manual will include approximately 100 procedural papers when completed; by the end of 1985/86, the manual was 50% completed.

In the months since the last conference, only one new permanent staff member has been hired. Robert Grandmaître has reported as reference archivist. The position of French cataloguer has recently been accepted by the successful candidate, who will report in September. In addition, several term positions have been filled. Dorothy Franklin, Chief, Government Cartographic and Architectural Records Section was seconded to the Policy Branch in December 1985; Brian Hallett continues as acting Section Chief. During the present summer, five students are employed in the division.

In the Work Plan and Goals Document for the National Map Collection for 1986/87, we have identified our work for the coming months. Much of it is, of course, on-going and many goals are related to the Departmental and Branch planning documents, Strategic Approaches 1986-1990 and Archives Branch Strategic Goals and Action Plans 1985-1989. Among the ongoing projects and plans, ACML members may be interested in the following:

a) Acquisition

- i) In the federal government records area, the National Map Collection will continue the survey work described last year, by undertaking a study in one region, and by undertaking a mini-survey of government architectural records.
- ii) For acquisition from the private sector of historical materials, more copying programs will be undertaken including copying of charts in French archives, and copyright insurance plans in the British Library.
- iii) The memorandum of understanding with Department of National Defence is to be updated.

b) Custody

- i) The year 1986/87 will be the first complete year during which the UTLAS system will be fully operational and thus will serve as a base year on which future projections can be made.
- ii) The introduction of the first component of a microcomputer system for automated accessioning and document tracking is planned for 1986/87.
- iii) Preparation of a work plan to eventually eliminate existing backlogs is to commence in 1986/87.
- iv) The microfilming contract will include processing and duplication, and will require constant monitoring.
- v) Investigation of colour microfilming and a replacement camera will be undertaken.
- vi) Work will continue to improve storage conditions for identified components of National Map Collection holdings, including series.

c) Public Service and Outreach

- i) The Power Collection exhibition will open in Kingston in September 1986 and a small exhibition catalogue will be published.
- ii) The accession list for 1985/86 will be published, and work will continue throughout the year for the 1986/87 list.
- iii) The evaluation of the redistribution program will be completed.

d) Administration

- i) The divisional procedural manual will be completed and updated as necessary.
- ii) Participation in various departmental and branch studies, working groups and committees will continue.

I look forward to reporting to you next year on the activities of the National Map Collection during 1986/87.

Betty Kidd, Director,
National Map Collection

APPENDIX I

CATALOGUING PRIORITIES NATIONAL MAP COLLECTION 1986/87

The preparation of authorities and the subsequent coding and inputting of authority records always precede all the priority categories outlined in this document.

Priority 1

Government records and publications - currently received

- Federal series. Note that sheets for older series are part of backlog; only new series are included in this category.
- Government cartographic records
- Single items produced by the Federal Government of national interest, i.e., items that are part of a national mapping project. (Excludes tourist materials and items of local interest)

Priority 2

Operational needs category. All categories of materials for which cataloguing is complete or nearly complete; materials for outreach (exhibitions, publications, facsimile, reproductions); and items that are microfilmed and the original subsequently destroyed.

Priority 3

Rare and valuable (historical and monetary) items or collections currently received or already in the collection. (The number of items to be based on the volume of current accessions for such items in this category).

Priority 4

Currently received cartographic items from the private sector and other levels of government.

Priority 5

Backlog. Backlog projects run in parallel with normal day to day cataloguing are determined by the annual workplan as resources become available.

Colour Coding of Accession Slips

Accession slips sent to Documentation Section are colour coded in the collection sections to indicate the cataloguing priority by making a diagonal line across the upper left corner with a felt marker as follows:

<u>Priority code</u>	<u>Colour</u>
1	Red
2	Blue
3	Black
4	Green
5	Yellow

APPENDIX II

1985/86

	<u>Person-hours (%)</u>		<u>Operational & Capital Budget (%)</u>	
	<u>Projected</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Projected</u>	<u>Actual</u>
1) Acquisition	5	3.5	10	13.2
2) Control	31	29	20	19
3) Conservation/Microfilming	10	5	35	28
4) Public Service/Outreach	18	18	20	14.8
5) Professional Services	4	4	3	6.2
6) Training	3	2	2	2.6
7) Administration	14	15	10	16.2
8) Leave	13	15	-	-
9) Other	2	8.5	-	-

Total person-hours projected - 47,476; actual - 46,698.85

Total budget projected- \$443,000.; adjusted budget - \$394,000

Reasons for budget adjustment: Government-wide cut on capital expenditures; freeze on government spending in last quarter; and special allotment for Treasures not received.

RAPPORT DE LA COLLECTION NATIONALE DE CARTES ET PLANS
AU CONGRES ANNUEL DE 1986 DE
L'ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHEQUES CANADIENNES
KINGSTON, LE 17 JUIN 1986

Le rapport annuel pour 1985 de la Collection nationale de cartes et plans laissait prévoir une année intéressante pour la Collection. Un nouvel archiviste fédéral venait d'être nommé, le gouvernement apportait ses politiques et un budget et l'on attendait le rapport du groupe de travail Neilsen. Les prévisions se sont avérées fondées.

Côté positif du bilan depuis juin 1985, la division a lancé deux nouvelles publications, une conférence a été organisée avec succès, le système UTLAS a été mis en marche, pour la première année un contrat de microfilmage a été passé, la division a subi une réorganisation matérielle, l'élaboration d'un guide de procédure progresse, une liste des acquisitions pour 1985-1986 a été établie et la Collection a continué à exercer ses fonctions d'acquisition, de préservation et de contrôle de documents et à mettre ceux-ci à la disposition du public. Au niveau du ministère, signalons les progrès accomplis vers l'adoption d'une nouvelle loi sur les archives (projet de loi C-95), la promesse de l'appui du ministre pour l'obtention d'un nouveau bâtiment et l'annonce de crédits spéciaux dans le budget de février 1986. Côté négatif du bilan toutefois, il faut inscrire l'annonce de la réduction de l'effectif de la Fonction publique, ce qui, pour la Collection nationale de cartes et plans, entraîne la perte de trois années-personnes, la suppression des opérations du centre de microfilmage des APC, un gel généralisé de la dotation en personnel et des dépenses, et un resserrement des mesures de sécurité régissant l'utilisation des cartes étrangères reçues du ministère de la Défense nationale. A ces éléments positifs et négatifs du bilan, il faut ajouter l'adaptation au nouveau style de gestion des hauts fonctionnaires du ministère et notamment à la transformation des structures administratives réalisée il y a quelques mois et à celle qui doit l'être au cours de l'année qui vient.

Acquisition

Au cours de l'année financière 1985-1986, la Collection nationale de cartes et plans a acquis 53,649 pièces, soit quelque 20 pour cent de moins que l'année précédente. Environ 75 pour cent étaient des publications et documents du gouvernement fédéral. Parmi les pièces les plus intéressantes, signalons les archives de compilation de la carte du Canada par l'Office National du Film, y compris la peinture originale en acrylique de Lorne et Ann Kask; des copies sur microfilm de 1,053 atlas rares, sur 350 bobines, de la Bibliothèque du Congrès des E.-U.; d'abondants documents sur le projet de relevé horizontal (1947-1957) du nord de la Colombie-Britannique et du Yukon où l'on a utilisé la technique dite "photocop" (topographie photographique); et La Mécométrie de l'Eymant, 1603-1604, de Guillaume de Nautonier qui contient une carte du monde, le premier document cartographique de l'exploration de la Nouvelle-France par Samuel de Champlain en 1604. En avril de cette année,

la Collection nationale de cartes et plans a dresse une liste des acquisitions de 1985-1986, soit 929 inscriptions décrivant les archives cartographiques et architecturales du gouvernement, les collections cartographiques et architecturales privées, les cartes monographiques, les séries - fédérales, provinciales et étrangères, les atlas et rapports, les globes et un choix de récentes parutions en librairie. On prévoit publier cette liste chaque année.

La garde des archives

Le programme de catalogage descriptif et automatisé, basé sur le système automatisé de la bibliothèque de l'Université de Toronto (UTLAS) est entré en exploitation au cours de l'année financière. Après l'acceptation par la Collection nationale de cartes et plans des articles fondés sur 300 documents pilotes, un travail d'envergure a été entrepris pour ajouter l'analyse documentaire PRECIS à quelque 2,000 dossiers sur des pièces cataloguées à contrat dans le passé, avant de présenter ces dossiers et d'autres dossiers complétés à UTLAS pour introduction dans le système.

Au début de 1985-1986, un comité de catalogage a été établi à la division pour étudier des questions telles les priorités de catalogage et l'acheminement du travail entre les sections. Les priorités fixées pour 1986-1987 sont énumérées à l'Annexe I.

Innovation intéressante au niveau de la direction des Archives, on a décidé d'adopter le mode de communication MARC pour la communication des données descriptives. Un groupe de travail MARC a été mis sur pied pour recommander quelles modalités MARC il faudrait adopter et comment les mettre en oeuvre. Hugo Stibbe est membre de ce groupe de travail.

Pour la définition de normes de description des archives architecturales, la Collection continue de participer aux travaux du groupe consultatif en dessins d'architecture (ADAG). A la réunion de mai 1986, on a annoncé d'intéressants progrès sur la réalisation d'un projet d'automatisation; l'ampleur de la participation de la Collection nationale de cartes et plans n'est pas encore déterminée.

Le nouvel équipement d'entreposage reçu en 1985-1986 a contribué à améliorer l'entreposage dans plusieurs secteurs importants de la Collection, notamment pour quelque 24,000 cartes enroulées provenant d'organismes gouvernementaux, 1,158 atlas et une collection de 200,000 photographies aériennes. De plus, la bibliothèque de la division, jusque là dispersée en plusieurs endroits a été réunie sur de nouveaux rayonnages. Certains équipements commandés serviront à améliorer l'entreposage de certaines séries.

Le programme de microfilmage sur 105 mm, exécuté à contrat par le personnel de l'Ottawa Photo Reduction, devenue l'Advanced Micrographic Services, s'est poursuivi toute l'année 1985-1986 et le premier trimestre de 1986-1987. En 1985-1986, quelque 25,550 pièces ont été microfilmées.

Un nouveau marché passé avec la même entreprise et commençant en juin 1986 comprend le traitement et la reproduction des films de même que la préparation et le filmage lui-même. Cette expansion a été rendue nécessaire par la suppression, dans le cadre des réductions de personnel du gouvernement (47 postes ont été abolis), des services centraux du microfilm des Archives publiques qui auparavant développaient et reproduisaient nos films.

Services au public et relations publiques

La Collection nationale de cartes et plans a publié deux ouvrages importants en 1985-1986. Le premier, intitulé Collection nationale de cartes et plans (Collection de guides généraux 1983), par Gilles Langelier, présente au lecteur les vastes ressources de la division. L'autre, intitulé Catalogue collectif des cartes topographiques étrangères dans les bibliothèques canadiennes, dressé par Louis Cardinal et le personnel de la section de la cartographie moderne, fait état du contenu de 26 bibliothèques, la majeure partie dans un cadre universitaire. En outre, on a produit le huitième tiré à part (1983-1984) de la section du rapport annuel des Archives publiques consacrée à la Collection nationale de cartes et plans.

La Collection nationale a été l'hôte du Onzième congrès international sur l'histoire de la cartographie, du 8 au 12 juillet 1985. Le congrès qui se tenait pour la première fois au Canada a accueilli 150 délégués représentant 17 pays. Les participants ont étudié certains thèmes principaux dont la carto-bibliographie, l'enseignement de l'histoire de la cartographie et la cartographie à l'ère coloniale. A l'occasion de cette conférence, on a publié une affiche montrant l'America sive novus orbis, 1596, de Theodore de Bry, et plusieurs expositions ont été organisées.

La Collection nationale a continué de participer à des expositions du ministère, notamment sous le thème "L'Enracinement: le Canada de 1700 à 1760", et de prêter des documents à d'autres organismes. Deux expositions dans le foyer quatrième étage portaient l'une sur "Les fermes expérimentales: 100 ans", préparée par Nadia Kazymyra-Tzioba, et l'autre sur "Représentation de la terre et de l'eau: Séries de cartes canadiennes anciennes", préparée par Jeffrey Murray. La première est présentement prêtée au ministère de l'Agriculture qui doit la présenter à la ferme expérimentale d'Ottawa à l'occasion de son centenaire et nous espérons obtenir la permission de mettre l'autre à la disposition des conservateurs de bibliothèques intéressés. Pour des expositions de cette nature, nous rédigeons et distribuons des dépliants d'information. Une exposition intitulée "Cent ans d'architecture à Kingston: de John Power à Drever & Smith" a été préparée et doit être inaugurée au Centre d'art Agnes Etherington à Kingston le 14 septembre 1986; elle sera subseqüemment montée à la galerie d'art de la Bibliothèque publique de Belleville, Ontario, à compter du 5 janvier 1987. Nous avons eu à résoudre un problème particulier cette année dans le domaine des services au public, soit celui du resserrement des mesures de sécurité touchant les séries étrangères reçues par l'entremise du ministère de la Défense nationale.

Depuis les années 1960, ce ministère et les Archives publiques sont régis par un accord. Pendant cette vingtaine d'années, il est rare que le ministère ait demandé l'application de règles de sécurité. Mais à notre époque où le terrorisme international est devenu une réalité quotidienne, il estime nécessaire de resserrer les mesures de sécurité. La Collection nationale de cartes et plans est à négocier la mise à jour de cet accord. Il est indispensable tant pour la Collection que pour toutes les bibliothèques du Canada d'en venir à une solution satisfaisante puisque nous avons tous profité de l'accord avec la Défense nationale. En effet, ce ministère négocie des échanges avec d'autres pays, et dépose copies des cartes reçues à la Collection nationale de cartes et plans; les copies supplémentaires sont distribuées.

Administration

Dans le cadre de la réduction annoncée de 15,000 membres de l'effectif de la Fonction publique, les Archives publiques ont reçu instruction de réduire de 88 pour cent les années-personnes dont elles disposaient, ce qui signifie 72 années-personnes entre 1986-1987 et 1990-1991. Ainsi la Collection nationale de cartes et plans a reçu instruction de retrancher trois années-personnes: une en 1989-1990 et deux en 1990-1991, en "éliminant graduellement l'unité des cartes étrangères et d'autres activités en cartographie et architecture". Nous devons donc réduire notre personnel selon les instructions reçues mais nous espérons ne pas avoir à modifier de façon draconienne notre mandat en ce qui a trait à la collection; heureusement, quelques années doivent encore s'écouler avant que les premières coupures aient lieu.

Peu après l'arrivée, l'été dernier, du nouvel archiviste fédéral, M. Jean-Pierre Wallot, une réorganisation avait lieu le 1er novembre 1985, comportant la création de plusieurs nouvelles directions - Politiques et programmes relatifs au public - et la division de l'administration des départements en deux nouvelles directions: Services financiers et administratifs et Services du personnel. Une étude d'envergure est en cours sur d'autres changements de structures et des recommandations devraient être présentées aux hauts fonctionnaires du ministère à l'automne. Bien qu'il soit impossible de prévoir en quoi ces changements vont toucher la Collection nationale, nous nous attendons à certaines transformations majeures.

La législation du ministère a fait des progrès considérables au cours de l'année. Le projet de loi C-95, "Loi concernant les Archives du Canada et les documents des institutions fédérales du Canada..." a été déposé le 12 février 1986 et a subi sa seconde lecture le 6 juin 1986. Cette loi qui remplacera la loi actuelle de 1912 et le Décret sur les documents publics de 1956 apportera l'élargissement du mandat du ministère dont celui-ci a besoin pour s'acquitter de sa tâche. Les milieux des bibliothèques sont déçus de ce que le dépôt légal des cartes promis par deux secrétaires d'Etat au début des années 1970 n'y figure pas. Cependant, la loi ouvre des horizons nouveaux à ces milieux dans le domaine de la collaboration; je recommande fortement au nouveau conseil d'administration d'étudier la loi et de chercher à jouer un rôle actif.

Le ministre des Communications, M. Marcel Masse, nous a appuyés au cours de l'année. Il a encouragé le ministère à planifier l'acquisition d'un nouvel immeuble pour les archives et, en février 1986, il a annoncé une subvention spéciale de 7 millions de dollars au ministère. Bien qu'aucun des deux projets n'ait encore reçu les autorisations officielles nécessaires, le ministère se livre présentement à un sérieux travail de planification.

Le groupe de travail Neilsen sur la révision du programme a terminé ses travaux et publié ses rapports. On peut y lire, notamment (p.87): "Le Groupe d'étude ne nourrit aucune réserve notable au sujet du mandat et du fonctionnement général des Archives publiques." Les auteurs recommandent, entre autres choses, la rationalisation des collections (p.133): "Transférer aux APC tous les manuscrits et documents originaux qui ne sont pas publiés et dont la Bibliothèque nationale a actuellement la garde. Transférer à la Bibliothèque nationale tous les documents des APC qui ne sont pas strictement liés à la science des archives et à la conservation et ajuster en conséquence la politique d'acquisition et les ressources des APC"; l'élaboration de plans d'acquisition, conservation et installation; la révision de la structure des honoraires des APC pour les services et le transfert de la Maison de Laurier à Parcs Canada.

L'annonce, au début de 1986, du gel de la dotation en personnel et des dépenses de fin d'année a entraîné des retards et des annulations de crédits qui auraient été normalement affectés à des acquisitions. L'an dernier, j'ai présenté un tableau avec la projection des heures-personnes et de l'affectation des crédits pour 1985-1986; on trouvera à l'Annexe II de ce rapport le tableau de leur utilisation réelle.

Vers la fin de l'année civile 1985, l'espace dont dispose la Collection nationale de cartes et plans au quatrième étage du 395, rue Wellington, a été réaménagé afin de fournir une zone de travail suffisante aux employés tout en ménageant aux chercheurs une aire de tranquillité, propice à la recherche.

Au début de 1985-1986, une équipe de 6 personnes a été constituée pour élaborer un guide de procédure, en rédiger les grandes lignes, répartir les responsabilités, en établir la présentation et dresser un calendrier de travail. Le guide comprendra une centaine de documents de procédure; à la fin de 1985-1986, la moitié en était terminée.

Depuis le dernier congrès, le personnel permanent ne s'est accru que d'un membre. M. Robert Grandmaître est venu occuper le poste d'archiviste. Le poste de cataloguer (français) a été récemment accepté par le candidat heureux; il assumera ses fonctions en septembre. En outre, plusieurs postes temporaires ont été remplis. Mad. Dorothy Franklin, chef, Section des documents cartographiques et architecturaux du gouvernement, a été détachée auprès de la direction des politiques en décembre 1985; M. Brian Hallet assure l'intérim comme chef de la section. Au cours de l'été, cinq étudiants travaillent à la division.

Dans le document sur les objectifs et plans d'action de la Collection nationale de cartes et plans pour 1986-1987, nous avons défini nos travaux pour les prochains mois. Ils sont, pour une bonne part, la continuation des précédents et bon nombre de nos objectifs s'inscrivent dans le cadre des documents de planification du ministère et de la direction: Orientations stratégiques 1986-1990 et Objectifs stratégiques et Plans d'action de la direction des Archives, 1985-1989. Les membres de l'ACC pourront être intéressés par les projets et plans en cours suivants:

a) Acquisition

i) Dans le domaine des documents du gouvernement fédéral, la Collection nationale de cartes et plans va poursuivre le relevé décrit l'an dernier en entreprenant une étude dans une région ainsi qu'un relevé restreint des documents du gouvernement en architecture.

ii) Pour l'acquisition de documents d'intérêt historique dans le secteur privé, nous exécuterons d'autres programmes de copie, notamment de cartes dans les archives françaises et de plans d'assurance-incendie assujettis aux droit d'auteur à la British Library.

iii) L'accord avec le ministère de la Défense nationale sera mis à jour.

b) Garde

i) L'année 1986-1987 sera la première année complète durant laquelle le système UTLAS sera entièrement mis en oeuvre; elle servira donc de base aux projections pour les années à venir.

ii) On prévoit pour 1986-1987 l'introduction du premier élément d'un système de micro-ordinateurs pour assurer l'enregistrement automatisé des documents et leur repérage.

iii) L'élaboration d'un plan d'action en vue de rattraper les arriérés de travail doit commencer en 1986-1987.

iv) Le contrat de microfilmage comprendra le traitement et la reproduction et il exigera un contrôle constant.

v) Nous entreprendrons une étude sur le microfilmage couleur et le remplacement de l'appareil photo.

vi) Nous continuerons à améliorer les conditions d'entreposage des éléments identifiés du contenu de la Collection, y compris les séries.

c) Service au public et relations publiques

i) L'exposition de la collection Power sera inaugurée en septembre 1986 à Kingston et nous publierons un petit catalogue pour l'exposition.

ii) Nous publierons la liste des acquisitions pour 1985-1986 et nous continuerons pendant l'année à préparer celle de 1986-1987.

iii) L'évaluation du programme de redistribution sera complétée.

d) Administration

i) Le guide de procédure de la division sera complété et mis à jour au besoin.

ii) Nous continuerons à participer à diverses études du ministère et de la direction, et à des groupes de travail et comités.

J'anticipe le plaisir de vous faire rapport l'an prochain des activités de la Collection nationale de cartes et plans pendant l'année 1986-1987.

Betty Kidd, Chef,
Collection Nationale de Cartes et Plans

ANNEXE I
PRIORITÉS DE CATALOGAGE
COLLECTION NATIONALE DE CARTES ET PLANS
1986-1987

Le préparation des autorisations et le codage et l'entrée subsequents des documents d'autorisation précèdent toujours toutes les catégories de priorités énumérées dans ce document.

Priorité 1

Documents et publications du gouvernement - couramment reçus

-Séries fédérales. Noter que les feuillets sur les séries plus anciennes font partie des arriérés; seules les nouvelles séries sont comprises dans cette catégorie.

-Fonds gouvernementaux cartographiques

-Articles monographiques produits par le gouvernement fédéral et comportant un intérêt national, c.-a-d. articles faisant partie d'un projet national de cartographie. (À l'exclusion des documents touristiques et d'intérêt local.)

Priorité 2

Catégorie des besoins d'exploitation. Toutes catégories de pièces dont le catalogage est complet ou presque; éléments destinés aux relations publiques (expositions, publications, facsimilés); et articles sur microfilm dont l'original a été subsequmment détruit.

Priorité 3

Articles et collections rares et précieux (historiques et monétaires) couramment reçus ou déjà dans la collection. (Le nombre d'articles doit être fondé sur le volume des articles du même genre couramment accessibles dans cette catégorie.)

Priorité 4

Documents cartographiques couramment reçus du secteur privé et d'autres paliers de gouvernement.

Priorité 5

Arriérés de travail. Les projets relatifs aux arriérés de travail sont menés parallèlement au catalogage quotidien et sont déterminés par le plan de travail annuel à mesure que des ressources deviennent disponibles.

Indicatif couleur des bordereaux d'acquisition

Les bordereaux d'acquisition envoyés à la section Documentation sont marqués de couleurs indicatives dans les sections d'acquisition pour indiquer la priorité de catalogage; dans le coin supérieur gauche, ils portent un trait en diagonale au stylo-feutre dans l'une des couleurs suivantes:

<u>Indicatif de priorité</u>	<u>Couleur</u>
1	Rouge
2	Bleu
3	Noir
4	Vert
5	Jaune

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ANNEXE II 1985-1986

	<u>Heures- personnes (%)</u>		<u>Budget Exploitation & Immobilisations (%)</u>	
	<u>Prévues</u>	<u>Réelles</u>	<u>Prévu</u>	<u>Réel</u>
1. Acquisition	5	3.5	10	13.2
2. Contrôle	31	29	20	19
3. Conservation-microfilmage	10	5	35	28
4. Services au public- relations publiques	18	18	20	14.8
5. Services professionnels	4	4	3	6.2
6. Formation	3	2	2	2.6
7. Administration	14	15	10	16.2
8. Congé	13	15	--	---
9. Autres	2	8.5	--	---

Total des heures-personnes prévues - 47,476; réelles - 46,698.85
Budget total prévu - 443,000 \$; après rajustement - 394,000 \$

Motifs du rajustement du budget: Coupures générales du gouvernement dans les immobilisations; gel des dépenses gouvernementales du dernier trimestre; affectation spéciale de fonds pour la publication sur les Tresors non reçue.

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ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES CANADA
CANADA MAP OFFICE
REPORT TO
THE ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES
KINGSTON, ONTARIO, JUNE 16 - 20, 1986

1985/86 Statistics

During the year ending March 31, 1986, Surveys and Mapping Branch published the following:

570 new or revised topographical maps
267 aeronautical charts
119 geographical maps

In addition, 744 restock items were printed along with 503 other maps and charts for other EMR Branches and other government departments. In all, 2,203 titles were printed as compared to 2,393 in 1984/85 and 3,064 in 1983/84. About 2,500 titles had been expected but slippage in the compilation programs, and further postponements of the electoral redistribution program (300 maps) resulted in the low output for the year. The average press run was slightly more than 2,400 copies per title.

The Canada Map Office distributed slightly more than 2 million map/chart items (down 0.3 million from the previous year) and 516,500 air information publications (down 196,500 from the 1984/85 figure).

The inventory grew from 15,738 titles to 16,145.

More than 73,200 map items were supplied to depositories as compared to 71,000 in 1984/85.

Highlights of 1985/86

1. Procurement of a 1020 mm (40") seven-colour offset printing press. The new machine, a Miller manufactured in West Germany, arrived in Ottawa in late March and will print the first maps at the end of June. It is equipped with microprocessor-controlled inking, and one cylinder is convertible to back printing which will allow the printing of a standard topographical map in a single pass with virtually no material waste.
2. Expansion of the Canada Map Office computer system to permit remote order entry and information retrieval via telecommunications (DATAPAC). This will allow the major components of the distribution network (regional and consignment sales centres, provincial government agencies, large dealers, etc.) to interactively submit orders. As these major users account for more than 60% of all orders, the CMO order entry workload and response time will be reduced, and the overall service level improved.

significantly. Each participating outlet must equip themselves with a terminal compatible with our HP 3000 hardware and a 1200 baud modem.

3. A further revision of the pricing and distribution policy was approved by the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources for effect on April 1, 1986. Prices for maps and charts were not increased above those announced last year (\$4.00 for a standard topographic map, \$5.00 for a standard National Atlas map, etc.). Only the price for the Canada Flight Supplement was affected, with the increase resulting from the new Canada Post regulations limiting bulk rates to certain package sizes.

4. Publication of the first maps in the National Park Series - Jasper, and Banff/Kootenay/Yoho Parks at 1:200,00 scale. At least one additional map covering the Mount Revelstoke/Glacier Parks will be published in 1986/87, with coverage for other popular parks to follow.

5. Establishment of the National Advisory Council on the National Atlas under the chairmanship of Professor Tom Symons of Trent University. One of the members is Mel Hurtig, publisher of the Canadian Encyclopedia.

6. Publication of the "Nielsen Reports" (Study Team Reports to the Task Force on Program Review). Of interest to the ACML is the volume on major surveys which contains the findings on the major national survey programs and related information dissemination systems. These include socioeconomic surveys (Statistics Canada, Labour Canada, National Health & Welfare and Revenue Canada), environment and natural resource surveys (Environment Canada, Fisheries & Oceans Canada and E.M.R. Canada) and other related programs (Supply & Services Canada and the Auditor General). The study suggested that great savings could be achieved through amalgamation of programs, better coordination, more private sector involvement, etc. - perhaps as much as \$100 million of the 1985/86 budget of \$800 million. Copies of the reports are available from the Canadian Government Publishing Centre at a cost of \$12.50 per volume.

Current Issues and Concerns

1. Automatic Distribution/dealer and Depository Overhaul

These projects have been delayed and it is not possible to forecast a starting date at this time. The person-years available to the Canada Map Office are insufficient to deal with anything more than the routine workload.

Automatic distribution involves the definition of areas of interest for each dealer and depository. The establishment of such a file will permit monthly matching with the list of new and revised publications and the automatic generation of picking papers. The intent is to make fresh material available across the country as soon as possible after publication and to facilitate its promotion. The implementation of automatic distribution is vital to the overhaul of dealers and depositories, of course.

2. Sherbrooke Institute of Cartography

The scheme to relocate about half of the Surveys and Mapping Branch to Sherbrooke, Quebec, is still on the political "back burner" and no announcements have been made in the last year. The Nielsen study made the comment that the estimated \$80 million expenditure (along with the \$500 million Radarsat satellite project) would not improve the efficiency of the federal major survey programs.

3. Nielsen Studies

Following the publication of the 21 volumes earlier this year, a Cabinet Decision ordered the establishment of an Implementation Secretariat for Major Surveys under MOSST (Ministry of State for Science & Technology). The Secretariat has established an interdepartmental committee to make recommendations on "Common Access and Pricing". This committee held its first meeting on May 27th with representation from the involved departments (see paragraph 6 above) under the chairmanship of Stephen MacPhee, Dominion Hydrographer.

The work of the committee involves a) an examination of the concept of a common access and pricing policy for the dissemination of all survey data and information, and b) consideration of the feasibility of coordinating, through one organization, national and regional access to data banks and information generated by the natural resource and environment surveys. The final report is to be completed by August 31, 1986. The study may have a profound impact on all facets of map/chart production and distribution in Canada.

4. National Canadian Bibliography for Maps

It is understood that the National Map Collection is considering the creation of a National Canadian Bibliography for Maps and has requested Bob Batchelder to undertake a survey of map publishing activities in Canada.

This project has the complete support of Surveys and Mapping Branch, and it is our intention to make a recommendation to the MOSST committee referred to above, that, as the lack of a directory of all cartographic publications and services available from the various parts of the Government of Canada is a major barrier to "common access", the creation and maintenance of such a directory would be a necessary step toward improvement accessibility to users.

If such a directory existed, the creation of a national bibliography should be a far less forbidding task.

John A. McArthur
Director, Reproduction and Distribution
Surveys and Mapping Branch
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada

REPORT ON THE IFLA CONFERENCE
Chicago, 16-22 August 1985

The 51st Council and General Conference of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) was held in Chicago at the Palmer House Hotel from 18-22 August 1985. A special pre-conference seminar was held on Friday, August 16th, by the Section of Geography and Map Libraries.

The pre-conference seminar was attended by about 40 delegates. The seminar theme was "Non-Conventional Access to Bibliographic Records for Cartographic Materials", and was moderated by the Section's Chairman, Hugo Stibbe. Four speakers spoke to the theme. The first speaker, Dr. Hans van de Waal from the Geographical Institute, University of Utrecht, presented a paper entitled "Retrieval of CM Bibliographic Records and Geo-information". The second speaker, Elizabeth Mangan, Head of the Data Preparation and Files Maintenance Unit, Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress, gave a paper entitled "The Development, Function and Potential of the MARC Map Format Variable Field 052 - Geographical Classification Code". The third speaker was Sarah Tyacke, Assistant Keeper of the Map Library, British Library, who spoke on "Enhancements to the Internally Used British MARC Format for Retrieval of Cartographic Material Records and some Examples of Their Use". The final speaker was Tomislav Milinusic, Head of Axion Spatial Imaging Ltd., of Edmonton, who presented a paper entitled "Geographic Database Referencing System for Sheet-Map, Aerial Photography and Satellite Imagery Collections", and who also gave a demonstration of his retrieval system using a microcomputer.

All four presentations were very interesting, as were the discussions which followed. As a result of these presentations, Section members agreed to pursue the feasibility of developing sets of standardized data elements to facilitate automated search and retrieval of geographic and cartographic information. The proceedings of this pre-conference seminar are to be published in the near future.

During the conference week, the Section of Geography and Map Libraries held two open professional sessions, two meetings of the Standing Committee, and some ad hoc meetings on various aspects of the work of the Section. First let me describe the two open professional sessions, which were held on Tuesday, 20 August 1986. At the first session, Ralph Ehrenberg, Assistant Chief of the Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress, gave a paper entitled "New Programs and Projects in the Library of Congress Geography and Map Division". The second speaker was Hugo Stibbe, Chief, Documentation Section, National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada, who gave a paper entitled "International Bibliographic Standards in Cartographic Archives: The National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada Experience". The second session was devoted to discussions on the Section's 1986-1991 Medium Term Program. The seven point MTP, formulated during last year's meeting in Nairobi, Kenya, provides the framework upon which much of the Section's

professional activities will be based for the next five years. I have listed here the seven point MTP:

- (1) The organization of workshops for practical map curatorship in developing countries.
- (2) The preparation of the Manual of Practical Curatorship.
- (3) The preparation of an audiovisual programme to accompany the Manual of Practical Curatorship, for use in subsequent workshops.
- (4) Cooperation in the revision of the chapters relating to cartographic materials in UNIMARC.
- (5) The preparation of a handbook of examples as a guide to ISBD/Cartographic Materials (ISBD/CM) and UNIMARC.
- (6) Liaison activities with appropriate external organizations.
- (7) The preparation of a manual containing guidelines related to equipment and space management for map collections.

Next I shall describe the two meetings of the Standing Committee. The first was held on Sunday, 18 August. At this meeting, new officers were elected by Standing Committee members for the 1985-87 term, to replace Hugo Stibbe (Chairman) and David Carrington (Secretary). Leena Miekkaavaara (Finland) and Sarah Tyacke (UK) will serve as the new Chairman and Secretary respectively. Helen Wallis (UK) will continue to serve as the Section financial officer. Also covered at this meeting was the Chairman's annual report, which summarized the Section's activities of the last year. Section membership now stands at 33. The Section is about to start a membership drive, and an attractive flier has been prepared for mailing. The second Standing Committee meeting was held on Tuesday, 22 August 1986. At this meeting, status reports were received from each of the Section's Working Groups. The six Working Groups are as follows:

- (1) World Directory of Map Collections Working Group
- (2) ISBD (CM) Review Committee Working Group
- (3) IFLA/ICA Joint Working Group on Documentation in Cartography
- (4) Geography and Map Library Equipment and Space Working Group
- (5) Workshop for Practical Map Curatorship in Developing Countries /
Manual of Practical Map Curatorship Working Group
- (6) Micro and Digital Cartographic Information Working Group

The ad hoc meetings which were held during the conference week involved further discussions on these Working Groups.

On Wednesday, 21 August, an all-day bus tour was arranged for delegates by William C. Roselle of the University of Wisconsin Library System. The delegates left the Palmer House at 8:00 a.m., on a luxury air conditioned bus, and arrived at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee two hours later. A tour of the American Geographical Society Collection was conducted by Dr. Roman Drazniowsky and his staff. (The AGS Collection has been housed in the Golda Meir Library of the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee since 1978). After this visit, the bus departed for Madison. Lunch was eaten en route; also Dr. Barbara Borowiecki of the Geography Department at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee gave an informative

commentary on the landscape of southeastern Wisconsin. Upon arrival at Madison, delegates visited the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, where Special Collections Librarian Michael Edmonds gave a tour. After this visit, delegates walked to University of Wisconsin-Madison Geography Library, where librarian Miriam Kerndt showed delegates around. The delegates next visited the offices of the Wisconsin State Cartographer, where Christine Reinhard, assistant state cartographer, gave the tour. The last visit was to the Arthur H. Robinson Map Library, where Mary Galneder was our host. We then boarded our bus, and arrived back in Chicago at 7:00 p.m. It was an exhausting but enjoyable trip.

All in all, I enjoyed this conference, as the papers were of a high standard, the organization was excellent, and the exhibitions were worthwhile.

Lorraine Dubreuil,
ACML Representative on IFLA

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CANADIAN COMMITTEE ON CATALOGUING

The Canadian Committee on Cataloguing (CCC) met 27-29 August 1986 in Hull, Quebec. Since this was the last meeting at which items to be included in the consolidation issue of AACR2 could be discussed, the agenda was extensive. A few of the matters discussed are of direct concern to ACML members.

ACML submitted a number of revisions for Chapter 3 of AACR2 with the goal of bringing it and Cartographic Materials: a Manual of Interpretation for AACR2 (hereafter referred to as the Manual) closer together. CCC supported most of the proposals: the reservations expressed mainly concerned area 5 (physical description). The CCC will present the submission at the meeting next month of the Joint Steering Committee for AACR2.

At the request of the Committee, ACML prepared a draft definition for tactile graphics which was submitted in April.

There were a number of changes proposed for Part II of AACR2. The most significant of these concern the British proposals for Chapter 23 (Geographic names) and related parts of Chapter 24 (Headings for corporate bodies). They wish to revert to the pre-AACR2 method of using the name of the country (e.g. England, Wales) rather than the name of the county when making additions to names.

In 1988, AACR2 will be reprinted with all its revisions and corrections. This in turn will necessitate the updating of the Manual, concerning which discussions have already begun. Suggestions for changes to the Manual should be sent to the undersigned (for address, see inside front cover).

Velma Parker,
ACML Representative on CCC

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UTLAS USER GROUP REPORT*

The group met this year as part of a cataloguing round table, chaired by Joan Winearls. Karen Young recorded minutes for the first part of the meeting, devoted to a report of the activities of the Canadian Committee for Bibliographic Control of Cartographic Materials. Items covered were: results of the questionnaire sent to provincial mapping agencies and map cataloguers, comments on the value of the OCLC data base for map cataloguing, and future plans of the committee.

The UTLAS Users Group was chaired by Alberta Wood. Karen Taylor represented UTLAS. A. Wood, just returning from a lively session of a map on-line users group at the Special Libraries Association conference where the advantages of OCLC were discussed, commented that UTLAS has a lot to offer those of us cataloguing cartographic materials in Canada.

Karen Taylor commented that OCLC is increasingly offering its services in Canada, just as UTLAS is moving into the United States market. She is hopeful that the competition will result in advantages for everyone. Naturally she hopes that we would use UTLAS as a data base for a national bibliography. She pointed out that UTLAS can load GEAC, DOBIS and OCLC records.

Ms. Taylor spoke briefly about UTLAS's capability for multilevel cataloguing, near and dear to the hearts of cataloguers who must cope with many large series. She brought along a handout titled UTLAS MARC Coding for Analytics which was distributed to those attending the conference. Any of you who may have missed the conference can obtain a copy by writing to Karen Taylor at UTLAS (80 Bloor St. W., 2d fl., Toronto, Ontario, M5S 2V1).

Members of the group then addressed questions to K. Taylor and discussion ensued on the following points:

J. Winearls asked if those institutions contributing records to UTLAS could obtain a favorable rate for using other records in the system. UTLAS does credit such an institution against its drive charges. It might be possible to negotiate an even better rate.

B. Batchelder commented that there is no incentive to use UTLAS because there are relatively few records in the system and these are costly to capture.

K. Taylor asked what the mandate of the group is. Once the group has decided what it wants, then UTLAS can respond to these needs.

* Minutes of the UTLAS User Group for Cartographic Materials meeting,
16 June 1986, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario.

P. Lepine described the Bibliotheque nationale du Quebec's cartobibliography which appears every three months. The library has contracted out a program to enter sub-records using a microcomputer. The records are then linked to the host item (series) in UTLAS. The BNQ is very pleased with the product.

A. Wood said that Memorial University can find map records in the UTLAS system using standard tags, but that using the National Union Catalog microfiche to establish record numbers speeds up the process.

V. Parker spoke on the National Map Collection's progress in entering its records into the UTLAS data base. Some 2,000 records with PRECIS strings have been completed and the National Map Collection has entered into a contract with UTLAS to enter these records; anticipated date of completion is the end of the summer. These entries were all retrospective conversion records. V. Parker thought the calibre of the work was high. The RSN ranges for these records are as follows:

English	92-850-003 to 92-852-174
French	92-325-001 to 92-325-116
PRECIS Thesaurus	92-400-001 to 92-401-9355
PRECIS Strings	92-700-001 to 92-702-389

B. Kidd said that priorities for recording the National Map Collection's cartographic records will be reviewed each year. V. Parker described priorities for the present noting that the preparation of authorities and the subsequent coding and inputting of authority records always precede all the priority categories which immediately follow.

Priority 1: Government records and publications currently received.

- Federal series. Note that sheets for older series are part of backlog; only new series are included in this category.
- Government cartographic records
- Single items produced by the federal government of a national mapping interest, i.e., items that are part of a national mapping project. Excluded are tourist materials and items of local interest.

Priority 2: Operational needs category.

All categories of materials for which cataloguing is complete or nearly complete; materials for outreach (exhibitions, publications, facsimile reproductions); and items that are microfilmed and the original subsequently destroyed.

Priority 3: Rare and valuable (historical and monetary) items or collections currently received or already in the collection.

The number of items is to be based on the volume of current accessions for such items in this category.

Priority 4: Currently received cartographic items from the private sector, other levels of government and foreign governments.

Priority 5: Backlog.

Backlog projects run in parallel with normal day to day cataloguing are determined by the annual workplan as resources become available.

A. Wood, speaking to the point of regional cooperation with particular reference to the design of forms, noted that Memorial's systems person wants the Newfoundland hydrographic charts put on a sheet similar to UTLAS's, not similar to the National Map Collection's form as presently designed. She also suggested that Canadian map cataloguers follow the lead of the National Map Collection, not the Library of Congress, with respect to the use of spaces rather than commas in the scale statement. She reported that the Special Libraries Association Map On-Line Users Group discussed searching on coordinates which you can do at present on UTLAS by searching on a subject first, and then further defining by coordinates.

J. Winearls pointed out that if you get a tricky area (for example, the Quebec-Ontario border with no possibility of a precise subject), you need the capability of searching on coordinates directly. K. Taylor said that you would then have to download and manipulate the data in-house, much as the University of New Brunswick does.

In closing the meeting, A. Wood asked for a volunteer for chairperson. She will be on sabbatical leave and is unable to continue as chairperson. Any takers? If so, please notify Carol Marley, who will continue as secretary.

Carol Marley
Secretary, UTLAS User Group

- * * * -

- ACML COMMITTEE REPORTS -

AWARDS COMMITTEE

The ACML Awards Committee would like to announce that the 1985 paper award was accepted by Carol Marley, and not Carol Marley and John Kohler as appeared in the Committee's Annual Report, ACML Bulletin numbers 58 and 59. Carol's work, "ACML 19th Annual Conference Conservation Workshop" appeared in ACML Bulletin number 55.

Donna Porter,
Chair, ACML Awards Committee

- oOo -

CANADIAN COMMITTEE FOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC
CONTROL OF CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIAL

During the past year, this committee has been involved in the following activities:

- revisions to Chapter 3: "Cartographic Materials," in AACR2;
- working towards a Canadian national bibliography for maps following last year's meeting;
- survey of map cataloguers by Karen Young and start of an informal newsletter under Velma Parker.

AACR2 revisions for chapter 3 as prepared under Velma will be discussed at a Canadian Cataloguing Committee meeting this summer and forwarded to the Joint Steering Committee. No further work is planned except to respond to inquiries from this process.

Bob Batchelder sent out a survey to government map producers. Some interesting responses were received but further work needs to be done to clarify their numerical returns. This will continue during the year.

The Committee held two open meetings to discuss last year's work and to plan next year's activities. We were asked to consider finding funding to launch a study analysing the systems and methods best suitable for a national bibliography.

Joan Winearls is the new chair for this committee and she is interested in your comments.

Submitted by: Bob Batchelder,
University of Calgary

CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

The committee has concentrated its efforts during this year in disseminating information on conservation in general, and map conservation in particular. To start off the year, a conservation workshop was presented at the ACML 19th Annual Conference in Winnipeg by Carol Marley and John Kohler. It was held in the conservation laboratory of the Provincial Archives of Manitoba. The conference planning committee initiated and coordinated the effort. Conservation notes have been included in various issues of the ACML Bulletin.

Members of the committee are Pamela Ross, Carleton University, and Margaret Hutchison, Saskatchewan Archives Board. The former chairperson, Betty Kidd, was helpful in providing information on the committee's activities over the past decade.

Carol Marley,
Chairperson, Conservation Committee

- * * * -

COPYRIGHT COMMITTEE

The committee met earlier this winter to prepare comments on the report of the parliamentary Subcommittee on the Revision of Copyright, A Charter of Rights for Creators, published in October, 1985. Our comments, dated 24 January 1986 and appended to this report, mainly concern the proposals and recommendations that could affect map librarians or users of map libraries. Our committee's comments were sent to the ACML Executive for approval, after which they were to be forwarded to the Subcommittee.

Members of the committee were Aileen Desbarats, Universite d'Ottawa and Gilles Langlier, National Map Collection.

Carol Marley, Chairperson,
Copyright Committee

- oOo -

Comments on the Report of the Sub-Committee on the Revision of Copyright Entitled "A Charter of Rights For Creators"

Introduction:

These comments are submitted by the Association of Canadian Map Libraries in response to A Charter of Rights for Creators (Report of the Sub-Committee on the Revision of Copyright, 1985).

The Association of Canadian Map Libraries, formed in 1967, brings together into one professional group map librarians from both government and university map collections. The aims of the Association are to further the professional knowledge of its members and to promote general interest in maps and map collections. Membership is open to both individuals and institutions having an interest in maps and the aims and objectives of the Association, from all parts of Canada.

These comments mainly concern the proposals and recommendations of the Sub-Committee that could affect map librarians or user of map libraries.

Recommendations 11 & 12:

We commend recommendations 11 and 12 in that there should be no copyright for government works at any level. However, we are concerned with the application of 11C. We would like to draw your attention to the fact that much cartographic information exists in the form of data bases which may be drawn upon to produce a map: this is an increasing trend.

We recommend that the status of these geographic information systems be investigated in terms of the application of 11C. We would prefer to see this data in the public domain.

Recommendation 18:

We approve of recommendation 18 in so far as copyright would be deemed to extend for 25 years from the date of publication. To us this is a considerable improvement over the existing situation.

Recommendation 21:

In 1977 we supported the recommendation from Keyes and Brunet that maps and charts be treated as artistic works, but now, in 1986, in the light of recent developments in the automation of cartography the situation is more complex. It is difficult to categorize maps produced from a data base using a computer programme as to whether they are artistic or literary works.

Recommendations 82-86:

Fair dealing should apply to published and unpublished works. Furthermore it should be noted that "fair dealing" presents special problems for archivists and librarians, especially to those who work with maps. In most cases a partial reproduction of a map is completely useless. While books may be borrowed by users in most libraries, frequently maps may be consulted only in the research room of the library; then a research copy is almost a necessity. We therefore recommend that for purposes of research and private study, an archives or library should be permitted to copy a map in its entirety, provided that the researcher is informed that the copy is made available only for the purposes of research, private criticism, review or newspaper summary.

Recommendations 88-89:

We approve of the exceptions provided to archives permitting them to copy of work for the purposes of preservation or research: we are also happy to see a definite term of protection for manuscripts.

In conclusion, we agree that the rights of creators be protected, but we share the concern of the Canadian Library Association that the Report of the Sub-Committee has not explored the practical implications of some of the recommendations which might increase administrative costs for individual institutions, or indeed, may not be administratively feasible for these institutions.

- * * * -

MAP USER ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Committee members: Maureen Wilson (chair)
 Lou Sebert
 Karen Young

The Committee is in the process of compiling a questionnaire which it is hoped map librarians will hand out to patrons to get some public input into map users' needs.

Lou Sebert had volunteered to contact members of the National Atlas Advisory Committee and members of the Association were asked to send suggestions for Atlas maps to Lou. It was also felt by the Committee that it would be useful if an attempt could be made to have a map librarian on future advisory committees of that nature.

- * * * -

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

CURRENT MEMBERSHIP AS OF DECEMBER 1985

Full Members	72
-- New Members	5
-- Non-Renewals	15
Associate Members	20
-- New Members	2
-- Non-Renewals	5
Institutional Members	124
-- New Members	8
-- Non-Renewals	1

Membership Statement 1985

Balance as of December 1985	3,298.22	
Membership for 1985 Jan. - April	3,385.00	
Exchange	23.74	<u>6,706.96</u>
Interest	7.04	
Membership May - July	498.52	
Exchange	10.10	<u>7,222.62</u>
Less Transfer to Treasurer	5,000.00	2,222.62
Membership Aug.-Sept.	90.00	<u>2,312.62</u>
Membership Oct.-Dec.	15.00	
Membership for 1986	3,215.00	
Interest	33.61	
Exchange	83.11	<u>5,659.34</u>

Respectfully submitted,

Flora Francis,
Membership Committee.

- * * * -

NOMINATIONS COMMITTEE

The Nominations Committee was formed in late November 1985 and consisted of Kathleen Wyman, York University; Margaret Hutchison, Saskatchewan Archives Board; and Ron Whistance-Smith, University of Alberta.

In January the request for nominations was mailed out with a deadline of February 7. No nominations were received. One Board member replied stating a willingness to continue in the same position.

A number of phone calls brought no positive response regarding the Presidency but all present Board members agreed to stay on in their present positions. Several of the persons approached to run were positive in their willingness to stand for office in the future but stated that the timing was not right for this year.

Finally, near the end of May, Barbara Farrell solved our problem by asking Lou Sebert if he would stand for President. Receiving a positive response from Lou, she contacted Tom Nagy who relayed the message to Ron

Whistance-Smith. On checking the By-Laws of the Association regarding the eligibility of Honorary Life Members to hold office in the Association, it appeared to the Chairperson of the Committee that Section 4.3.4 does not preclude this possibility. A final check was made with Lou to ensure that he was indeed willing, and anxious to contribute his time and talents in this way.

It gives me great pleasure therefore to submit to the Board and to the Membership the following names and the positions which they will hold by acclamation:

President	Lou Sebert
1st Vice-President	Brenton MacLeod
2nd Vice-President	Aileen Desbarats
Secretary	Cheryl Woods
Treasurer	Velma Parker

Bob Batchelder will become Past President.

Respectfully submitted by the Nominations Committee 1986,

Ron Whistance-Smith,
Chairperson

ACML 20th ANNUAL CONFERENCE DELEGATES

Bob Batchelder
Map and Air Photo Division
University of Calgary Library
Calgary, Alta.
T2N 1N4

Louis Cardinal
Collection national de cartes
et plans
Archives publiques du Canada
Ottawa, Ont.
K1A 0N3

Sandy Casey
Education Library
Queen's University
Kingston, Ont.
K7L 3N6

Margaret Clark
Douglass Library
Queen's University
Kingston, Ont.
K7L 5C4

Edward Dahl
National Map Collection
Public Archives of Canada
Ottawa, Ont.
K1A 0N3

Susan Denyer
Douglas library
Queen's University
Kingston, Ontario
K7L 5C4

Allen Desbarats
Map Library
Moriseet Library
University of Ottawa
Ottawa, Ont.
K1N 6N5

Allen Doiron
Provincial Archives of New
Brunswick
Fredericton, N.B.
E3B 5H1

Kate Donkin
Map Library
McMaster University
B.S.B. Room 137
Hamilton, Ont.
L8S 4P5

Lorraine Dubreuil
Map and Air Photo Library
McGill University
805 Sherbrooke St. west
Montreal, Que.
H3A 2K6

Barbara Farrell
Map Library
D299 Loeb Building
Carleton University
Ottawa, Ont.
K1S 5B6

Dr. George Flower
Cartwright's Point
Kingston, Ont.

Flora Francis
Social Science Section
The Library
University of Guelph
Guelph, Ont.
N1G 2W1

Peter Girard
Documents Library
mackintosh-Corry Hall
Queen's University
Kingston, Ont.
K7L 3N6

Elizabeth Hamilton
325 Wetmore Rd.
Fredericton, N.B.
E3B 5L4

Kathy Harding
Map & Air Photo Library
Queen's University
Kingston, Ont.
K7L 3N6

Peter Hebert
Standard of Conduct Advisory
Group
Registrar General of Canada

Margaret Hutchinson
4045 Rae St., Apt. 513
Regina, Sask.
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Vivian Janes
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Mrs. E. Kellett
McMaster University
Hamilton, Ont.

Betty Kidd
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Public Archives of Canada
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Gilles Langelier
Collection nationale de cartes
et plans
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Jim Osborne
Federal Publications Inc.

Peggy Layng
and Ted Layng

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Betty Pinnell
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Cataraqui Archaeological
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Kingston, Ont.

Velma Parker
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Map Division
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1956 Main Mall
Vancouver, B.C.
V6T 1W5

Joan Winearls
Map Library
University of Toronto Library
130 St. George St.
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M5S 1A5

Karen Young
2 Bertona St., Unit 10
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Alberta Auringer Wood
Map Librarian
Queen Elizabeth II Library
Memorial University of Newfoundland
St. John's, Nfld.
A1B 3Y1

Cheryl Woods
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Kathleen Wyman
Map Librarian
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Carole White
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Darla Young
University of Lethbridge
Lethbridge, Alta.
T1K 3M4

Barbara Znamkowski
6-292 Stewart St.
Petersborough, Ont.
K9J 3N1

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The Association of Canadian Map Libraries has published 100 reproductions of historical maps of Canada. Individual copies may be obtained by writing to the ACML Publications Officer at the Business Address indicated on the inside of the front cover.

First fifty facsimile maps were assembled in a folio. These sets are now sold out. Maps #51-100 have also been assembled in a set, consisting of a title page, introduction, indexes, placed in a gold-embossed hard cover. The price of the set is \$100. The cover and the introductory pages may be purchased separately for \$30; and the four introductory pages - for \$6 (\$5 + \$1 postage). Please place the folio orders with -

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