

ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES

BULLETIN

ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHÈQUES CANADIENNES



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
Institutions	\$30.00

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Les MEMBRES DU BUREAU de l'Association, pour l'année 1986/87 sont:

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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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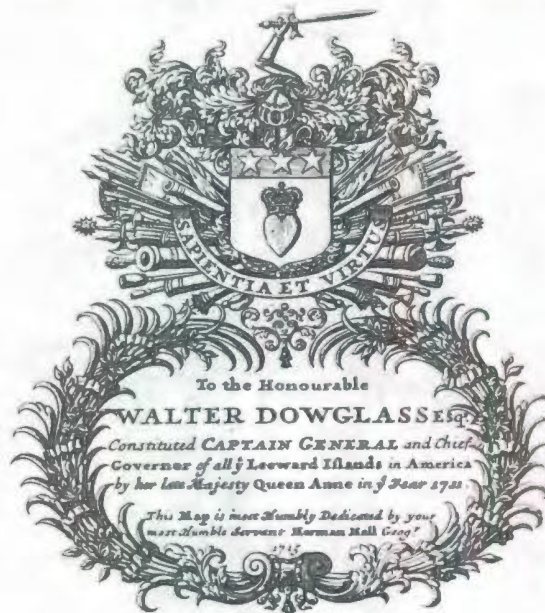
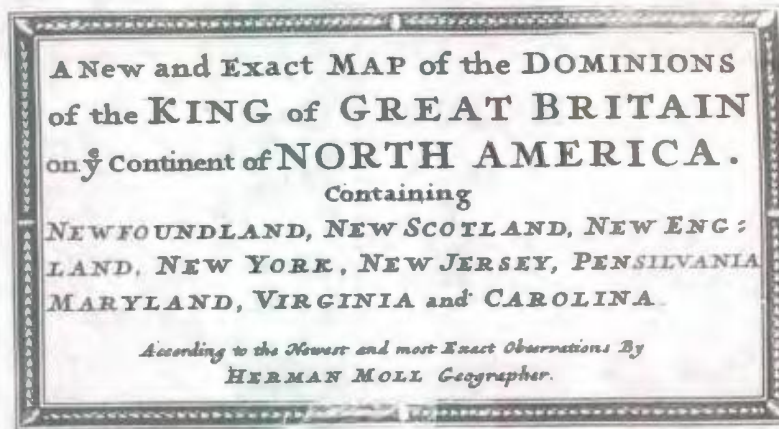
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COVER

Inset which earned this map the moniker "beaver map" -- A New and Exact Map of the Dominions of the King of Great Britain on ye Continent of North America. Herman Moll and others. [London], 1715; revised 1732 or later. This engraved map, the original of which is in the National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada (NMC 26861), has been reproduced as ACML Facsimile Map Series No. 115 (ISSN 0827-8024).

COUVERTURE

Carton qui a valu le nom de "carte au castor" à la A New and Exact Map of the Dominions of the King of Great Britain on ye Continent of North America. Herman Moll et autres. [Londres], 1715; révisée en 1732 ou après. Cette carte gravée, dont l'original se trouve à la Collection nationale de cartes et plans, Archives publiques du Canada (NMC 26861), a été reproduite dans la Série de cartes fac-similés de l'ACC n° 115 (ISSN 0827-8024).

* * * FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK * * *

I can see the grain of the wood shining through on my desk. Finally. For the past few months, the desk has been buried under the contributions, large and small, from ACML members who were convinced of the necessity of maintaining the ACML Bulletin as a national journal for map curators, archivists, and librarians. Congratulations to you all -- the ACML Bulletin is alive and kicking!

In sifting through the material on my desk, it was of interest to note in a recent issue of Library Currents that as many as 90% of professionals suffer from the dreaded sin of procrastination. This little tidbit was juxtaposed to a piece on controlling stress. It seemed to me that there might be some sort of connection, and I promptly put aside this issue of the ACML Bulletin to ponder the matter. Fortunately, the desire to get this issue out intruded upon my musings; the result is now in your hands.

Special accolades for this issue go to Margaret Hutchison, Jeff Murray, Lou Sebert, and Tom Nagy, who kept my file of material for this issue full and offered assistance and expertise in countless ways. The National Map Collection once again lent their resources when needed, and their support is greatly appreciated. With this issue, the Editor's Desk moves to Montreal, into the experienced and capable hands of Lorraine Dubreuil.

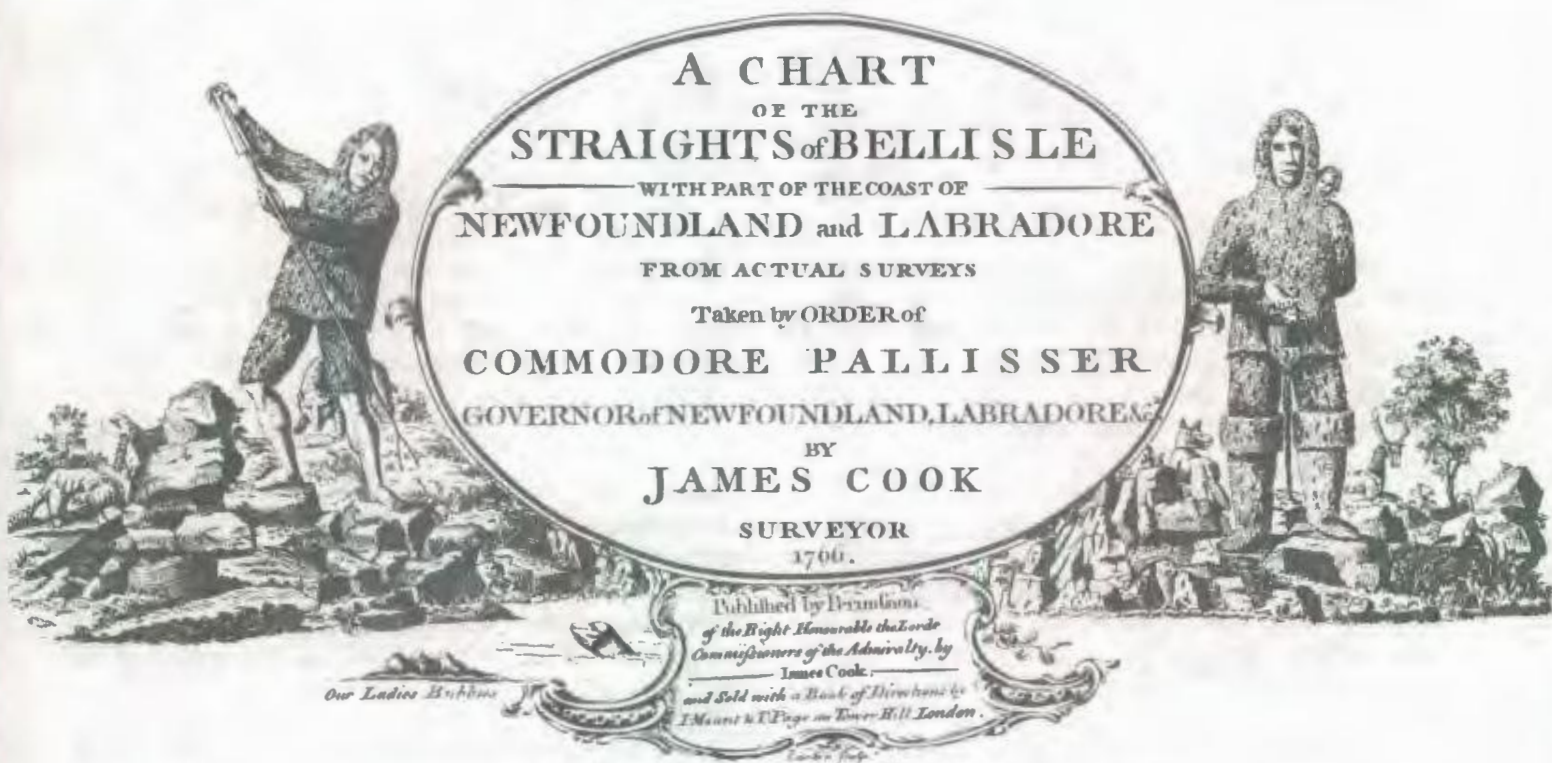
As a reminder to you, the following individuals have volunteered to coordinate different aspects of the ACML Bulletin. Don't be shy in sending items to them -- and don't wait for a call for assistance. Lend a hand! SEND MATERIAL! Use the telephone, the postal system, carrier pigeon, or electronic mail -- but do give a bit of yourself to making each issue a special one.

Jeffrey Murray
Barbara Farrell
Margaret Hutchison
Tom Nagy
Carol Marley
Renee Schleussing
Betty Kidd
Joan Winearls

Book Reviews
New Publications
Regional Reports
Printing and Distribution
Conservation
Recent Cataloguing Records
Cartographic Archives
Cataloguing

It has been a great experience for me to work on these two issues. I owe a special thanks to Burt, who was there through thick and thin, and to the 233 Lady Dunn Hall residents who waited an extra week for room changes while this was being put together. My appreciation again to all those who supported the ACML Bulletin this year.

Elizabeth Hamilton
Editor



Detail of map 112 in the ACML Facsimile Map Series.
 Détail de la carte 112 de la Série de cartes fac-similés de l'ACC.



Detail of map 114 in the ACML Facsimile Map Series.
 Détail de la carte 114 de la Série de cartes fac-similés de l'ACC.

* * * ARTICLES * * *

Preface:

Some day someone will sit down to write the history of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries. This task will be aided by our archives which year by year are kept to provide details of our many projects, including the names of the people who worked on them. Lists of presidents, treasurers, secretaries, etc. will also be at hand. But it has occurred to me that in our archives there will be something missing. The archives will contain all sorts of references to our serious undertakings, but will they include mention of the fun we had during our less-than-serious moments? I feel that some record of the light-hearted side of our association must be included, for if it is not we may go down in history as a stereotypical library society. This, I think, would be a mistake! So, I have asked Kate Donkin to send me her reminiscences of our first twenty years, and to focus her thoughts on events that, in all probability, have NOT been recorded in our official record. Kate has done so in the form of the personal letter to me that follows.

L. Sebert

oOo

THE FIRST TWENTY YEARS

Kate Donkin
McMaster University

You, I know, can imagine how sorry I was to miss the annual meeting this year, not only because it was to be my last but because it was the 20th anniversary. For heaven's sake, most marriages don't make it that far! From the bumpf Betty Kellet brought back, it appears that this auspicious occasion was not marked by any official anniversary celebration. We could have bought ourselves another beer mug -- my 10-year relic leaks -- probably because Scotch has a lower surface tension than beer. I hope the lack of new imbibing equipment does not reflect on a growing sobriety within our venerable Association.

Do you remember our first meeting? Ottawa--the cradle of our society. Strangely, only certain moments of that momentous meeting are indelibly planted in my brain. I remember one session where the speakers' tables were set up along the wall under the windows. An expectant hush fell over the crowded room, and Joan, breathless with expectation, whispered to me "Lieutenant-Colonel Sebert -- we think is coming, in person!"

Now I hear in my head Trumpets and Music, but I think this is just an over-active imagination. But the door did open and in marched five, (it was five, wasn't it?) UNIFORMED MEN across the hall down behind the table

to stand in their impeccable garb until by some faint order they were seated. The sun shone through your hair, a golden halo, and Joan sighed, a dream fulfilled. And so, you see, I remember your very first report.

I had met you previously by appointment to request from you a list of all the maps published by the government, remember? I was naive, young, and innocent then, and easily impressed (if you believe that, you will believe anything).

The next event of that first meeting was a party thrown by the ACML in a very small room in the Beacon Arms Hotel. It was fun; there was beer in the bathtub and gin bottles under the beds. That party was nearly the end but really the beginning of the Association. There was never a dull moment. Certain members gave a brilliant (?) exhibition of open-air gymnastics on the balcony, but no one fell off (some will say more by good luck than good balance). But everyone met everyone. How shy can you be in a sardine can? To further loosen people up, you and my Bill started and finished the first sing-song, then as now, full of gusto, and without a piano! Nothing like spontaneity.

The next morning the session was somewhat subdued, many leaned on walls, afraid to sit down in case they never rose again, but in good ACML style they made it. Betty Kidd gave a paper on cataloguing which was understandable, but so did I, and that's incredible. That's when we first declared that our Top Priority was a National Union Catalogue of Maps "so that the Wealth of our Nation's Maps -- spread from Sea to Sea-- would be revealed to us all".

Can you believe it? The thing that brought us together seems as far away now as it was then.

The Key Address at that meeting was, as it should be, about maps. Dear Ted Layng. His talk "Whither the Canadian Map?" given again at Edmonton, again at Laval, at pre-dinner pubs, at post-dinner pubs, always different, more anecdotal than conversation--a true lover of maps, and so contagious. There is no one like him. Too bad we have no videos or tapes of him to play for each new member. Too bad we can't call on him when talks on cataloguing, copying and preservation seem more important than the map and what it tells--its cartographic value--its mystique.

I suppose now it can, and should be revealed that the end of our first meeting was almost the end of the Association. It was then that the newly elected executive found out that the Association was broke! Worse still, we couldn't pay our hotel bill. All those carefree calls to Room Service had finally come home to roost, and now sat like a row of vultures on a dead limb. Our very first balance sheet showed a dismal bottom line of MINUS \$267.78. The manager of the Beacon Arms was adamant; we begged, but tears were not enough. But we had a friend, a white knight--Professor Bernard Gutsell conducted a bail-out operation that any international banker would have been proud of. In short, he lent us the required \$267.78 from the printing account of the Canadian Cartographer.

Since that low point in our financial history, our hard-working treasurers have, with Median and Persian strictness, kept us on the narrow path of fiscal responsibility.

So much for our first meeting. Our next meeting started our aim to meet in the East one year and in the West the next. In Edmonton, Hugo Stibbe, with his usual thoroughness, was close to exhaustion by the time he organized, wined, dined and transported us. Were you at the residence after the meeting ended? What a night that was! Some time in the wee small hours we discovered that we had a quorum, voted out all existing officers, ourselves in, and finally disposed of all liquid assets to our complete satisfaction.

No, it was not all beer and skittles. We learned a lot from each other, how to beg, borrow or steal maps. Remember Brad Fay who used to drop into the Surveys and Mapping print shop every day to pick up a copy of all maps being printed because there was no mechanism for a deposit? After all, what government agency would think of automatically giving one copy of its maps to another government agency (i.e. the Geographical Branch Map Collection next door).

I remember the meeting hosted by Yves Tessier at Laval. We were so jealous of his atlas shelving in that fantastic new library. Poor Yves--he planned to have a quiet little meeting of just the ACML and ended up with all of us plus the whole of the delegation from the U.S. Special Libraries (Maps Division) which descended on him from Montreal. But with his usual savoir faire he coped with the situation.

Brad and I unintentionally ran a guided tour down the funicular railway, across on the boat to Levis, back up the road from Lower Town, up down, up down, until Brad finally collapsed on a mail box and declared that he was too tired to even care if there was a bomb in it! F.L.Q. days seem far away.

We arrived at meetings by plane, car, camping with spouses and kids, with new wives and husbands, to beautiful downtown Banff. Do you remember the charming fellow who spoke to us on David Thompson? He brought a second pair of hiking boots and searched for someone, preferably female, to join him WALKING back to Vancouver following the trail of Thompson. He was very shy and gave his whole talk facing the wall, as he declared he couldn't talk and face the audience. Do you remember the monastic distribution of food at Banff? You were lucky if you still found something in the bowl when it reached your end of the table. More than one dined exclusively on cabbage salad; and more people than you would think ate porridge for breakfast, to stave off starvation.

I've always thought that pioneers, midst all their difficulties, have a different outlook on life.

Meliora spera -- look thou for better things (or more loosely--there is nowhere to go but up!). When I took over my collection I had to re-sort every map in the place. They had all been filed alphabetically by sheet name, and there were no indexes. Boggles the mind to think of a Canadian collection so arranged, doesn't it! But I still have users, as ancient as I am, who ask for a sheet by name, and still remember by name the sheets which best show kame and kettle, and drumlins.

Think back to the old Glenbow Library--a little Carnegie in a big park, with a truly wonderful collection of arctic maps sorted under a staircase. There were typists in the foyer, and a charming restorer in the basement surrounded by beautiful leather to be used to lovingly restore an impossible number of books. Only those who worked in the Old Glenbow can appreciate the new Glenbow. Somehow having seen both brings to mind the ditty:

As you go through life, my hearty,
May this be your goal
Keep your eye upon the donut
And not upon the hole.

I wouldn't let on for the world that I really think archivists have been a great asset to the Association. We have a lot of fun deriding them, and they us. I used to swear that not only did they make you wear white gloves but they wanted to be sure you didn't have dirty joke on your mind while handling a map. I can well remember the look on Ed Dahl's face when I announced that measuring the total piece of paper meant nothing -- what if it were just too big for the drawer and the librarian had to trim off a bit to get it in. This was tantamount to an attack on the Queen Mother!

But archivists began to realize that some people use maps as tools, and you sure can't brew whiskey without dirtying the still. However, spending time at meetings, particularly watching restoration, makes us all more wary and when we do things quite unarchival, we do tend to look over our shoulder to see if anyone is looking. I hope there are always people who excel in accuracy and precision in cataloguing and restoring, and others who can find the right map because they remember seeing it in the third drawer, and rejoice when they have to mend (or even laminate) because the map is getting worn or tatty through use.

Ten years ago we had our anniversary at Western where Serge Sauer did us proud. Midst all our meetings and papers duly published one stands out over all others -- Packer's delightful talk on maps of all shapes, sizes and dimensions, rolling them out on the floor, up in the air, maps as ads, on sweat shirts; he boggled the mind with the variety and use. That talk could never be published; only audio-visual could have done the trick. Yet I can't remember any of the other papers given at that meeting which I'm sure were informative and scholarly.

Ah 'twas there we had our debut on stage for a brief gaudy hour. We thought we were Gilbert and Sullivan at least, if not Noel Coward. Such a handsome trio in cap and gown, incredibly close harmony, but again--no record, no camera--just ghosts of parts of our crazy verses popping up every year at the annual banquet. I enclose my original document for the archives. It is a strange claim to fame, but hopefully it will reflect the camaraderie of our group. I do hope that the ACML will always manage not to take itself too seriously. We have managed to get a lot done cooperatively while being a little wacky on occasion. That's why people from all over the world have come to our meetings, and stayed longer than intended--just because of our mixture of usefulness and fun.

Unfortunately due to flood, fire and natural disaster I haven't made it to all meetings, but those I did attend never failed to present new friends and an opportunity to get to know another part of Canada. Who can forget the meeting in Sackville's Mount Allison -- peaceful, incredibly comfortable chairs, lovely meeting rooms full of gorgeous paintings, old buildings and silver barns glistening in the sunset.

Do you remember it was from Mount Allison that we had that lovely field trip to the salt marshes? I'm sure you recall that beautiful late afternoon when we lingered on the grass beside a delightful little brook that trickled past us down to the bay. We could have stayed there in the summer sunshine for hours, but our tour leader broke into our reverie by saying, "Really folks, we must go back to town. In half an hour, this field will be under 12 feet of water". Fortunately we had in our company someone who understood the Bay of Fundy tides.

The peacefulness of Mount Allison was certainly a contrast to the Toronto-McMaster event. Clockwork programming, split-second timing was the order of the day, but all ended well when rain brought us together jammed in my house eating, drinking, singing and gabbing until the buses drove off to Toronto. Do you remember Joan's heart-rending rendition of "Jesus Loves Me" as she waved the bus goodbye?

Without the ACML I would never have spent so much time in Ottawa. The Public Archives people are really expert at meetings--superbly organized--fine facilities. They could be cold and formal, but are never so. Always there were times for us to get together as friends, to gab and eat, to meet new members; always a personal touch, for which ACML is, I truly believe, outstanding.

Memories! Every time I walk up a steep hill until my shins ache I think of Fredericton and Montreal--cities so different it's hard to believe--but I also think of lovely dinners in elegant surroundings, and a humungous lobster feast and salmon dinner put on by the conference with happy help from their families and friends.

Anyone who can put on a surveying demonstration in a hallway, in the pouring rain, and make it fun, understands my vague ramblings. Let us hope that in the next 20 years members of the ACML are filled with happy memories and have in their possession good friends and a good professional society.

Kate Donkin,
October 29th, 1986.

* * *

Editor's Note: When I read Kate's letter to Lou, it brought to mind another letter which was printed in the ACML Bulletin (no. 17, February 1975). It was Kate's letter to Brad Fay following the Toronto-McMaster conference and, for the benefit of those who missed it the first time it appeared, it is reprinted below.

OPEN LETTER TO BRAD FAY FROM KATE DONKIN

So you are having "The Conference" this year. Well, the best of British luck to you, old chap. Having been president of our Association, I would have thought you would have more sense. Being persuaded is one thing, but to be so carried away as to volunteer is something else again!

However, now that it is a fait accompli it is too late to inform you that no is a shorter word than yes and should be easier to say. I think that when the conference is over this spring we should start a new society. I suggest it be called either The Annual Meeting, Freaks Society or Death Wish Society Anonymous. In any case it should be set up rather like a witches coven, meeting annually for the initiation rites of new members. To these, we could reveal with appropriate solemnity, certain incantations necessary to insure survival, under select unbelievable, inconceivable, and completely impossible situations encountered at Annual Meetings and Field Trips.

As it would be wise to get this society operating as soon as possible, I suggest that you keep notes of all disasters you encounter, both natural and supernatural, and your final solutions; necessary equipment, time tables, things you did and ought not have done and things you didn't do and ought to have done. With your list and mine we should be able to set up at least skeleton parameters, within which our society could aid and assist our new members.

A few basic questions could be formulated to be answered by initiates before induction--a multiple guess paper for instance. The answers are obvious to the fully tried members but could form a comprehensive examination.

e.g. You should panic when:

- (1) All the tickets are sold*
- (2) You haven't sold any tickets
- (3) No members have tickets
- (4) 1,000 tickets are sold
- (5) 10 tickets are sold; you have three buses
- (6) 1,000 tickets are sold; you have one bus reserved
- (7) One of your tour guides gets pneumonia
- (8) Your tour guide finds it takes 12 hours to cover your route maps
- (9) You find you have one toilet and 125 people
- (10) You find the toilet has back-up
- (11) In a 50 mile trip, 10 stops, there are no toilets
- (12) The printer has lost your base map
- (13) You arrange a garden party and it rains
- (14) Everyone is inside your house and the booze outside
- (15) The booze inside and the people outside
- (16) Someone wants a drink of water - the tap is inside, everyone is inside except you and the water drinker
- (17) You think it is 12:30 and you find it is only 5:30
- (18) You are having (strawberries**) and the crop is late
- (19) You have to borrow a wheel barrow for the beer from your totally abstemious neighbours
- (20) You find 125 people know you and you don't know them
- (21) You can't remember who you are

These, Brad, are just a few samples from my 8 page list but it gives you an idea of what to look for.

Now, of course, anyone able to survive and join our society will truly answer no, never to all the above questions.

The next list will be to ask for solutions for any of the listed panic situations. For instance, question 21--no one need stay ignorant of their own name. You just wear your name tag upside down and check every so often just what it says. Question 19--you don't need to worry; if your neighbours are so totally tea, they won't recognize a booze bottle or at least won't admit it.

* Kill yourself here if someone forgot to get tickets made

** Substitute corn, oysters, lobsters, depending on season and locality

Most other questions are answered by a simple formula for a tour you will enjoy giving--

let X be the number expected - multiply by 2

Y be the amount of booze and food you will need - multiply by 2

Z be the number of stop you want to make - divide by 4

B = buses - steady there - multiply by 1 and pray

A = weather (the unknown)

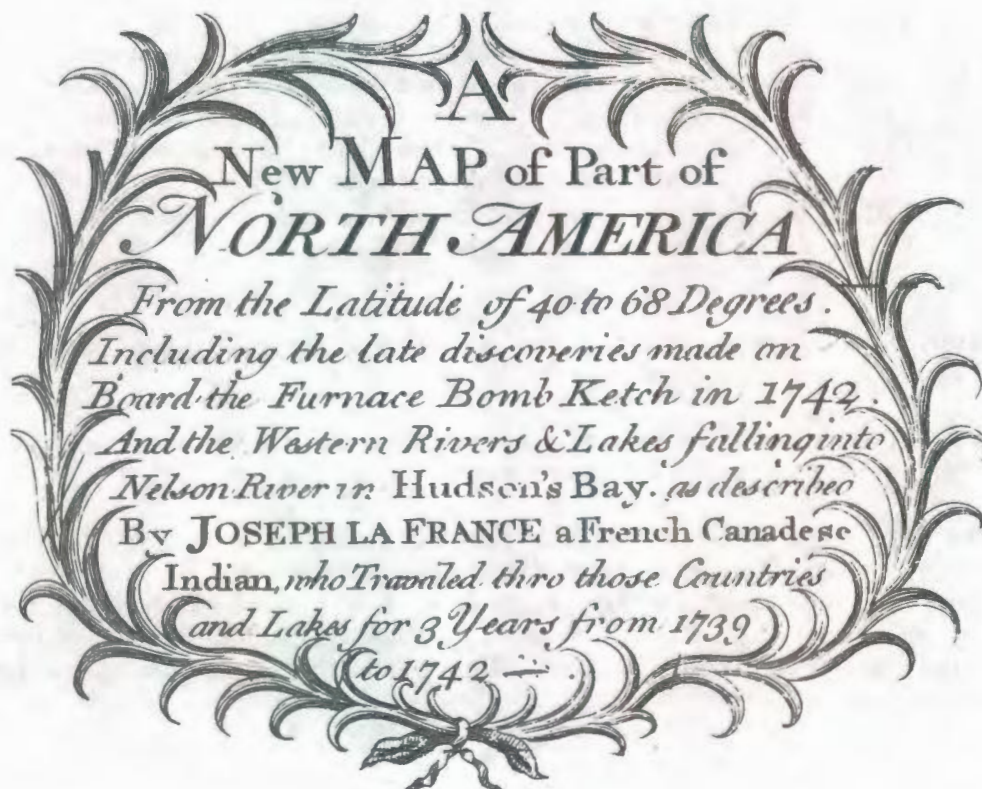
= number of toilets

$(X \times 2) - (Y \times 2) + \frac{Z}{4} + B (+1) + A = \text{Chaos and from some unknown reason -- success.}$

See you in June,

Kate

* * *



Detail of map 110 in the ACML Facsimile Map Series.
Détail de la carte 110 de la Série de cartes fac-similés de l'ACC.

MAP CATALOGING FROM AN AMERICAN PERSPECTIVE

Mary Lynette Larsgaard
Colorado School of Mines

When Bob Batchelder requested that I write this article, I -- like any other red-blooded, harassed librarian -- immediately began to procrastinate. For the first time in my life procrastination has been a good idea, because while I was pretending not to see the folder (which soon began to bulge) marked "ACML/OCLC article" sulking on one corner of my desk, the Library of Congress (LC) came out with a new price list for their products, and OCLC came up with an introductory seminar (given at each of the networks) on what OCLC calls "the new OCLC online system" and what the rest of the world calls "the Oxford Project," which makes OCLC a far more viable, easily selected option for Canadian libraries than it is now. And this was closely followed by the most recent ACML Bulletin which, with its articles on map cataloging in Canada, gave me a good idea as to what Canadian map librarians generally were considering with regard to map cataloging.

When it comes to obtaining cataloging information for U.S. maps, Canadian map libraries have only a few choices:

1. Clairvoyance

2. Subscribe to Bibliographic guide to maps and atlases (Boston, G.K. Hall, 1980-present; my library's 1985 volume was received in April of 1986). The guide is in dictionary format, and includes most standard cataloging information except for notes; it "lists selective publications cataloged during the past year by The Research Libraries of The New York Public Library and the Library of Congress." (p. v of 1985 vol.). The titles are selected from LC MARC tapes and from NYPL cataloging records.

3. Subscribe to LC materials, either in microfiche or on tape. Most notably, these are:

- a. National Union Catalog. Cartographic Materials. (NUC(CM))

- "Contains catalog records of single sheet maps, map sets, atlases and maps treated as serials cataloged by the Library of Congress and records for atlases which have been cataloged by 1,500 contributing libraries. In 1983, the entire retrospective Library of Congress maps data base (which began in 1973,¹ at first with single-sheet thematic maps only) was added to this publication." (p. 9 of: Library of Congress. Cataloging Distribution Service. 1986. Catalogs and Technical Publications. Washington: Library of Congress, 1986 subscription).

1. The MARC Map Cataloging project proper began in 1969.

\$145.00 (foreign); this includes Indexes, which are cumulative, and Registers, which are additive. Indexes are by name, title, subject, series, and geographic classification codes (052, which is basically the first two lines or so of the LC classification number).²

b. Maps magnetic tapes: approximately 98,000 records (1973-present); available in USMARC or UNIMARC format; documentation (MARC formats for bibliographic data) provided for USMARC and for UNIMARC, the UNIMARC format tables; tapes are shipped every four weeks, with approximately 11,200 records expected for 1986.
Cost: \$1,000.

For both (a) and (b) above, send to Customer Service Section, Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20541, for brochures and ordering information. (202-287-6100) To back up these LC materials, it would be helpful to have the LC Schedule G shelflist on microfiche, which is sold by University Microfilms for about \$150. Two points that make this product so valuable are that:

i. It includes shelflist cards for all atlases in LCG&M's possession at the time filming was done;

ii. It contains shelflist cards for maps which no formal LC card sets have ever been issued.

4. Make some sort of arrangement--if possible--with the U.S. Government Printing Office and the U.S. Geological Survey (if these agencies issue maps in which your library is interested) to purchase copies of their archival OCLC tapes. In the past, USGS was not interested in providing this service; now, the library has a new director, and possibly something might be arranged. GPO tapes are very definitely available for sale; retrospective tapes, beginning in 1976, are the set in which a Canadian library would most likely be interested. The older tapes do have problems, and do need to be cleaned up.

5. Participate in OCLC. This is my favorite, and therefore I'm going to spend the most time on it.³

2. I have several duplicate copies of the indexes, which I haven't had the heart to throw out; let me know if you'd like one of them.

3. My thanks to H.P. Shrank, Ellen Caplan, and Linda Carlson Sharp, all of OCLC for vetting this article and supplying needed additions and corrections.

OCLC FOR MAPS

While it was in the process of revolutionizing the U.S. Library world, the juggernaut-to-be that was then the Ohio College Library Center (OCLC) almost casually revolutionized map cataloging. In 1973, OCLC began to extend its services beyond the Ohio state line; in the fall of 1975, it began to look at maps as a possible automated-cataloging format and formed a task force, including U.S. map librarians, in 1976. In September of 1976, it issued TB 1, Online Cataloging of Maps, which served as the guide to cataloging maps on OCLC until the first edition of Maps Format in 1980; in 1986, the second edition of Maps Format was published. Before OCLC inaugurated the maps format, map collections in the U.S. were either:

1. not cataloged at all (the favorite)
2. cataloged in part, using LC card sets when available
3. cataloged in part, using some made-by-loving-hands-at-home system.

Possibly a very few map collections were fully cataloged; if so, I have yet to find out about them. Now, just ten years from the beginning, any library using OCLC has more than a fighting chance to have at least half of its collection cataloged. For example, I have 135,000 of 140,000 maps cataloged; I have worked an average of fifteen hours per week for seven years to accomplish this. My library also had a grant that cataloged about 6,000 of the sheets for me. Of course, the fact that at least 75% of most map collections are series helps a great deal in getting the numbers up as quickly as possible; I well remember the day I cataloged the USGS 1:24,000-scale topographic series for the United States -- Mary, the Giant-killer, slays 52,000 sheets with one blow! As for the other automated-cataloging services in the U.S., WLN has no official map format, and RLIN, through a dreadful accident in the early 1980s, lost the contents of the master tape containing serials and maps.

Certainly there are complaints by persons cataloging maps on OCLC:

1. The number of duplicate records: For a while, there was a rumour that, like the Mormon Tabernacle Choir being in truth only five persons (one soprano, one alto, one tenor, one baritone, and one bass) overdubbed nearly ad infinitum, there were actually only 1,000 records on OCLC, with each one duplicated 1,000 times. OCLC has been working on taking out duplicate map records; the users are responsible for reporting duplicates to OCLC Quality Control. The problem here is that cataloging is such a subjective matter, and we human beings are so prone not just to seeing things and stating them differently but also to making mistakes that it takes another human being to figure out if records are really duplicates, and that takes time.

2. Copy from libraries other than LC was of poor quality. This often turned out to be a matter of, "We have met the enemy, and they are us." OCLC has attacked it by having libraries who demonstrate, by the quality of their records, that they are careful catalogers become "Enhance" libraries. These libraries may make corrections on the data base proper. In addition, as more libraries do map cataloging, map cataloging skills improve, and there is more concern for, and interest in, improving cataloging copy. The publication of the AACCCM manual (Cartographic Materials: a Manual for Interpretation for AACR2), and the provision of workshops by networks and OCLC has also improved matters. OCLC has two people who work with and understand the map format (Ellen Caplan and Linda Carlson Sharp).

But the good side far outweighs any of the problems. Bluntly stated, OCLC makes possible what was never possible before--cataloging one's entire map collection in a reasonable amount of time, for a reasonable amount of money. It does this by giving the user a substantial data base, and a substantial number of libraries (about 5,000 in total on OCLC; perhaps 100? of these have at one time or another contributed cataloging copy for maps), with which to work:

As of April 6, 1986:

LC-created records	98,893
LC copy, member input	1,594
(this is a subset of member input)	
Member input	67,851
	<hr/>
	166,744

LC tapes are loaded regularly; GPO and USGS are member libraries, so their copy is immediately available. The size of the data base and the composition of the member libraries means that most libraries cataloging maps on OCLC will have about 80% hit rate for all maps searched within six months of receipt.

In addition, OCLC has recently announced the Oxford Project, and a new telecommunications system. When this is implemented, the new OCLC system will not only be more powerful and more sophisticated, but it will also make OCLC far easier to use, and it will also put methods of access within financial reach of all but the smallest libraries. The following is summarized from the OCLC Newsletter for February of 1986 (no. 161), which is a special report on the new OCLC system; write to OCLC, 6565 Frantz Road, Dublin OH 43017-0702 for information on receiving a copy of the issue.

The general features of the new system are:

"A more user-friendly (no more "request impossible" messages, for example) system will greet users as they are phased in. The

ability to view displays from two different files simultaneously (windowing), the addition of powerful search enhancements including subject access, the capability of editing and sending an entire bibliographic record (rather than field by field) to the system, and ease of moving from one service (cataloging, interlibrary loan and name-address directory, for example) to another without logging off and on, will combine with a new telecommunications structure and an intelligent gateway to non-OCLC databases to give OCLC users more options in system use than ever before." (p. 3)

The part of the above that makes the new OCLC easier for Canadian libraries to use is the new telecommunications setup. At present, leased, private telephone lines dedicated to OCLC are used to communicate between member libraries and the slaving Sigmas (the computers) at OCLC; libraries usually negotiate with a regional network, which acts as a middleperson between OCLC and the individual library. For Canada, at present, it seems to be different; Canadian libraries tend to be independents, who may write to OCLC and ask what is involved and what are the costs. With the new OCLC, "Users will be able to select their own cost-effective telecommunications alternatives from among multi-drop leased lines, direct dial-access, and time-sharing networks such as TYMNET and Telenet" (p. 4). All of the capabilities listed above are for Phase I. Phase II is largely the interlibrary loan and acquisition enhancements.

So when does all this happen? Phase I begins in early 1987, with such matters as subject access (which libraries have been clamoring for for years). Phase II is scheduled for early 1988 and will complete the introduction of new services. We all are probably sadly familiar with the Murphy's Law that says, "Everything always takes longer than you think it will," but it seems likely that within two years, many of the services will be up -- including, I hope, OCLC up twenty-four hours per day, instead of its M-Saturday, morning to night schedule. A friendly word of warning: to take advantage of all of the new services, libraries must have an OCLC M300 terminal (a modified IBM PC)--but then, haven't you always NEEDED an IBM PC in your map room anyway? Well, here's a dandy excuse. Incidentally, the old workhorse M100-M105 models will work with the new system, but cannot take on all of the new features such as windowing (viewing two records at once).

As you have guessed by now, none of the above is for free. The current OCLC charges for an FTU (First Time Use) of an OCLC record is \$1.38 for full participants. Original-input records do not incur this charge, and in fact, OCLC gives the inputting library a 50 cent credit. Catalog cards are \$.05 each; any of us who have ever typed the dratted things know that's cheap at the cost.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Let me begin by commenting generally on a few points that came to mind as I was reading over the latest ACML Bulletin; and please remember as you read these words that I speak as someone who has done things the wrong way a few times, and am therefore eminently qualified as the person to tell you where the Burmese tiger traps are:

1. DO NOT, FOR ANY REASON, AT ANY TIME, set up a home-made system, in either cataloging or in classification. If you do, you are virtually guaranteeing two things:

- a. It will all have to be redone; and if it isn't, and until it is:
- b. Your users are cut off from national and international systems.

2. "Institutional objectives must remain paramount." (ACMBN #57:18). Well, maybe--AS LONG AS YOU INTERPRET THOSE OBJECTIVES IN THE BROADEST POSSIBLE WAY, and as long as you believe that all libraries have the same general objectives. In my library, we constantly make readjustments so that we may take advantage of international, national, and statewide systems. And to be truthful, the vast majority of those adjustments--yes, some of them are quite painful--are improvements over what we were formerly doing. As my mother told me nearly forty years ago, everything has to be paid for; if you want for your patrons the benefits of automation and cooperation, be prepared to pay, and not just money. Be prepared to compromise; be prepared to figure out what it is your library really needs, and forget about "how we've always done it."

3. Use a complex of the possibilities mentioned for cataloging. For example, I work in a small library, with about 300,000 volumes in the library proper, and about 140,000 maps in the Map Room. Here is what we can afford, and what we find useful:

- a. Subscription to NUC (CM).
- b. Purchase of LC G shelflist from University Microfilms.
- c. Membership, OCLC.
- d. Purchase of retrospective GPO tapes through a statewide consortium.

I feel very strongly that if you want your patrons to have the best service--as far as that goes, if you want to have any patrons at all, since almost none of them are mind-readers, and as far as they're concerned, if it isn't in the database/card catalog, it doesn't exist--and if you like the idea of yourself doing minimal work (after all, it's much easier to change someone else's cataloging record to suit yourself than it is to build one up from scratch), then go OCLC. Early this year, the director of my library had to defend the library's computer costs, which are, in the main, OCLC costs, plus costs related to a five-library computer-terminal "card catalog" (which is--surprise, surprise--based on

OCLC tapes). He pointed out to the administration that either they could come up with our computer costs, or they could pay at least five times as much in salaries for warm bodies, because that is how many persons it would take us to do the work that the computers do for us. They paid.

Another few points to encourage you at least to consider OCLC. In effect, OCLC serves as a national bibliography for maps in the United States. The Library of Congress is moving toward having NUC become a true national union catalog, first of all (and this is the stage we're in) soliciting copy from all (yes, that's right, all) libraries in the U.S. and translating it into MARC; and secondly (in the future) loading copy directly from OCLC tapes in some way. The second strikes me as eminently sensible; the first is quixotic madness, because it means that any library on OCLC or RLN or WLN that wishes to donate copy to NUC must first catalog on whatever utility, then manually transcribe the records (hopefully just using printout from a computer terminal), and send the manual records into the Library of Congress--at which point the Library of Congress has a minion transcribe them back into machine format. As Phil Hoehn of the University of California, Berkeley put it, "At first, we thought we should just save LC from itself" and not send any records, but Berkeley decided--oh well, and is indeed going through the above exercise in make-work. The point is that if many Canadian map collections used OCLC, perhaps a national bibliography for maps for Canada could be generated from member tapes.

And my last point to encourage you to use OCLC--I can't find as much copy for Canadian maps on OCLC as I'd like, and am frequently forced to enter my own, which is not as good as what a Canadian library, with greater knowledge of the Canadian map publishing scene, could do.

To close off, appended to this report are two map cataloging workforms that I use; the smaller one is used when I can find copy on OCLC for the map in hand (this is at least 90% of the time), while the larger one is for original cataloging. Both have been adapted to suit the needs of my collection. Please do feel free to get in touch with me⁴--and of course, with OCLC--if you have any questions that I haven't answered or even touched.

4. Mary Larsgaard, Colorado School of Mines, Golden CO 80401 (303-273-3697).

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THE FUNCTIONS AND ACTIVITIES OF
THE TOPOGRAPHICAL AND AIR SURVEY BUREAU
FOR THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Editor's Note: This report, done in 1936, was unearthed by Lou Sebert in his perusal of Surveys and Mapping Branch historical files. Of interest for the details on the status of mapping done up to 1936, it includes a map of medium-scale mapping of the area.

The first Dominion Government survey in the Northwest Territories was made in 1888 when William Ogilvie, D.L.S. projected a reconnaissance traverse from the Yukon Territory to Mackenzie River, by way of MacDougall Pass and thence up the Mackenzie system of Waterways, to established points in Alberta. In 1900, J.W. Tyrrell, D.L.S. surveyed the route leading from Great Slave Lake to Hudson Bay, by way of Thelon river. As a result of the discovery of oil at Norman in 1921, the Topographical Surveys Branch carried out a system of control surveys along both banks of the Mackenzie River system of waterways, from McMurray to the Arctic coast, including the lower portions of the principal tributaries. Land surveys were made at all of the principal settlements along the route during 1921 and in the following year the Sixth meridian of the Dominion Lands System of survey was extended from the northern boundary of Alberta to a point north of Mackenzie River. During the next few years, further control surveys were carried out along the shores of Great Slave Lake and the headwaters of the Lockhart River system, as far as Mackay lake, also down Back River to near Muskox Lake, and down Hanbury river to Sifton Lake. Hay River, from the crossing of the Sixth meridian to its mouth, was surveyed, also the Marion River route from Great Slave Lake north to Hardisty Lake. Great Bear River and a portion of Great Bear Lake were also traversed. In 1934, a survey was completed connecting the latter survey with the end of the traverse on Hardisty Lake of the Marion River route.

AIR SURVEYS

The development of flight, by man, has wrought great changes in many phases of modern life, but nowhere in Canada has it had so far-reaching an effect as in the Northwest Territories. The result has been more rapid development, and a consequent acceleration in the demand for surveys and maps.

The air expedition from Hudson Bay to Great Bear Lake in 1929, with mineral exploration as its objective, which was lost for several months narrowly escaped a tragic end, emphasized the necessity of more satisfactory maps. This demand first took the form of "flying" maps, for use in connection with the various projects being undertaken throughout the north. By utilizing the aeroplane and air camera, strip maps were compiled of the principal streams and waterways followed by the early explorers. These strip maps were prepared during 1930 and 1931 by the Geographical Section, General Staff, of the Department of National Defence, in co-operation with the Topographical Survey Branch.

In 1930 the discovery of silver and radium ore on the eastern shores of Great Bear Lake provided an added stimulus to the mapping of that

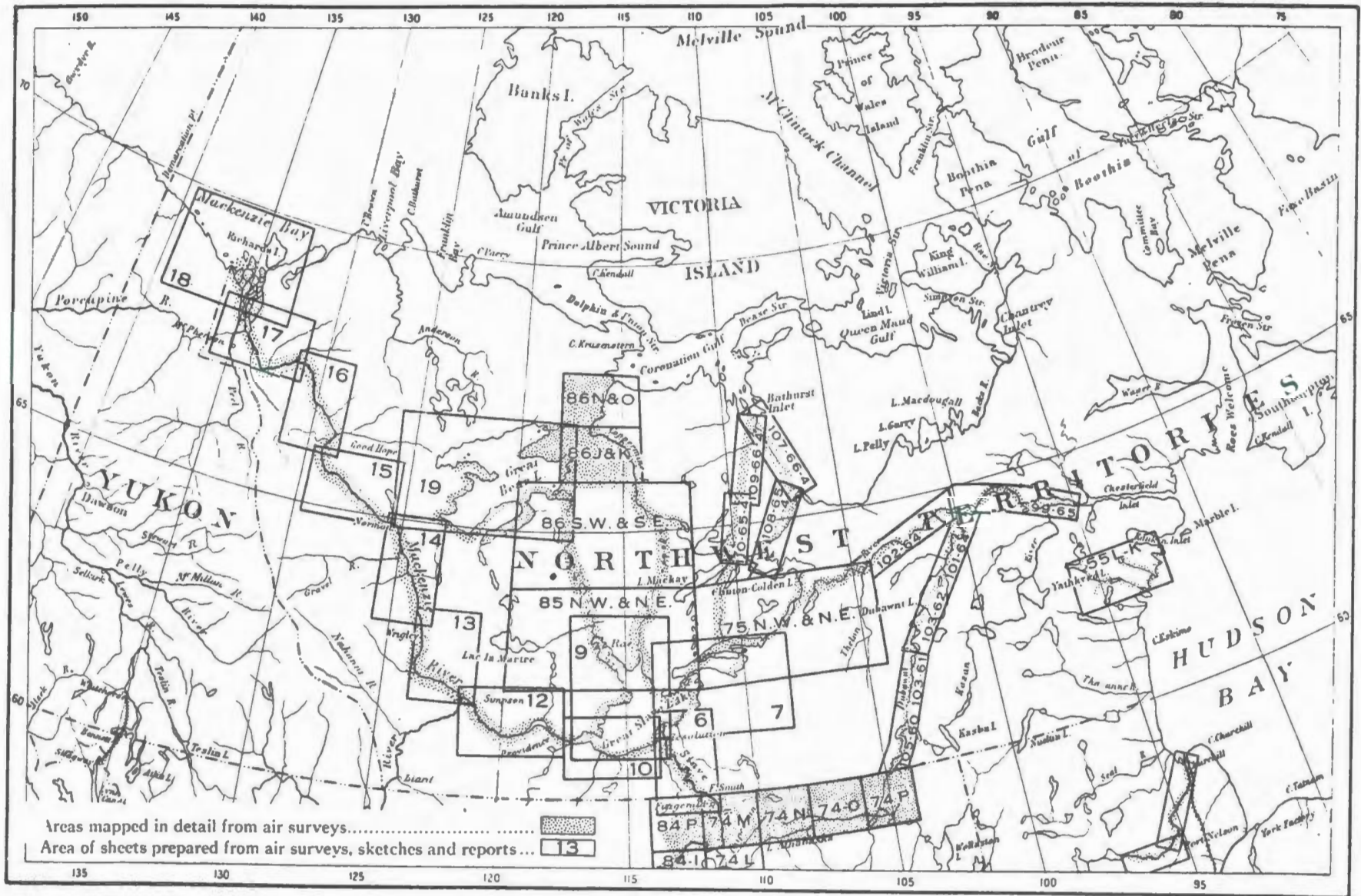
hitherto little-known region. As a result, air photography, which previously had been relegated chiefly to the more southerly areas, was now utilized on a large scale in the Northwest Territories. With the adoption of air photography, a new era in mapping was introduced, and in order to keep pace with the vastly accelerated programme, it became necessary to speed up ground surveys. The development of radio and the frequent transmission of time signals, enabling the surveyor to receive Greenwich time during the course of astronomic observations, solved the problem of observing accurately, for longitude, and it was decided to substitute astronomical observation stations at widely separated points for ground traverse surveys, which were more expensive. An exception to the new policy was made, however, where mineral activities and other developments required a ground survey, with accompanying monuments, for the purpose of tying in mineral claim and other surveys.

With the new policy in effect, air photography was carried on in 1931 over that area lying between Great Bear Lake and Coppermine River as far north as Richardson River. Air photographs were also taken in connection with an official expedition along the northern coast, from the mouth of Coppermine River to King William Island, and along the southern shore of Victoria Island. Photography was undertaken over the Belcher Islands, where astronomical observation stations were established by the Geodetic Survey, and in the vicinity of Ferguson River and Rankin Inlet. Mackenzie River was also photographed from Great Slave Lake to a point below Norman, likewise Liard River from the 60th parallel of latitude to Fort Simpson.

As a result of reported gold discoveries, air photographs were taken in 1934 along South Nahanni and Flat Rivers, and some of their tributaries. The south shore of Great Bear Lake was also photographed, likewise a large area between Great Bear and Great Slave Lakes. In the same year, air photography was carried on along the south-easterly shore of Great Slave Lake, from the mouth of Slave River to the east end of the lake.

During 1935, photographic operations were conducted over the Reindeer preserve, east of Mackenzie River and across the old portage route from Peel River to Porcupine River. Further mineral discoveries in the vicinity of Yellowknife River resulted in the photographing of a large area north of Great Slave Lake, between Yellowknife River and Artillery Lake. South of Great Slave Lake additional photographic operations were undertaken, between Taltson River and longitude 106. Throughout these areas ground control was furnished by means of astronomical observations for latitude and longitude made by the Topographical and Air Survey Bureau.

The detailed maps issued by the Bureau are shown on an index map hereunder. In addition to detailed maps, one sheet covering the Great Bear and Great Slave Lakes districts of a four-sheet map of the entire Northwest Territories, has been published. A complete map of the territory in one-sheet form is also available. A map of Northwestern Canada that includes the western part of the territories has been issued, while a number of maps of Canada on both large and small scales showing the area in its relation to other parts of the Dominion are obtainable from the Bureau.



THE "SELLING" OF CANADA, 1876

Elizabeth Hamilton
University of New Brunswick

When casting about for a suitable contribution to the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition in 1876, the Canadian government decided to spend some of the \$100,000 voted for the purpose on maps and models of the canal system, and on a great map of the Dominion of Canada. In 1885/86, the sum of \$5,000 was assigned to the Geological Survey for this latter purpose: much of the remainder of the money appears to have gone on "entertainment" expenses for the members of the Canadian commission established to attend the Exhibition. The map, exhibited first in Philadelphia and in Paris in 1878, afforded Canada the opportunity to promote its vast expanse of unsettled, fertile territory to prospective immigrants and to demonstrate to the world that Canada was a country of rich resources and ability. That the decision to produce such a map was agreeable to some is evident in an article in the Hamilton Weekly Spectator (2 May 1878). The description of the map in this article clearly reflects the importance and power of the information content of a map.

The map, as described in the article, was executed by Mr. Johnston under the direction of the "very superior and courteous" Lieutenant-Colonel Dennis, Surveyor-General of Canada, and measured 30 1/2 feet long by 15 1/2 feet wide. It encompassed the territory south of 60° of latitude and depicted the canal system, railways, lighthouses, and

".. tells us where to find prairie, and where forest; where the grasses flourish, and where are the regions of the cereals, where gold is to be found, where iron, where coal, where copper, where gypsum, where the most valuable mines of plumbago in the world -- about thirty miles from Ottawa, by the way -- where salt, where phosphates, and where petroleum. If we desire to learn the whereabouts of our great fisheries, cod, or mackerel, or herring in the Atlantic, or salmon in the Pacific, the map tells us. If we desire to pick our way from ocean to ocean by the great water stretches, the map leads us on."

The author of the article does not limit his descriptions to mere physical dimensions and map content, however. The map is regarded as an educational tool, an aid to a lesson in comparative geography. The author gives us a guided tour of the map, suggesting that young children follow along on their own maps. Placing the reader at a series of locations on the map, the author describes at each location what the "great map of the Dominion" reveals about Canada:

"Now, let me plant you on the boundary line between Manitoba and the United States, midway between the eastern and western boundaries of Manitoba. You will be about thirty or forty miles west of the well-known American town of Pembina. Turn your face due north, stretch out your arms until they extend 75 miles on each side of you, and you will have the southern boundary of British America which far surpasses, in the combined qualities of extent, productiveness and climate, every other portion of the

globe. The United States can show nothing at all comparable to it. The cultivated tracts of the Union sink in the scale when placed in fair comparison with this unrivalled country. In the first place it comprises the astounding number of 176,910,000 acres, and yet it is but a small part of our possessions in the West. The great map has this inscription on it, "Vast region, generally excellent soil, with abundance of wood and water; proved to be admirably adapted for the growth of cereals, especially wheat."

Facts and figures, acres and capital cities, are reeled off one after another, each adding to the accumulating evidence of "this splendid country, an Empire in extent, the granary of the world if need be."

The author does not content himself with merely rhyming off statistics on the extent of Canada's greatness. First the United States, then Europe, are placed beside Canada to offer the reader a context for appreciating Canada's strengths. The comparisons are not without bias, naturally. The completion of the railway, the beginnings of National Policy, the Canada First proponents produced a nationalistic fervour in the mid-1870s which resulted in the author diverting from the map itself.

"I have before me a recent American work, "The American Cyclopaedia" which gravely informs us that "with the exception of a border on the St. Lawrence and the lakes, and a very narrow strip on the Red River, and a portion of the Pacific, the whole of British America lies north of the line of cultivation." It seems impossible for an American writer to tell the truth, when a good bouncing falsehood will suit him better. The Americans have for years been engaged in the persistent glorification of their own country and the as persistent libelling of ours, and one great service this map will do us will be that by its study a great many gross popular errors will be corrected--errors, by the way, laid by American jealousy, and hatched by American misrepresentation."

In comparing Canada with the United States, the author concentrates on those features marked on the map which are important to prospective immigrants--the extent of land available, the fertility of the land, and transportation routes. The author concludes his comparison of Canada and the United States based on the map of the Dominion in the following manner:

"The small part of our Dominion I have described will make twenty-four such States as Kansas in extent, and each would be superior as a home for the emigrant. The Empire State of the Union, New York, has 22,190,810 acres. This portion of Canada would make 12 states, each equal in extent to this great leading State, and each would be superior to it in all requisites for a thriving population."

The comparison with the European continent is somewhat less vituperative, but the author does not mince words in dealing with what he considers a primary problem: the lack of knowledge of Europeans regarding Canada. The reader is taken once again through Canada's territories, this time using the information on the map of Canada's river network. As the author moves through the various rivers, the European countries are put into context. Hence,

...we will drop overboard Belgium and Wales, which sink like lead to the bottom, leaving not a ripple to mark their existence below the deep waters, for the area of Lake Huron is 21,000 miles, while that of Belgium and Wales combined is only 19,319."

The arrival at Hudson's Bay is occasioned by the sinking of France, Spain and Norway into the depths of the Bay, with the epitaph: "Exit Europe! gently sleeping under the waters of one country, and that country the Dominion of Canada, deep, deep, so deep down that not a single top of her mighty Alps can be seen, and in whose depths the thunders of her Vesuvius are quieted forever."

The author brings out other things told by this map: the parallel of latitude of Moscow, Paris, and Berlin and the corresponding territory in Canada; the unsettled boundary between Ontario and the area known as Keewatin; and the extent of the canal system in Canada. He attributes the viewer finally being "stunned, stupefied, astonished, astounded, and amazed," at the extent of resources depicted by the map.

The map displayed at the Philadelphia Exhibition in 1876 and as described by the Hamilton Weekly Spectator served to educate Europeans and Americans about the resources of the country, and to promote and attract immigrants to Canada. The article also plays a role in promoting Canadian nationalism to Canadians, the readers of the Weekly Spectator. The final sentence of the article may well be the most telling one. In the words of the writer, the map "cannot fail to render us important service, since it may be made an emigration agent of the most truthful language and of the most persuasive tongue."

* * *

Note: I am indebted to Ed Dahl and Lou Sebert for bringing this article to my attention. EH

* * * ASSOCIATION NEWS AND NOTES * * *

AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS

As specified in the By-Laws of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries (16.2) proposals for amendments to the Association By-Laws must be sent to each voting member at least thirty days before the annual meeting at which it is to be considered by the meeting. In accordance with the By-Laws, two notices of motion were submitted and are presented here for consideration.

NOTICE OF MOTION

AUDITORS:

Be it resolved, that the words "by a chartered accountant" be deleted from article 15.6.1 and replaced by the words "at least once per year" so that the amended article reads as follows:

15.6.1 The books and records of the Association shall be audited at least once per year. At each annual meeting the Board shall recommend for the approval of at least two-thirds of the full members present in person or by proxy and voting, the auditor(s) of the Association for the ensuing year. If at any time the auditor so appointed is unable or unwilling to act, the board shall appoint an auditor to act until the next annual meeting. The remuneration of the auditor shall be fixed by the Board of Directors.

NOTICE OF MOTION

The following motion will be made at the Annual General Meeting of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries in Charlottetown in June, 1987. This motion for name change will be made by Margaret Hutchison and will be made for consideration and discussion by the Board of Directors and the general membership at that time.

Be it resolved, that the name of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries be changed to reflect the diverse nature of its membership.

A survey of archivists who are currently members of ACML resulted in many names being suggested. If there is a positive vote for a change of name, one of the names on the appended list may be selected, or another name arising out of discussion may be chosen.

1. Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives (ACMLA)
2. Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Cartographic Archives (ACMLCA)
3. Association of Canadian Map Repositories (ACMR)
4. Association of Canadian Map Repositories and Cartographic Archives (ACMRCA)
5. Association canadienne de carto~~thèques~~ et archives cartographiques (ACCAC)
6. Association of Canadian Map Librarians and Map Archivists (ACMLMA)
7. Association of Canadian Map Librarians and Archivists (ACMLA)
8. Association canadienne ~~de~~ carto~~thécaires~~ et archiv~~istes~~ en cartographie (ACCAC)
9. Canadian Association of Map and Architectural Curators (CAMAC)
10. Association canadienne de conserve~~teurs~~ de cartes et plans (ACCCP)
11. Association of Canadian Map Curators (ACMC)
12. Association de conservateurs de cartes du Canada (ACCC)
13. Association of Canadian Map Repositories (ACMR)
14. Association des depôts cartographiques ~~du~~ Canada (ADCC)

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* * * ASSOCIATION FEAT~~NOTES~~ * * *

In a recent issue of The Archivist, it was announced that Betty Kidd has recently been named a Fellow and a Director of the Royal Canadian Geographical Society. She will serve on the Editorial Committee of the Society, which publishes the Canadian Geographic.

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* * * REGIONAL REPORTS * * *

ALBERTA

University of Calgary

It has been noticed by the Maps and Air Photos Division, Environment-Science-Technology Library, that two Canadian topographical maps, scale 1:25,000 (92B/5a and 92B/5h) are not listed as published on the NTS index map although copies exist in the Library collection. John McArthur of the Surveys and Mapping Branch in Ottawa says that since they are abandoning the 1:25,000 series, the titles will be deleted from the index as soon as they go out of stock and there will be no reprinting. This also applies to the 1:125,000 and 1:500,000 series which have also been abandoned. So it appears that a blank square on the index map does not necessarily mean the map has never been published, only that it is no longer currently available for purchase. (See J. McArthur's letter concerning this on page 52).

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ATLANTIC CANADA

In shunting the ACML Bulletin from pillar to post, the following was omitted by gremlins of unspecified origin.

Alberta Auringer Wood was elected President-Elect of the American Congress on Surveying and Mapping and took office at the ACSM National Convention in March 1986. Alberta is a Map Librarian at the Queen Elizabeth II Library at the Memorial University of Newfoundland, and is currently on sabbatical.

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ONTARIO

National Map Collection

Anne-Marie Pepin has been appointed to the position of French Cataloguer in the Documentation Section of the National Map Collection as of 2 September 1986.

Hugo Stibbe, Chief, Documentation Section at the National Map Collection of the Public Archives of Canada has been seconded to the Federal Archives Division for one year. His secondment started on 1 October 1986. At the Federal Archives Division, Hugo will conduct studies related to the automation of Federal Archives Division inventory descriptions; and accessioning records. In these studies, account is to be taken of the adoption by the Archives Branch of the MARC formats for

communication purposes and standards of description for archival materials as recommended by the report and recommendations of the Canadian working group on archival descriptive standards, Toward Descriptive Standards (Ottawa: Bureau of Canadian Archivists, Dec. 1985).

Velma Parker has been appointed Acting Chief of the Documentation Section at the National Map Collection in Hugo's absence.

The National Map Collection now has approximately 2000 records on UTLAS, consisting mainly of the bulk of the NMC's atlas and globe collection.

Brock University

After two decades as part of the Department of Geography, the Map Library at Brock became a branch of the University Library effective 1 May 1986. Olga Slachta continues in her position as Map Library Supervisor and is joined by an additional full-time staff member, Colleen Beard who is a Brock geography graduate and who has worked in the Map Library on a part-time basis for a number of years.

The Map Library will remain in its current quarters to which some minor physical renovations are being made to improve the use of the somewhat limited space. A computer terminal, linked to the University's GEAC computer, has been installed and work will start soon on the integration of cataloguing records for the Map Library holdings into the automated system.

Geological Survey of Canada

The Earth Physics Branch of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources formally became part of the Geological Survey of Canada as of 1 April 1986. The resulting reorganization brought together the Regional Geophysics Subdivision of the Resource Geophysics and Geochemistry Division of the Geological Survey of Canada, and parts of the Seismology and Geomagnetism Division and the Gravity, Geothermics and Geodynamics Division of the Earth Physics Branch, to form a new Geophysics Division.

The former Earth Physics Branch Library at 1 Observatory Crescent, Ottawa, is now called the Geophysics Collection, and functions as an arm of the Geological Survey of Canada Library. All maps are housed in the GSC Map Library at 601 Booth Street. Publications of the former Earth Physics Branch are now available from:

Publications Distribution,
Geological Survey of Canada,
601 Booth St.,
Ottawa, Ontario. K1A 0E8

Lands Directorate

How to meet the land information needs of Canadians in these times of tight budgets? This is a question faced by Lands Directorate. In order to increase our publication flexibility and improve our level of service, a new publication format--fact sheets--has been established.

The fact sheets published to date focus on land use and land use change surrounding Canada's settlements. The information results from research carried out by the Canada Land Use Monitoring Program. One fact sheet provides a national overview of Urbanization of Rural Land in Canada, while others focus on the land surrounding individual centres such as Quebec-Levis*, Chicoutimi-Jonquiere*, Sherbrooke, Vancouver**, Victoria**, and Montreal. Future fact sheets will provide overviews of wetland loss in Canada and the significance of land to the national economy.

Copies of the above fact sheets are available from Lands Directorate, Environment Canada, Ottawa, Ontario. K1A 0E7.

* French only

** English only

SASKATCHEWAN

Saskatchewan Association of Architects

A book entitled Historic Architecture of Saskatchewan has been produced by the Saskatchewan Association of Architects with support from Saskatchewan Culture and Recreation. The Editor-in-Chief notes in the Preface that "This landmark publication is the first of its kind undertaken by a provincial architectural association to document the development of a province's culture through the architecture of its settlement period." The book contains 177 colour and black and white photographs throughout its 184 pages while the text travels from the origins of man's interaction with the environment in terms of medicine wheels and tipis, to the governmental, commercial, and residential buildings of a mature society. Copies of Historic Architecture of Saskatchewan may be obtained by writing to the Saskatchewan Association of Architects, 326-11th St. E., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, S7N 0E7. The price per copy is \$42.95.

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Compiler: Margaret Hutchison
Saskatchewan Archives Board

* * * ACML HONOURS AWARD * * *

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

The Awards Committee requests nominations for the ACML Honours Award. According to the guidelines for the award, the nominee should be a person who has made an outstanding contribution in the field of map librarianship/curatorship. The contribution may either be for a specific activity or for general services and contributions such as continued membership in the Association with active participation either as an executive officer, committee chairperson, or committee member. Normally, membership in ACML is a prerequisite, however that does not preclude considering outstanding non-members.

Please send your nominations, stating reasons, to one of the Awards Committee members listed below:

Donna Porter
National Map Collection
Public Archives of Canada,
395 Wellington St.,
Ottawa, Ontario. K1A 0N3

Margaret M Hutchison,
Maps & Architectural Drawings,
Saskatchewan Archives Board,
3303 Hillside,
Regina, Saskatchewan. S4S 0A2

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* * * ACML PAPER AWARD * * *

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

The Awards Committee requests nominations for the ACML Paper Award. To be nominated for the Paper Award, which carries a \$200.00 monetary prize, a feature article by one or more authors consisting of at least three pages in length, must have appeared in an issue of the ACML Bulletin published after the last annual conference. We are looking for articles that make a solid contribution to map librarianship/curatorship including cartobibliographies. Originality, uniqueness of subject matter and depth of research will be taken into consideration.

Nominations may be sent to one of the Awards Committee members listed below:

Donna Porter
National Map Collection
Public Archives of Canada,
395 Wellington St.,
Ottawa, Ontario. K1A 0N3

Margaret M Hutchison,
Maps & Architectural Drawings,
Saskatchewan Archives Board,
3303 Hillside,
Regina, Saskatchewan. S4S 0A2

* * * SAVE IT! * * *

CONSERVATION/PRESERVATION NEWS

Wei T'o Deacidification Products: Wei T'o Associates has an improved nonaqueous deacidification spray available, with a range of Ph values from a slightly acidic (6.0) to a moderately alkaline (10.5) to choose from. For further information, contact Richard D. Smith, Wei T'o Associates, P.O. Box 40, Matteson, Illinois 60443.

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Also of Interest:

Association of Research Libraries. Office of Management Studies. The Final Report of the Preservation Planning Program Study Team of the Centre for Research Libraries. Washington, D.C.: The Association, 1986. 38 p. \$10 US (Prepayment required).

Bello, Susan E. Cooperative Preservation Efforts of Academic Libraries. Champaign, IL: University of Illinois Graduate School of Library and Information Science, 1986. 52 p. (GSLIS Occasional Paper no. 174) \$3.50 US.

Kantor, Paul B. Costs of Microfilm Preservation at Research Libraries: A Study of Four Institutions. Washington, D.C.: Council on Library Resources, 1986. \$3.00 U.S. (Prepayment required).

Olson, Nancy B. "Hanging Your Software Up to Dry," in College and Research Library News, v. 47, no. 10, November 1986, pp.634-636.

Smith, Richard D. "Mass Deacidification: The Wei T'o Understanding," in College and Research Library News, v. 48, no. 1, January 1987, pp. 2-10.

Compiler: E. Hamilton
University of New Brunswick

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* * * CARTOGRAPHIC ARCHIVES * * *

From time to time, exhibitions prepared by the Public Archives of Canada are available for touring. Currently under consideration, for example, is "Reading Land and Water," the subject of the article in this issue of the ACML Bulletin. For information on these exhibitions, contact Exhibition Services, Public Archives of Canada, 395 Wellington St., Ottawa, Ontario. K1A 0N3

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* * * COLLECTIONS DEVELOPMENT * * *

Collections and collections rationalization were discussed at great length during the 20th Annual Conference, held in Kingston in June 1986. The role and importance of collections development policies were emphasized, and examples of five policies (from Memorial University, University of British Columbia, Colorado School of Mines, Bibliotheque nationale du Quebec, and the National Map Collection) were distributed. Two of these policies have been reprinted here; it is hoped that other institutions which have formalized their policies will also share them.

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MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY
MAP LIBRARY

Collections Policy

The purpose of the general collection development policy of the Map Library is to provide a well-rounded collection of world-wide coverage comprised of general and thematic, small and large scale maps; national, provincial or state, regional, and thematic atlases; and related reference materials. In addition, as in the case of any modern University, it is essential for there to be special areas of emphasis because of the particular instructional and research needs of the University Community. The emphasis of this collection is on maps of Newfoundland, Canada, and the oceans around Newfoundland. The intensive collection of maps of Newfoundland should be carried out in cooperation with the Centre for Newfoundland Studies which currently houses the pre-1900 maps, as well as rare atlases.

Because of the long-standing and still growing interest within the University in marine biology, oceanography, ocean engineering and other ocean related specialities, hydrographic, bathymetric, climatic, geologic, biogeographic and other marine related maps and charts are an important thematic area of concentration. In addition to the geographic areas of emphasis mentioned previously, attention must be paid to collecting cartographic materials relating to the rest of North America, especially New England, and Western Europe, especially Great Britain and the coastal areas of the Continent because of the interests of departments such as Geography, History, Geology, Engineering, and Biology.

The collection includes cartographic materials in a variety of different languages, with the emphasis on English and French, as the official languages of Canada. Because of the graphic method of presentation used on cartographic materials and the usually limited amount of written text that is involved, language of presentation is generally not a serious hindrance.

Cartographic materials produced by governments are housed in the Map Library. Such materials already in the Government Documents Room will not be systematically removed.

Since the Geography Department maintains a collection of daily weather maps, the Map Library does not collect them. No attempt is made to collect rolled maps which are primarily for classroom use as the Geography Department has such a collection. Expendable materials, such as topographic maps used for field work or stocks of outline maps to be colored or drawn upon by students for classroom exercises, are not collected as they are felt to be in the domain of the bookstores, the Map Office in the Howley Building, and individual departments. Purchasing or ordering information about such materials will be kept on hand.

Journals relating to cartography, as is the case for most other journals in this library, are housed in the Periodicals Division. The Main collections house the majority of general works on cartography, map reading, map projections, works on mathematical geography, history or cartography, etc.

A listing is given below of specific types of cartographic materials to be collected based upon the above. In addition, in order to provide orderly access to these and other such materials, as well as to assist readers in the use of such materials, the varieties of reference and support material felt to be needed are also listed.

MAPS

1. Topographic Maps -- Medium scale (e.g. 1:250 000) world-wide coverage and large scale (e.g. 1:50 000. 1:25 000) coverage for areas of specific interest, such as Newfoundland and other parts of Canada, New England, and the countries of the Northern North Atlantic area (Greenland, Iceland, Mainland Scandinavia, the United Kingdom, Eire, and France). Large scale maps for other areas as the need develops or as the range of the research and teaching needs of the University community decrees. The foundation of the topographic map collection will be the depository collection of Canadian National Topographic System (NTS) maps at present comprising around 15,000 sheets.

2. General Maps -- Small scale (e.g. 1:1 000 000, 1:10 000 000) maps of the world, continents, hemispheres, countries, regions, etc., to keep up to date on internal and external boundary changes, place name changes, and changes in general cultural features.

3. Thematic Maps -- Small scale maps of the world, continents, hemispheres, oceans, countries, regions, etc., which depict topics such as physical features, transportation, communication, soils, vegetation, population distribution and/or density, geology, economic conditions, historical events, land use, etc., when available. Large scale thematic mapping when available for Newfoundland, the Maritime Provinces, Arctic

regions, New England, countries of the northern North Atlantic area and adjacent water bodies. Raised relief maps of a few selected areas, i.e. Canada and the United States, as examples of that cartographical style.

4. Nautical Charts -- Canadian hydrographic and bathymetric charts of the Canadian east coastal areas including the Grand Banks and the Labrador Sea. U.S. National Ocean Survey and U.S. Defense Mapping Agency Hydrographic Center charts for the New England and North Atlantic areas. General bathymetric maps or hydrographic charts in the medium to small scales for other bodies of water.

5. Aeronautical Charts -- Small scale coverage of the entire world and medium scale coverage for Canada. Any such materials which are available for Newfoundland.

6. Historical Maps -- Early maps of all areas will be accepted as gifts. Early maps (pre 1900) of Newfoundland currently reside in the Centre for Newfoundland Studies. Facsimiles of maps of significant historical, cartographical or local interest whenever possible.

7. City Maps -- Maps of major foreign cities and most Canadian cities, with special effort made to maintain a comprehensive and up to date collection of maps of Newfoundland, eastern Canada, New England, and United Kingdom cities, including thematic maps whenever possible. The collection of municipal plans of Newfoundland communities and facsimiles published by Historic Urban Plans should be maintained and added to by the Map Library.

8. Aerial Photographs -- Aerial photography index-mosaics for Newfoundland, large scale aerial photographs of St. John's and the Avalon Peninsula. Expansion of coverage of the rest of the Province, Mainland, and Foreign areas would be determined by research and teaching needs of faculty and graduate students.

9. Global and Planetary Photography -- As the interest of readers indicates a need, as cartographic examples, and as available free or on deposit. The examples collected should represent the types of products available, especially those that cover Newfoundland. Since the Shoe Cove receiving facility for remotely sensed imagery of the earth is nearby it should also be kept in mind as a major resource in this area.

10. Extra Terrestrial Maps -- General astronomical and planetary maps and charts.

ATLASES

1. General World Atlases -- Up-to-date general world atlases, as available.

2. Thematic Atlases -- Based upon departmental collections policies and the previously mentioned geographical areas of interest. known subjects of interest at this point include climate, history, roads, archeology, linguistics, bathymetry, economics, geology, ethnography, and natural resources.
3. National Atlases -- All official national atlases, whenever available, since these may often provide the most comprehensive information for a country.
4. Provincial and State Atlases -- Canadian provincial and U.S. state atlases as available. Atlases of regions of Canada. Atlases of U.S. regions on a selective basis.
5. City Atlases -- Atlases of Canadian cities, selected major U.S. and foreign cities, i.e. New York, London, Paris, especially thematic atlases whenever available.
6. Historical Atlases -- Facsimiles of early atlases on a selective basis.
7. Astronomical Atlases -- A few representative astronomical atlases.
8. Globes -- A representative selection of globes.

REFERENCE AND SUPPORT MATERIAL

1. Gazetteers -- Modern general, national, provincial, gazetteers, and a few historical gazetteers. The Reference collection has some of these materials as well.
2. Glossaries and Dictionaries -- Basic cartographical glossaries and dictionaries, foreign language map terminology glossaries. A representative selection of foreign language dictionaries.
3. Cartography -- A selection of items to assist map readers; some books on map reading, map symbols, map projections, and the evaluation of maps and atlases.
4. Map Libraries -- Directories, descriptions, histories, acquisitions lists, printed catalogs, etc., of various map libraries, whenever available.
5. Cartobibliographies -- All available whether on a subject, region, country, province, state, or city. Also bibliographies of mapping by government agencies. Acquisition of printed catalogs of map libraries noted above.
6. Directories -- Listings of addresses of cartographers, map publishers, map printers, etc.

7. Map Information File -- In order to have acquisition information readily accessible to us and our readers, we collect catalogs, indexes, and price lists from numerous domestic and foreign, commercial, as well as official, mapping agencies and map dealers.

8. Outline Maps -- Ones suitable for tracing or photocopying.

POLICY FOR THE LIBRARY'S COLLECTION IN THE AREA OF GEOGRAPHY

General Purpose

The Library's collection in the area of geography is intended to support the instructional, reference, and research needs of the under-graduate teaching program, the research needs of graduate students, and the specialized research interests of teaching faculty. The library also collects in areas beyond the immediate focus of teaching programs and research interests in order to maintain a balanced collection and to meet the interdisciplinary needs of students and faculty. The primary areas of interest for the department are the geography of Newfoundland, Canada, Western Europe and the North Atlantic Ocean.

Types of Materials

1) Print Materials

Materials collected in this category include encyclopedias, bibliographies, dictionaries, abstracting and indexing tools, almanacs, maps and atlases, monographs, collections of works by different hands, and serial publications. These materials are normally acquired in bound paper format. Where this is not possible or where reasons of expense, space requirements, or limited availability preclude the purchase of paper copy, the library attempts to obtain a microform copy. Dissertations are acquired only selectively and, as a rule, only in microformat. Apart from items of Newfoundlandia, the Library does not purchase manuscript material except in photoreproduction.

2) Non-print Materials

Sound recordings, slide sets and mixed media publications are collected on a limited scale. Filmstrips and videotapes are not collected.

Languages

The primary language of the collection is English. Materials in other languages are collected on a very selective basis.

Geographical Limitations

1) Areas of study

The principal geographic areas collected are Canada with emphasis on Newfoundland, the Maritime Provinces, and the Arctic regions and the Northern North Atlantic with emphasis on New England, Greenland, Iceland, Mainland Scandinavia, the United Kingdom, Eire, and France. Significant geographical studies of any part of the world that make a distinct contribution to knowledge in the discipline should be acquired as well.

2) Source countries of publications collected

There are no geographical limitations as such. However emphasis is primarily on publications from the United States, Canada, Great Britain, Germany, and France.

Chronological Limitations

1) Chronological period of study

Although there are no restrictions as to period, the emphasis of the collection is on the modern period. (i.e. post 1450)

2) Date of publication

The majority of titles acquired are currently in print. However, some out-of-print purchasing is done, especially for items relating to Newfoundland, historical geography, and the history of cartography.

COLLECTING LEVEL CODES: DEFINITIONS

The codes defined below are designed for use in indicating the appropriate level of collection building in specified subject areas within geography as outlined on the pages which follow.

M Minimal Level

A collection so designated is very limited in scope, serving only to introduce the subject and to indicate how additional information may be obtained elsewhere. It includes a few basic monographs, standard or representative dictionaries and encyclopedias, selected editions of important works, historical surveys, important bibliographies and a few major periodicals. Such a collection is not expected to support undergraduate coursework adequately.

S Study Level

A collection so designated supports undergraduate coursework or a beginning level of independent study; that is, it is adequate to develop knowledge of a subject for general purposes at less than a research level. As such it is not expected to give adequate support to research at the Master's degree level. It includes a wide range of basic monographs, selected textbooks, complete editions of the works of important writers, more limited representation of the works of secondary writers, a selection of core journals, and the major bibliographies, indexing and abstracting services, and other reference works pertaining to the subject. Materials collected are almost exclusively in English except where another language is especially appropriate (such as where the language itself is the subject of study).

R Research Level

A collection so designated is intended to provide most of the resources needed for research at the Master's degree level. In addition to the materials collected at the minimal and Study levels (see above), it includes a wide selection of specialized monographs, an extensive collection of journals and other sources which document research findings, and works by major authors in original and reprint editions. It also includes specialist reference works and specialized abstracting and indexing services in the subject area. The publications are collected primarily in English but materials in other languages are also collected where appropriate. At this level of collection development, research work will require a moderate use of interlibrary loans to supplement library holdings.

A Advanced Research Level

A collection so designated includes the major published sources which are required for scholarly work in an area of sustained interest to faculty members and doctoral candidates. These sources are of the same type as those collected at the Research Level, but at the Advanced Research Level both primary and secondary materials are collected more intensively. However, a completely comprehensive collection is not intended and it is expected that there will be some use of interlibrary loans to supplement the collection.

C Comprehensive Level

A collection so designated is one in which the library endeavours (so far as finances permit) to include all significant works of recorded knowledge (manuscripts, publications and other forms) for a precisely defined subject area. The aim is to provide an exhaustive "special collection" for archival or research purposes.

<u>GEOGRAPHY</u>	<u>LEVEL</u>
General	S
Philosophy, relation to other topics, methodology	S
History of geography	S
Ancient	S
Medieval to 1450	S
Modern, 1450 -	S
Toponymy	S
Geographic names	S
Geographic terms	S
Geographical location codes	S
Tables of distances, geographical positions, etc.	S
Geographers	S
Cartography	S
Thematic cartography	R
Aeronautical charts and maps, marine charts	S
Projections	S
Map Scales	S
Topographic drawing	M
Map reading	R
Cartographers	S
History of cartography	R
Globe making, globes	M
History and description of maps and atlases	S
Visual perception	R
Computer graphics	R
Geodesy	S
Photogrammetry	S
Remote Sensing	S
Landsat satellites	S
Surveying	S
Geodetic surveying	M
Plane surveying	S
Hydrographic surveying	M
Geologic surveying	M
Topographic Surveying	S
Photography in surveying, aerial surveys, etc.	S
Historical geography	S
History of exploration and discovery	M
Travel, voyages and travel	Do not order
Tourist trade.....	Do not order
Adventures, shipwrecks, buried treasure, etc.	Do not order
Pirates, buccaneers, etc.....	Do not order
Seafaring life, ocean travel, etc.	Do not order

Mathematical geography	S
Physical geography	S
History of physical geography	S
Philosophy, relation to other topics, methodology	S
Geomorphology	S
Methodology and special methods	S
Climatic geomorphology	S
Slopes	S
Fluvial geomorphology	S
<u>Physical geography</u>	
Geomorphology	
Glacial geomorphology	R
Coasts	R
Reefs	S
Islands	S
Mountains	S
Other natural landforms	S
Karst	S
Caves, speleology	S
Deserts, arid regions, dunes	S
Frozen ground, cold regions	R
Ice and Snow	R
Glaciation	R
Hydrology	S
Methodology	S
Hydrological forecasting	S
Hydrologic cycle	S
Water transport phenomena	S
Natural water chemistry	S
Ground and surface waters	S
Watersheds, runoff, drainage	S
Groundwater, hydrogeology	M
Saltwater encroachment, salinity	M
Springs, geysers, aquifers	M
Geothermal resources	M
Rivers, stream measurements	S
Lakes, limnology	S
Natural disasters	S
Economic geography (Commercial geography)	S
Demography, vital events	S
Population geography	S
Emigration and immigration	S
Migration, internal	S
History and conditions	S
Air pollution	S
Disasters, economic impact of	M
Distribution of industry, industrial location	S
Environmental policy	S

Income, income distribution, GNP product, national incomes ...	S
Pollution	S
Economic geography of the oceans (general)	S
Land use	S
Transportation Geography	S
Urban transportation	S
Trade routes	S
Human geography (Anthropogeography, Social geography,	
Cultural geography)	S
Environmental influences on man	M
Urban geography	S
City planning	R
Zoning, housing	R
Urban renewal and development	R
History of cities and towns	R
Urban sociology	S
Rural geography, rural settlements	S
Regional planning	R
Geography of religion	S
Political geography	S
Boundaries	S
Expansion, acquisition of territory	S
Geopolitics	S
Frontiers	S
Fisheries	S
History	S
Laws, legislation	S
Location and settlement	S
Fishery management policy	S
Unutilized fishes, overfishing	S
Economic aspects	S
Fish trade	S
Processing of fish and fish products	S
Packing, transportation, and storage	S
Fishing port facilities	S
Fishery oceanography, hydrologic factors	S
Fishery meteorology, climatic factors	S
Fishery research vessels	S
Exploratory fishing	S
Methods and gear	S
Fishery for individual species	S
Sport fisheries and fishery	Do not order
Angling	Do not order
Equipment	Do not order
Methods	Do not order
For special kinds of fish	Do not order
Atlantic Salmon	Do not order

Natural resources	S
Afforestation	S
Agricultural resources	S
Aquatic resources	S
Commercial productions	S
Forests and forestry	S
Geothermal resources	M
Utilization of icebergs	M
Marine resources	S
Mines and mineral resources	S
Power resources	S
Renewable natural resources	S
Water-power	S
Water resources development	S
Water-supply	S
Wind power	S
Conservation of natural resources	S
Agricultural conservation	S
Environmental policy	S
Energy conservation	S
Estuarine area conservation	S
Forest conservation	S
Human ecology	S
Marine resources conservation	S
Mineral resources conservation	S
Reclamation of land	M
Recycling (Waste, etc.)	S
Cold regions ecology	S
Soil conservation	S
Water conservation	S
Wetland conservation	S
Wildlife conservation	S
Ecology (general)	S
Plant ecology	S
Greenhouses	S
Climatology and weather	S
Bioclimatology	S
Psychological aspects of climatology and weather	S
Forest climatology	S
Architecture and climate	S
Paleoclimatology	S
Medical climatology	M
Agricultural climatology	S
Industry and weather	S
Aviation climatology	M
Maritime meteorology and climatology	S
Ocean-atmosphere interaction	S

Weather forecasting	S
Weather lore	S
Construction of weather maps, charts, etc.	S
Microclimatology	S
Biogeography	S
Animal distribution	S
Plant distribution	S
Marine biogeography	S
Medical geography	M
Medical climatology	M
Agricultural geography	S
Crop zones	S
Soil geography	M
Soil surveys	M
Agricultural climatology	S
Oceanography	S
Oceanographic research	S
Oceanographic exploration	S
Underwater exploration	S
Submarine topography	S
Estuarine oceanography	S
Seawater	S
Chemical oceanography	S
Salinity	S
Physical oceanography	S
Temperature	S
Optical oceanography	S
Ocean-atmosphere interaction	S
Dynamics of the oceans	S
Waves	S
Currents	S
Tides	S
Marine sediments	S
Marine resources, applied oceanography	S
Marine pollution	S
Geographical applications of photography	S
Mountain photography	M
Subterranean photography	M
Cave photography	M
Travel photography	M
Cold weather photography	M
Tropical photography	M
Submarine photography	M
Photography in oceanography	M
Aerial photography	S
Photographic interpretation	S
Photography in surveying	S

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
MAP LIBRARY

Collections Policy

The Map Library, which operates within the Main Library, is a general collection of maps serving the University community and the public. It has a mandate to collect modern maps. This is interpreted, roughly to mean maps of North America post 1900 and maps of other parts of the world post 1800. Rare and fragile maps, manuscript maps and maps relating to B.C. history are however usually housed in Special Collections. Emphasis is on Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, Pacific Rim countries and Latin America. Some guidelines for collecting are as follows:

MAPS

1. All published maps of British Columbia.
2. All maps covering the whole of Canada or entire Provinces.
3. Plans of most towns and cities across Canada.
4. Most maps covering the whole of the United States and of the western States.
5. Topographic maps of the world at 1:250,000. 1:500,000 and 1:1,000,000, with topographic coverage at 1:50,000 for many other countries.
6. More detailed topographic maps for Canada and the western United States.
7. Plans of major cities and as many others as we can afford, including facsimiles of old maps.
8. Hydrographic charts for Canada, United States Pacific and Alaskan coasts and selected other charts.
9. Detailed geologic maps for B.C. and western United States. General geologic maps for Canadian Provinces and the U.S. States. But we are a depository of USGS and Geological Survey of Canada maps and buy more detailed maps of selected areas as well.
10. Selected thematic maps for all countries of the world with emphasis on the Pacific Rim countries, Asia and Latin America.
11. Maps of the oceans with heavy emphasis on the Pacific.
12. Mountain maps for Asia and South America.

ATLASES

The Map Library collects atlases in the same fields and with the same emphasis as it does maps.

REFERENCE

The following are collected:

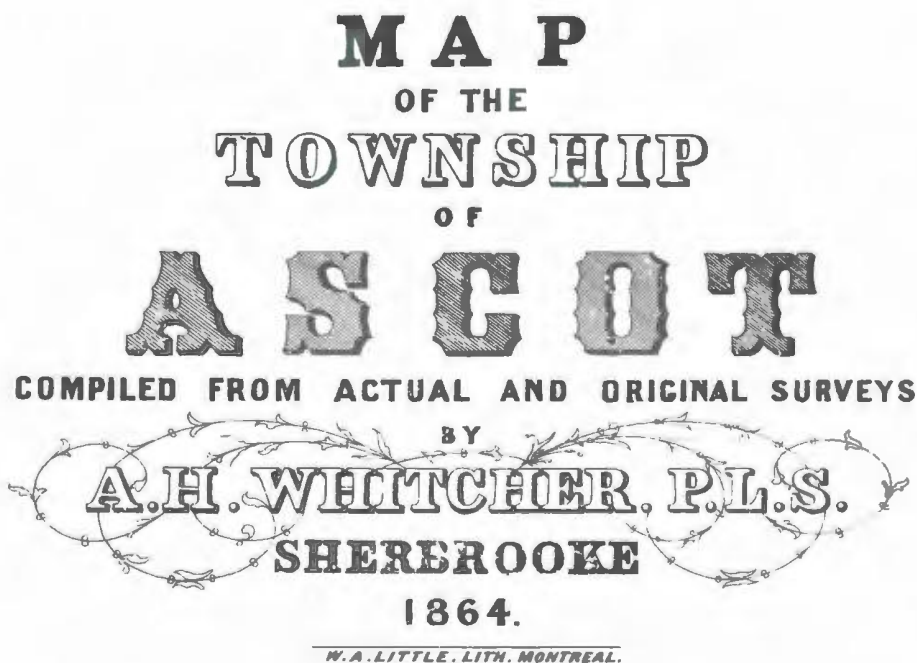
1. Basic cartographic texts, cartobibliographies, books and periodicals on map librarianship and map publishing.
2. Geographic and cartographic dictionaries.
3. Gazetteers, guidebooks and tourist literature.
4. Background material for use with maps, i.e. Sailing Directions, Canada Land Inventory Classifications etc.
5. Anything else I think might be useful.

* * * CATALOGUING ROUNDTABLE * * *

The meeting of the Canadian Committee for Bibliographic Control of Cartographic Materials (CCBCCM) at the Annual Conference in Kingston, June 1986, resulted in the proposal that a newsletter for cataloguers be established. The first issue of the Cartographic Cataloguer's Newsletter has now come out, and can be obtained from Velma Parker or Norma Mousaw, National Map Collection, 395 Wellington St., Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N3 (613-996-7611). The aim of the newsletter is to serve as a vehicle for communication among cataloguers of cartographic materials in Canada. Included in the first issue are notes on the Military City Maps produced for the Dept. of Defence by Surveys and Mapping; notes on the Canadian Committee on Cataloguing meeting in August; and a list of rule revisions for Cartographic Materials: A Manual of Interpretation for AACR2 necessitated by revisions in AACR2.

Of note to cataloguers, as well as those selecting cartographic materials, is the "Vendor/Publisher Update" section of this issue of the ACML Bulletin. The feature "Current Cataloguing Records" compiled by Renee Schleussing will be included in the next issue of the ACML Bulletin and appear on a regular basis in the future.

* * *



Detail of map 117 in the ACML Facsimile Map Series.
Détail de la carte 117 de la Série de cartes fac-similés de l'ACC.

* * * NOW AVAILABLE! * * *

- Al-Faruqi, Isma'il R. The Cultural Atlas of Islam. New York: Macmillan, 1986. xv, 512 p. : ill. ; 29 cm. ISBN 0029101905 \$95.00 U.S.
- Barraclough, Geoffrey (ed.). The Times Concise Atlas of World History. 2nd ed. London: Times Books, 1986. viii, 184 p. : maps ; 31 cm. - Index - (Previous ed.: 1982). ISBN 0-7230-02800 £7.95.
- Baker, Anthony. A Battlefield Atlas of the English Civil War. Addlestone: I. Allan, 1986. 128 p. : ill. ; 25 cm. - Index - (includes 56 maps in two colours). ISBN 0-7110-16542 £13.95.
- Canada. Census Canada 1986. Census Canada 1986 Reference Dictionary. Ottawa: Supply and Services Canada, 1987. ISBN 0-660-12250-2 \$35.00 (Statistics Canada 99-101). Includes pages 117-144 on census geography.
- Canada Post Corporation. Householder Figures for Letter Carrier Offices: New Brunswick & Prince Edward Island. Ottawa: The Corporation, c1980. Updated quarterly; available by region. Includes maps of postal code districts. Obtain through your local post office.
- Canada Post Corporation. Householder Figures for Non-Letter Carrier Offices: Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick. Ottawa: The Corporation, c1980. Updated quarterly; available by region. Includes maps of postal code districts. Obtain through your local post office.
- Centre d'Etudes en Enseignement du Canada. L'InterAtlas: Les Ressources du Québec et du Canada. Montréal: Centre éducatif et culturel, 1986. 94 p. 31 cm ISBN 2-7617-0317-0 \$23.95.
- Cobb, David A. (comp.). Guide to U.S. Map Resources. Chicago: American Library Association, 1986. xvi, 196 p. ISBN 0838904394 \$25.00 US.
- Davies, Merton E. Reference Coordinate Systems of the Moon and Planets. Santa Monica: Rand Corp., 1986. (Rand Paper P-7274).
- Diagram Group. The Atlas of Central America and the Caribbean. N.Y.: Macmillan, 1986. ISBN 0029080207 \$40.00 U.S.
- Gibson, Anne. The Women's Atlas of the United States. N.Y.: Facts on File, 1986. 249 p. : col. ill.; 23 x 24 cm. ISBN 0816011702 \$35.00 U.S.
- The Great World Atlas. Maspeth, N.Y.: American Map Corporation, 1986. 352 p. \$39.95 U.S. ISBN 0-8416-2001-6 An audio-cassette explaining atlas may be ordered for \$3.00 and proof of purchase.

- Hodgkiss, Alan G. and A.F. Tatham. Keyguide to Information Sources in Cartography. London: Mansell, 1986. x, 253 p. ; 24 cm. - Index. ISBN 0-7201-17682 25.00.
- Kain, Roger J. P. An Atlas and Index of the Tithe Files of Mid-Nineteenth-Century England and Wales. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1986. xxvii, 651 p. ISBN 0521257166 \$89.50 U.S.
- Keddie, Philip D. and Julius A. Mage. Southern Ontario Atlas of Agriculture: Contemporary Patterns and Recent Changes. Guelph: Dept. of Geography, University of Guelph, 1985. 80+ p. (Occasional paper no. 7) \$13.00 prepaid; \$15.00 orders on invoice.
- Koepp, Donna P. (ed.) Exploration and Mapping of the American West: Selected Essays. Chicago: Map and Geography Round Table, American Library Association, 1986. 190 p. (MAGERT Occasional paper no. 1) ISBN 0-932757-01-4 \$18.95 US
- Makower, Joel (ed.). The Map Catalog : Every Kind of Map and Chart on Earth and Even Some Above It. N.Y.: Vintage, 1986. 252 p. : ill. ; 26 cm. ISBN 0394746147PBK \$14.95 US.
- Manitoba. Environmental Health Services. Water Quality Maps. Winnipeg: Dept. of Health. 3 maps : 45 x 68 cm. Contents: Map 1. Areas where there is a probability the ground water will contain nitrate in excess of 10mg/L. -- Map 2. Communities with fluoridated drinking water. -- Map 3. Municipal water supplies : sodium (Na+) content.
- Mattie, Joan. 100 Years of Architecture in Kingston: John Power to Drever and Smith. Ottawa : Public Archives Canada, 1986. 30 p. ISBN 0662543963PBK.
- A Map of the Province of Nova Scotia. Rev. ed. Halifax: N.S. Dept. of Lands and Forests, 1985. ISBN 0888710747PBK \$11.50.
- Middleton, John and Tony Waltham. The Underground Atlas : A Gazetteer of the World's Cave Regions. London: Hale, 1986. ISBN 0-7090-27982 \$14.95.
- Natkiel, Richard. Atlas of World War II. N.Y.: Military Press, 1985. ISBN 0517469049 \$9.98 U.S.
- Natkiel, Richard and Anthony Preston. The Weidenfeld Atlas of Maritime History. London: Weidenfeld, 1986. 256 p. ill., maps ; 29 cm. - Index. ISBN 0-297-786539. \$16.95.
- Nebenzahl, Kenneth. Maps of the Holy Land: Images of Terra Sancta Through Two Millennia. New York: Abbeville, 1986. 164 p. ISBN 0896596583 \$55.00 U.S.

Northern California Atlas and Gazetteer. Freeport, ME: DeLorme Publishing Co., 1986. ISBN 0899332048. \$12.95.

The Old Series Ordnance Survey Maps of England and Wales, scale: 1 inch to 1 mile : a Reproduction of the 110 Sheets of the Survey in Early State Vol. 4 : Central England. Kent : H. Margary, 1986. 1xiv, 96 p. : maps ; 35 cm. ISBN 0-903541-041 £24.50.

The Ordnance Survey National Atlas of Great Britain. New Abbott: Hamlyn Publishing Group, 1986. 256 p. : maps ; 34 x 23 cm. ISBN 0 600 33316 7 £20.00.

Saskatchewan Association of Architects. Historic Architecture of Saskatchewan. Saskatoon: The Association, (1986). 184 p. \$42.95.

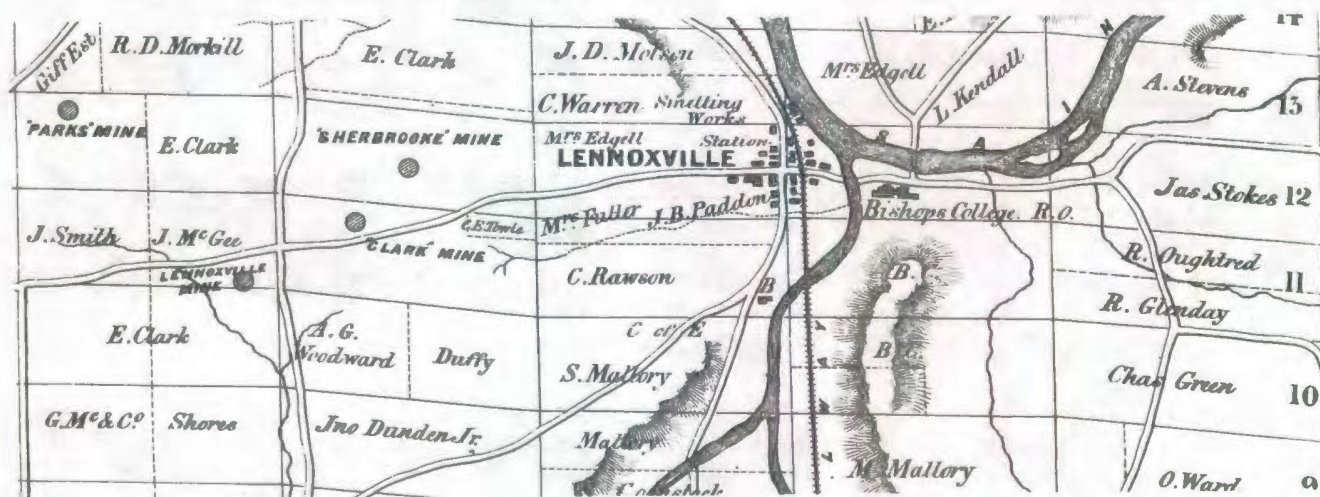
Seager, Joni. Women in the World: An International Atlas. London: Pan Books, 1986. 128 p. : col. ill. ; 25 cm. ("A Pluto Press project"). ISBN 0330291939pbk \$11.68 U.S.

Snyder, John Parr. Map Projections Used for Large-scale Quadrangles by the U.S. Geological Survey. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1986. 6 p. (U.S. Geological Survey circular ; no. 982). Free.

The Village London Atlas : The Growth of Victorian London, 1822-1903. London: Alderman Press, 1986. 204 p. : maps ; 31 cm. - Index. ISBN 0-946619-263. £15.00.

Viney, Nicol. The Dictionary of Toponyms. Chicago: American Library Association, 1986. 128 p. ISBN 0-85365-747-5 \$17.50.

Wolter, John A. (ed.). World Directory of Map Collections. 2nd ed. Muenchen: K.G. Saur, 1986. xliii, 405 p. (IFLA Publications ; 31). ISBN 3598203748 \$36.00 U.S.



Detail of map 117 in the ACML Facsimile Map Series.
Détail de la carte 117 de la Série de cartes fac-similés de l'ACC.

* * * HAVE YOU READ...? * * *

Recent Articles of Interest

- Cardinal, Louis. "The Map as News Medium," in The Archivist, v. 13, no. 5, Sept.-Oct. 1986, pp. 4-5.
- Deller, Howard. "Reaching the Public: The AGS Collection's Annual Christmas/ Hanukkah Map Exhibit," in SLA G&M Bulletin, no. 145, Sept., 1986, pp.3-7.
- Edmonds, Michael. "The U.S. General Land Office and Commercial Map Making A Case Study," in Government Publications Review, v. 13, no. 5, 1986, pp.571-580.
- Langelier, Gilles. "Aerial Photographs: Unsuspected Research Potential," in The Archivist, v. 13, no. 6, Nov.-Dec. 1986, pp. 16-17.
- Lepine, Pierre. "Cartes anciennes sur microfilms de la France et de l'Irlande," in L'Incunable, Juin/Septembre 1986, pp. 10-11.
- Marx, Robert W. "The TIGER System: Automating the Geographic Structure of the United Census," in Government Publications Review, v. 13, no. 2, 1986, pp. 181-202.
- McGrath, Gerald. "Measuring the Size of the Canadian Market for Maps, Atlases and Related Products," in Cartographica, v. 23, no. 3, Autumn 1986, pp. 42-53.
- Morrison, Walter K. "William MacKay, the Invisible Mapmaker," in Nova Scotia Historical Review, v. 6, no.2, 1986, pp.23-35.
- Poizner, Stephen L. "Micro Mapping: Data Imaging for Information Managers," in Journal of Information & Image Management, November 1986, pp. 35-36.

* * *

CARTE DE
L'AMERIQUE SEPTENTRIONALE

Pour servir à l'Histoire de la Nouvelle
France.

Dressée par N.B. Ing. du Roy, et Hydrog. de la Marine.

1743.

Detail of map 107 in the ACML Facsimile Map Series.
Détail de la carte 107 de la Série de cartes fac-similés de l'ACC.

* * * VENDOR/PUBLISHER UPDATE * * *

Rolph-McNally Ltd. Gets New Name:

Rolph-McNally has a new owner and a new name. The new owner is John Allen, President of Thomas Allen & Son Ltd., and the new name is Allmaps Canada Ltd. Allmaps will continue to market Rand McNally products in Canada, as well as produce copyrighted maps, atlases and globes. The company also has a new address: Allmaps Canada Ltd., 390 Steelcase Rd. E., Markham, Ontario. L3R 1G2 (416-477-8480).

oOo

Geological Survey of Canada Pricing:

The September 1986 Monthly Information Circular of the Geological Survey of Canada (List 952) gave the following pricing information, effective 1 October 1986:

- All standard geological, geophysical and geochemical maps \$4.00
- Canada-wide coverage maps (1:5 million, etc.) \$7.50

This does not include provincial sales tax or the 20% surcharge for orders delivered outside Canada. Cheques or money orders in Canadian funds are to be made payable to the Receiver General for Canada.

oOo

Nova Scotia Dept. of Mines:

The Nova Scotia Department of Mines and Energy is working on two projects of interest to map libraries. Peter Rogers, Senior Geochemist for the Department, is conducting research towards a geochemical atlas of Nova Scotia. Ralph Stea is project director for the quaternary map of Nova Scotia, now nearing completion of its second stage. Both projects result from Canada-Nova Scotia mineral development agreements.

oOo

University of Toronto Press:

There is an entertaining piece on the Historical Atlas of Canada in the June 1986 issue of Quill & Quire (p. 13). It deals with the schedule, costs, complexities and *raison d'etre* behind the atlas. The first volume, projected for early 1987, will have a retail value of between \$65 and \$75, and will be available in both an English and French version. Volume one will cover up to 1791 in the East and 1821 in the West; volume two, 1791-1891 in the East and 1821-1891 in the West; and volume three, 1891-1961.

oOo

Great Lakes Cartographic Resource Centre:

Reproductions of five British hydrographical charts of the Great Lakes (1828) were published by the Great Lakes Cartographic Resource Centre. Price for the set of five is \$10 plus \$2 for postage. Send orders to:

Map Library
University of Western Ontario
London, Ontario
N6A 5C2

oOo

Magert Open File Reports:

The American Library Association Map & Geography Round Table is now making available open file reports. These are reports which are generally of an ephemeral nature, or are too focused or specialized to warrant general distribution as formal publications, and are on-demand photocopies in paper covers. Orders are to be sent to: Peter L. Stark, Map Library, 165 Condon Hall, University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon 97403. Orders must be prepaid, with a minimum charge of \$3.00 per order. Titles are listed on page 56.

oOo

Conference Papers: History of Cartography:

Eleventh International Conference on
the History of Cartography -
Papers Still Available

For those who were unable to attend this July 1985 conference (see report by A. Wood in September 1985 ACML Bulletin), the papers can still be acquired. The package of 45 papers and other related materials, such as tour booklet, programme, and delegate list is available for \$25.00 Canadian (including postage). Send your request with a cheque or money order payable to "History of Cartography Conference 1985" to the

History of Cartography Conference 1985
c/o National Map Collection
Public Archives of Canada
395 Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N3

oOo

SURVEYS AND MAPPING BRANCH

National Topographic System Series:

The following was provided to the Editor by John McArthur for the information of ACML members. It is a letter prepared in response to a letter from Aileen Desbarats, on behalf of OCUL Map Group, dealing with the notification of the discontinuation of the NTS 1:25 000, 1:125 000, and the 1:500 000 maps series.

oOo

December 3, 1986

Dear Mrs. Desbarats:

It is regrettable that there is no newsletter or other medium for informing map librarians and other users of policy changes in respect to our maps and charts. Certainly we have felt the need. One of the major barriers is the maintenance of mailing lists. Accordingly we have developed a client-based information system which will allow us to focus on particular interest groups and thus avoid wasteful mail-outs. Map librarians are an identified group in this system.

As a temporary measure, I have prepared the attached statement. It should serve your current need and I intend to send it to the Editor of the ACML Bulletin as well.

I welcome letters, such as yours, which identify deficiencies in our information system. Further contacts with you and the OCUL Map Group would also be welcomed.

Yours sincerely,

J.A. McArthur
Director
Reproduction and Distribution

MAP SERIES - STATUS REPORT

NTS 1:25 000; 1:125 000; 1:500 000:

These series have been discontinued except for some 1:500,000 sheets which will be maintained until publication of the Visual Navigation Chart. Copies of all maps will be available until present stocks are exhausted, with all available sheets appearing on the three-part map index issued annually by the Canada Map Office. Reproduction material will be retained by the Canada Map Office, with duplicates available upon request to provincial governments and industry.

MCR Provincial Maps

Certain maps were discontinued in 1982 and withdrawn from sale. Surveys and Mapping Branch will continue to maintain a number of regional maps in both official languages. These are MCR 3 (British -- 1:2 million), MCR 27 (Prairie Provinces -- 1:2 million), MCR 36 (North West and Yukon Territories -- 1:4 million), MCR 39 (Ontario -- 1:2 million), MCR 42 (Quebec -- 1:2 million), MCR 77 (Atlantic Provinces--1:2 million).

Reproduction material for the discontinued maps will be retained by the Canada Map Office, with duplicates available upon request to provincial governments and industry.

Military City Map

This series has been discontinued by the Department of National Defence. Copies of all maps will be available from the Canada Map Office until present stocks are exhausted. Duplicate reproduction material is not currently available.

Federal Electoral Maps

The Chief Electoral Office has informed me that his office will do all distribution for the new electoral maps now being prepared (to be printed during 1987). I will attempt to convince the Chief Electoral Office that copies should be provided to our depositories.

National Atlas of Canada:

Although John McArthur gave us an update of the planning for the 5th edition of the National Atlas of Canada, the following letter sent by George Falconer to Richard Pinnell in April 1986 is reprinted for the information of those members who were not in attendance for the question/answer period of the Surveys and Mapping Branch report.

16 April 1986

Dear Richard:

This is in reply to your letter of March 26, 1986... As the Editor-in-Chief of the National Atlas of Canada and a member of the ACML, I am happy to explain our general plans for the National Atlas.

Faced with increasing costs and awareness of the wide variety of users of geographical information and their different needs, we adopted the present modular loose-sheet approach to the National Atlas. The 5th edition of the National Atlas was launched in its normal publishing mode in January of this year, with a selection of 25 of the 39 maps available, folded and gathered together in a specially-designed container. As more atlas maps are produced, they can be stored in the box or other methods of storage can be employed. In order to organize the contents of this "open-ended" serial publication, we adopted a system of 44 realms of geographical information. Each of these realms is, in effect, a conceptual pigeon hole for specific National Atlas maps. The realm identification may lack academic perfection, but it appears to work reasonably efficiently in covering the wide range of subject matter which we know will be required in the National Atlas. Maps will be produced with consideration of a number of factors which include interest in the map at the strategic decision-making level of government, the lack of comparable maps produced by other agencies, the education demand, the relative costs of researching and producing maps of certain subjects, etc. Each of the 44 realms has been given a unique number and as maps are produced, they are allocated to specific realms and given a further decimalized numerical coding. A problem with this approach is that the publication of subject-matter within realms will not always follow a logical inter-related sequence. However, users can reorder the position of maps in the file according to their own needs, or maintain the strictly chronological publishing sequence of realm and map number issue.

I attach a list of all maps published to date with information on how they may be obtained (printed in ACML Bulletin 58/59). Please note that flat maps are always available for those who wish to use them in that form, as well as maps folded to the dimensions of the collector's box.

May I now explain the nature of the National Atlas Data Base Map Series. The National Atlas of Canada, in its 5th edition, is the core element of what can more aptly be described as the National Atlas Information System. This encompasses a considerable amount of developmental work which we have done on an "electronic atlas" which uses computerized, and digitized National Atlas information with an interactive system which enables the user to display combinations of geographical information according to particular needs. This system is backed up by a digital data base which, for the most part, is prepared from National Atlas maps or research information. The digital data base is derived from research material created for printed National Atlas maps. In many cases we compile detailed manuscript maps for our research files at the scale of 1:2 000 000 or similar scale. These are used to generate printed 1:7.5 000 000 maps. Specialist users interested in certain types of information have found the 1:2 000 000 manuscript plots of value for specific applications. The maps and associated files constitute the National Atlas Data Base. Without complete digitizing and not possessing enough information on the potential audience, we decided not to publicize the existence of the National Atlas Data Base until we made more progress. However, some agencies have approached us with a view to having our 1:2 000 000 material specially printed for their official use. In order to preserve the relationship between the Data Base material, albeit non-digitized and the National Atlas project, we decided upon the National Atlas Data Base map series. As is explained in the notes to these maps, we prepare them and print them on an irregular basis depending on the requests we receive and the degree of financing available on the part of the requesting agency. The series which you must have seen relate to Indian and Inuit Communities in Canada at the scale of 1:2 000 000. These maps were produced following requests from the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs. They agreed that it was useful to make the series available in printed form to a wider audience, and although the press run was small, it has served a useful purpose beyond the needs of the original requesting department. Upon reflection perhaps the title is confusing but it was due to our wish to identify all National Atlas by-products with the central project. Strictly, these maps are not part of the National Atlas of Canada, 5th edition, as such. They are maps derived from the National Atlas Data Base which is also being used to provide input for the electronic atlas and, indeed, other publications. Our plans for the National Atlas Data Base Map Series will depend on the degree of interest expressed by specialized users, as I mentioned above. Subjects might include, for example, 1:2 000 000 maps dealing with transportation networks and energy related infrastructure.

Explanation and background dealing with these matters will be included in a National Atlas newsletter which we intend to produce later this year for the information of persons such as yourself, who have a very special requirement to know the overall plans and organization of the National Atlas. If you would like to discuss this further with me, please feel free to phone me at (613)990-7409.

George Falconer

* * * VENDOR/PUBLISHER UPDATE * * *

LISTS OF NOTE

Duplicate List:

The following list of land capability maps comes from Nancy Eldblom, Associate Librarian at the F.W. Crumb Memorial Library, State University College of Arts and Science, Potsdam, New York 13676. The maps are available to anyone willing to pay postage:

Some or all of the following maps for 42, 52, 62, 63, 72-73, 82-84, 92-94, 103:

Land capability for wildlife - Waterfowl (Cat. no. En64/42 no.)
Land capability for wildlife - Ungulates (Cat. no. En64/4u-no.)
Land capability for recreation (Cat. no. En64/ 5-no.)
Soil capability for agriculture (Cat. no. En64/ 2-no.)

A single Land capability analysis map for the West Kootenay Area (Cat. En/6 LA 10).

oOo

MAGERT Open Files:

Available from Peter Stark, Map Library 165 Condon Hall, University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon 97403. Orders must be prepaid.

- 86-1 Vick, Nancy J. Guide to U.S. Map Resources: a Personal Name Index. (1986) 15 leaves. \$1.50 US.
- 86-2 Sunnen, Linda and Daniel O. Holmes. Map Room Acquisition Procedures: University of California, Berkeley: A Systems Analysis. 1984. 35 leaves. (An introductory examination of then current problems with some suggested solutions). \$3.50 US.
- 86-3 County Coordinates (4 corner latitude/longitude; degrees & minutes).
- CA Robertson, R. Bruce. California County Coordinates. 1984. 4 leaves. \$0.40
- IL Wenner, Alex, and Marian Hunter. Illinois County Coordinates. (1985) 5 leaves. \$0.50.
- UT Robertson, R. Bruce. Utah County Coordinates. 1984. 3 l. \$0.30.
- WY Walsh, Jim. Wyoming County Coordinates: Including National Parks and Monuments, and the Wind River Indian Reservation. 1986. 3 leaves. \$0.30.

- 86-4 Vick, Nancy J. Latin America Cutter List: First and Second Order Administrative Divisions. (1985). 40 leaves. (An expansion of the LC "G" classification schedule; excludes Mexico). \$4.00.
- 86-5 Cobb, David A. United States State Coordinates. (1986) 4 1. (4- corner latitude/longitude for each state--degrees & minutes). \$0.40.
- 86-6 U.S. National Parks and Forests Cutter List. (1986) 11 leaves. (LC expansion of "G" schedule. \$1.10.
- 86-7 Sample Map Workforms for MARC Input. 1986. 8 sheets (loose in folder). (Locally devised OCLC, RLIN and UTLAS input workforms). \$1.70.

National Map Collection Publications:

National Map Collection - Annual Report. (Offprint with addenda, from PAC Annual Report) 1976/1977; 1977/1978; 1978/1979; 1979/1980; 1980/1981; 1981/1982; 1982/1983; 1983/1984; 1984/1985. With French text on inverted pages. The 1985/1986 NMC activities are reported in that year's Annual Report of the Public Archives of Canada. Available from the Public Archives, free.

Brochures & Guides

National Architectural Archives. Ottawa, 1978. Bilingual. 4 pp. Available from the Public Archives, free.

National Map Collection. Ottawa, 1984. Bilingual. 8 pp. Available from the Public Archives, free.

National Map Collection (General guide series 1983) / Gilles Langelier. Ottawa, 1985. 78 pp. With French text on inverted pages, 82 pp. Available from the Public Archives, free. (Note: Guides for other divisions of Archives Branch also available).

Calendars

Antique Map Calendar, 1982. (To Celebrate the 75th Anniversary of the National Map Collection). Ottawa, 1981. Bilingual. Out of print.

Antique Map Calendar, 1983. Ottawa, 1982. Bilingual. Out of print.

Antique Map Calendar, 1984. Ottawa, 1983. Bilingual. Out of print.

Antique Map Calendar, 1985. Ottawa, 1984. Bilingual. Out of print.

National Map Collection:

Catalogues - Exhibition

Arctic Images: The Dawn of Arctic Cartography, Fourth Century to 1822. Ottawa, 1977. 25 pp. With French text on inverted pages, 25pp. Available from the Public Archives, free.

Canada in Maps. Ottawa, 1969-1970. 32 pp. With French text on inverted pages, 32 pp. Out of print.

C. Baillargé Arct. Ing. Dessins Architecturaux. Quebec: Ministère des Affaires culturelles, 1979. 24 pp. Also typed English translation. Available from the Public Archives, free.

Treasures of the National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada. An exhibition of 100 original maps, atlases, globes and architectural plans, 1490-1982. Provisional Catalogue. Ottawa, 1982. 58 pp. Available from the Public Archives, free. Also French edition.

In addition, photocopies of the handouts for various minor exhibitions are available, including "A Model of the Original Centre Block of the Parliament Buildings (model by Maxwell M. Kalman)", 1983; "The Modern Landscape Designs of J. Austin Floyd", 1984; "The Canadian Experimental Farms: 100 Years", 1985; "Reading Land and Water: Early Canadian Map Series", 1986.

Catalogues - General

Catalogue of Maps, Plans and Charts in the Map Room of the Dominion Archives / classified and indexed by H.R. Holmden. Ottawa, 1912. 685 pp. Out of print. Also French edition.

Catalogue of the National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada. 16 vols. Boston, G.K.Hall & Co., 1976. Out of print.

Catalogues - Thematic

Atlases Published in the Netherlands in the Rare Atlas Collection / compiled and edited by Lou Seboek. Ottawa, 1973. Bilingual. 132 pp. Out of print.

County Atlases of Canada: A Descriptive Catalogue / compiled by Betty May, assisted by Frank McGuire and Heather Maddick. Ottawa, 1970. Bilingual. 206 pp. Out of print.

County Maps: Land Ownership Maps of Canada in the 19th Century / compiled by Heather Maddick, introduction by Joan Winearls. Ottawa, 1976. Bilingual. 100 pp. Out of print.

Fire Insurance Plans in the National Map Collection / by Robert J. Hayward. Ottawa, 1977. Bilingual. 171 pp. Out of print.

French Atlases in the Rare Atlas Collection / compiled and edited by Lou Seboek. Ottawa, 1974. Bilingual. 205 pp. Out of print.

Index to Township Plans of the Canadian West / compiled by Guy Poulin, assisted by Francine Cadieux. Ottawa, 1974. Bilingual. 89 pp. Out of print.

List of Gazetteers in the Foreign Section / compiled by Karen Lockhead, second edition compiled by Vivien Cartmell. Bilingual. Ottawa, 1974. 49 pp. Out of print.

Maps of Indian Reserves and Settlements in the National Map Collection / compiled by Linda Camponi, assisted by Diane Tardif-Cote, Guy Poulin. Volume I: British Columbia; Volume II: Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories. Ottawa, 1980-81. Bilingual. Vol. I, out of print. Vol. II, available from the Public Archives, free.

Ottawa in Maps: A Brief Cartographical History of Ottawa, 1825-1973 / by Thomas L. Nagy. Ottawa, 1974. Bilingual. 95 pp. Out of print.

The Riel Rebellions: A Cartographic History / compiled by William A. Oppen. Ottawa, 1979. Bilingual. 109 pp. Available from Supply and Services Canada, \$15.00 (\$18.00 U.S.).

Sixteenth-Century Maps Relating to Canada: A Check-list and Bibliography. Ottawa, 1956. 309 pp. Out of print. Also French edition.

Telecommunications, The Canadian Experience: An Annotated List of Maps / by James W. Knight. Ottawa, 1974. Bilingual. 94 pp. Available from the Public Archives, free.

Winnipeg in Maps / by Alan F.J. Artibise and Edward H. Dahl. Ottawa, 1975. Bilingual. 84 pp. Available from Supply and Services Canada, \$2.50 (\$3.00 U.S.).

Posters

Bird's-Eye Views of Canadian Cities: An Exhibition of Panaramic Maps (1865-1905). (With reproduction of Bird's eye view of the City of Ottawa ... 1876 by Herm. Brosius.) Ottawa, 1976. Bilingual. Available from the Public Archives, free.

C. Baillairgé. Architectural Drawings. An exhibition by the Archives de la Ville de Québec. (With reproduction of Parliament for the Province of Canada 1859.) Ottawa, 1982. Bilingual. Available from the Public Archives, free.

Treasures of the National Map Collection. An exhibition of 100 original maps, atlases, globes and architectural plans, 1490-1982. (With reproduction of Carte du Canada ou de la Nouvelle France by Del'Isle (circa 1730).) Ottawa, 1982. Bilingual. Available from the Public Archives, free.

Eleventh International Conference on the History of Cartography, 8-12 July 1985. (With reproduction of Theodore de Bry's America sive novus orbis, 1596.) Ottawa, 1985. Bilingual. Available from the Public Archives, free.

Union Lists

List of Map Series in the Foreign Section / compiled by Vivien M. Cartmell. Vol. I: Europe (including the U.S.S.R.); Vol. II: Africa; Vol. III: Antarctica, Asia, Australia and New Zealand; Vol. IV: America, Ocean Islands and the World. Ottawa, 1973-74. Bilingual. Out of print.

Union List of Foreign Topographic Map Series in Canadian Map Collections. Ottawa, 1986. 161 pp. With French text on inverted pages, 161 pp. Available from the Public Archives, free.

Other Publications

An Inventory of Architectural Records: Description of a Project Carried Out by Heritage Ottawa, 1976. Ottawa, 1978. Bilingual. 23 pp. Available from the Public Archives, free.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

I. Public Archives of Canada:

a) General

Archival Citations. Ottawa, 1983. 34 pp. Available from the Public Archives, free. (Includes chapter on "Cartographic and Architectural Records", pp. 5-10)

Public Archives Canada (Information brochure). Ottawa, 1984. Available from the Public Archives, free.

Publications August 1985. Ottawa, 1985. 13p. Available from the Public Archives, free.

The Archivist. A bimonthly publication highlighting activities of the Public Archives of Canada. Available from the Public Archives, free. (There are normally articles relating to National Map Collection in each issue.)

b) Exhibition Catalogues and Posters (Substantial cartographic content)

From War to Winterlude: 150 Years on the Rideau Canal. Ottawa, 1982
164 pp. Available from Supply and Services Canada, \$6.95/\$8.35.

From War to Winterlude: 150 Years on the Rideau Canal. Poster
Ottawa, 1982. 61 x 45 cm. Available from the Public Archives, free.

Into the Silent Land: Survey Photography in the Canadian West,
1858-1900. Ottawa, 1975, 48 pp. Available from the Public Archives,
free.

Records of Our History: Dreams of Empire, Canada before 1700.
Ottawa, 1982, 381 pp. Available from Supply and Services Canada,
\$24.95/\$29.95 (hardcover); \$14.95/\$17.95 (softcover).

Records of Our History: Dreams of Empire, Canada before 1700.
Poster. Ottawa, 1983. 61 x 45.5 cm. Available from the Public
Archives, free.

Records of Our History: Taking Root, Canada from 1700 to 1760.
Ottawa, 1985, 312 pp. Available from Supply and Services Canada,
\$34.95/\$41.95 (hardcover); \$24.95/\$29.95 (softcover).

Records of Our History: Taking Root, Canada from 1700 to 1760.
Poster. Ottawa, 1985. 61 x 45.5 cm. Available from the Public
Archives, free.

Telecommunications: The Canadian Experience. Ottawa, 1974, 79 pp.
Available from the Public Archives, free.

Telecommunications: The Canadian Experience. Poster. Ottawa, 1974.
83.5 x 76 cm. Available from the Public Archives, free.

The Trails of '98. Poster-catalogue. Ottawa, 1973. 85.5 x 57 cm.
Available from the Public Archives, free.

II Association of Canadian Map Libraries:

ACML Bulletin. Quarterly newsletter for members. A listing of
back-issues available upon request.

Directory of Canadian Map Collections / by Lorraine Dubreuil. Fourth
edition. Ottawa, 1980. Price \$12.00.

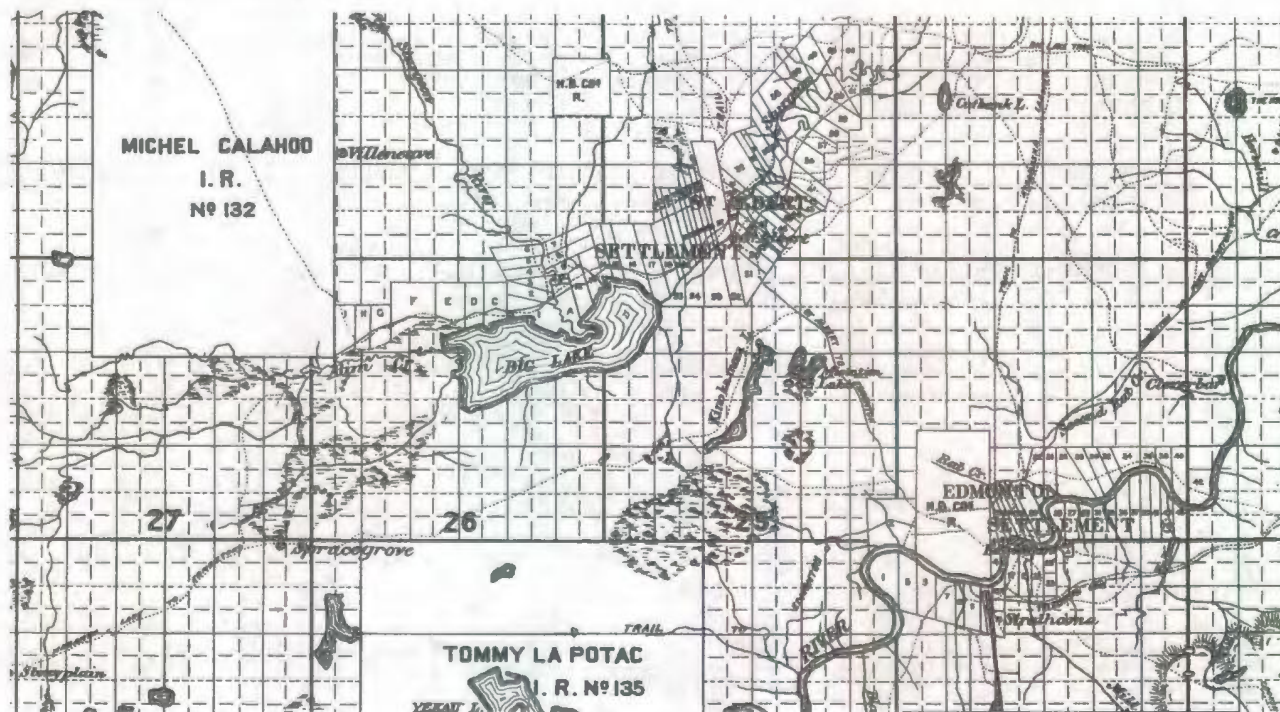
Facsimiles of Historical Maps. More than 100 maps are available (List
available from address below). Price \$3.00 each. Hand-coloured \$15.00
each. Folio of nos. 51-100 available for \$100.00.

Guide for a Small Map Collection / by Barbara Farrell and Aileen Desbarats. Second edition. Ottawa, 1984. Price \$16.00.

Mailing Addresses:

Canadian Government Publishing Centre
Supply and Services Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
Canada
K1A 0S9

Association of Canadian Map Libraries,
c/o National Map Collection,
Public Archives Canada
395 Wellington St.,
Ottawa, Ontario,
Canada K1A 0N3



Detail of map 124 in the ACML Facsimile Map Series.
Détail de la carte 124 de la Série de cartes fac-similés de l'ACC.

RECENT CATALOGUES

Bill Stewart : Geologic (Bolivia) Maps. Bill Stewart, South American Map Import Specialist, 119 Grandview, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48103 (313-665-5073).

European Community Maps, "Political and Thematic Maps". Maps available through Renouf Publishing Co., 61 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5A6. (1-800-267-4164; in Ottawa, 613-238-8985/6).

First Place News. Rand McNally and Company, P.O. Box 7600, Chicago, Illinois. 60680 312-673-9100. Produced in conjunction with the 1986 Commercial Atlas & Marketing Guide.

High Ridge Books Inc. Maps: Catalogue 13. High Ridge Books, P.O. Box 286, Rye, N.Y. 10580. 914-967-3332.

Historic City Plans and Views Catalog 30-1987. Historic Urban Plans, Box 276, Ithaca, New York 14851.

Murray Hudson Antiquarian Books & Maps, "Maps of Kentucky, Tennessee and the Lost State of Franklin". Route 1, Box 362, Dyersburg, Tennessee 38024 (901-285-0666).

Prestige Publications 1987 Catalogue. Prestige Publications Limited, P.O. Box 4205, London, Ontario N5W 5H6. (1-800-265-1067; in 519 area code region, 1-800-265-9900).

* * *

EDMONTON SHEET

WEST OF FOURTH MERIDIAN

Scale Three Miles to one Inch

Revised to the 9th June 1903

Detail of map 124 in the ACML Facsimile Map Series.
Détail de la carte 124 de la Série de cartes fac-similés de l'ACC.

* * * UPCOMING EVENTS * * *

Association of Canadian Archivists. To be held in Hamilton, Ontario, 1-5 June 1987.

Association of Canadian Map Libraries. To be held in Charlottetown, P.E.I., 16-21 June 1987. For further information, contact: Brenton MacLeod, LRIS, 120 Water St., Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Canadian Cartographic Association. To be held in Quebec City, 4-8 May 1987 (in conjunction with Carto-Quebec). Conference theme: Computer Assisted Cartography. For further information, contact Dr. M. Rheault, Departement de Geographie, Universite de Sherbrooke, Sherbrooke, Quebec J1K 2R1.

Canadian Library Association. To be held in Vancouver, B.C., 11-17 June 1987. Conference theme: Merchants of Light: Expanding Your Horizons. For further information, contact Mary Jane Maffini, CLA Headquarters, 200 Elgin St., Suite 602, Ottawa, Ontario. K2P 1L5. (613) 232-9625 or envoy CLAHQ.

Canadian Institute of Surveying and Mapping. To be held in Charlottetown, 21-26 June 1987. Conference theme: Spatial Information, A Blue Chip Commodity. For further information, contact Bert Seely, Convention Chairman, LRIS, Surveys & Mapping Division, 120 Water St., Summerside, P.E.I. C1N 1A9 (902) 436-2107.

International Cartographic Association. To be held in Morelia, Mexico, 12-21 October 1987. Conference theme: "Choices for Technological Changes in Cartographic Production". For further information, contact 13th ICA Conference, Apdo. Post. 25-549, C.P. 03400, Mexico, D.F. Mexico.

Special Libraries Association. To be held in Anaheim, California, 7-11 June 1987. Conference theme: Global Information Access - Expanding our World. For further information, contact Christopher Baruth, 1987 G&M Program Planner, American Geographical Society Collection, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Library, P.O. Box 399, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201 (800-558-8993).

* * *

* * * BOOK REVIEW * * *

Edited by Jeff Murray
National Map Collection

Waldman, Carl. Atlas of the North American Indian. New York: Facts on File Publications, 1985. xi, 276 pages, 95 maps, illustrations, appendices, bibliography, index. ISBN 0-87196-850-9. \$29.95 U.S.

This book attempts through maps and text to provide a concise reference atlas for American Indian history. As background to a detailed account of the post-European contact period, the first three chapters review Indian prehistory, and provide general information about the character of Indian cultures in aboriginal times. There is a very short chapter on the first European explorations, with most of these data compressed into a chronological list. The most extensive section of the book presents in detail the long history of the Indian wars throughout North America, followed by a chapter summarizing Indian land cessions. The book closes with a short chapter on contemporary Indians which describes government Indian policy and the Indian condition in the United States and in Canada. Full appendices summarize the chronology of North American Indian history, list the tribes of North America, list reservations in the United States and Indian bands in Canada, denote major Indian place names in North America, and indicate the location of museums and archaeological sites pertaining to Indians.

Obviously the book is quite sweeping in its scope. The bibliography is short, however; and sources are not keyed to the text, so the reader cannot easily explore references on particular topics. It was disconcerting for this reviewer, an archaeologist and anthropologist, to find much outdated material in the first three chapters on Indian prehistory and culture. Granted, archaeological and linguistic models change rapidly with the constant acquisition and analysis of new primary data; but some of the material in this book is really antiquated. For example, the notion of a Sandia culture dated between 25,000 and 10,000 B.C. was discarded by archaeologists over 25 years ago. The author needs to check more recent sources on the language classifications as well, for current models present a much more complex picture of Indian language diversification in North America.

The sections on Indian history appear solid, however; and the numerous detailed maps are very useful in following the events described in the text. Full attention is given to the Canadian record as well as the American. The maps and illustrations, by Molly Brown, are well done; and the book will serve its purpose as a first reference for Indian history, although more up-to-date sources should be sought for prehistory.

Ruth Gruhn,
Dept. of Anthropology,
University of Alberta.

Ettlinger, John R. T. and Patrick B. O'Neil (eds.). A Checklist of Canadian Copyright Deposits in the British Museum, 1895-1923. Vol. 1, Maps. Halifax, N.S.: School of Library Service, Dalhousie University, 1984. xvii, 96 pp. ISBN 0-7703-0179-7. \$11.50.

This volume indexes about 800 maps published in Canada by non-government agencies during the period 1895 to 1923. Canadian copies of these maps and their records were either destroyed by fire in 1916 or 1953, or destroyed by a Government of Canada Order-In-Council in 1938. Canadian copyright regulations during this period required that three copies of a publication be deposited. One of these copies was sent to the British Museum. These materials were recently discovered in the recesses of one of the British Library's storage areas. The collection of about 40,000 items includes about 2,500 maps (nearly 1,400 of these are fire insurance plans by the Charles E. Goad firm). The authors have undertaken the task of verifying the material listed in the depository lists and locating the respective copy in the British Library (not all items have been located).

Entries are arranged in a geographic pattern similar to that of the Library of Congress "G" Schedule and the entry format used was based upon the Map Catalogue of the British Museum. This format includes information such as title, authorship, scale, publication, and size. If the maps were located in the British Library, their call number was also included. The entries also include the copyright number assigned. There are no indexes by author, title, or subject. The only method of accessing entries is through the table of contents and their geographic arrangement. Ontario contributes about one-third of the entries while western and northern Canada account for another third. Many of the entries are city maps. None of the entries are for maps produced by government agencies. This Checklist represents a group of maps not widely held in most of our map collections and there are likely to be some maps here which you may not have seen.

The importance of this Checklist is that it lists all copyright entries for this period. It should be a reliable reflection of non-government cartographic publications. But it is only a reflection because many of the publishers did not worry about copyright. Only a few maps were actually deposited. There are many maps published during this period which have disappeared except for a few copies stored in archives. Those intrepid cartobibliographers who are working on comprehensive listings of maps published covering specific areas still have to carry on with their search after rapidly perusing the entries in this publication.

This publication should be in all libraries and archives. It is one of the many tools required by anyone researching an area's past. Hopefully it will spur on those cartobibliographers mentioned earlier. The next volume covering fire insurance plans is eagerly awaited.

Bob Batchelder,
Maps and Air Photos,
University of Calgary Library

Fitzpatrick, Gary L. and Marilyn J. Modlin. Direct-Line Distances: United States Edition. Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow Press, 1986. xlii, 274 pp., 10 maps. ISBN 0-8108-1871-X. \$42.50 U.S.

Fitzpatrick, Gary L. and Marilyn J. Modlin. Direct-Line Distances: International Edition. Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow Press, 1986. xliii, 275 pp., 10 maps. ISBN 0-8108-1972-8. \$42.50 U.S.

Many a person has been interested in using the type of information available in these two books. Each volume gives the "as the crow flies" distances between 1001 cities, towns, islands or other places. The distances listed in these tables will likely be different to those you are familiar with in present distance tables. Mileage tables such as those found in road atlases or maps are based on actual highway distances. The major North American example is the Rand McNally Standard Highway Mileage Guide whose 1973 edition contains 472 pages in an oversize format. Another type of distance table is the Distances Between Ports, published now by the United States Defense Mapping Agency, Hydrographic Center. An earlier 1973 edition contains 220 pages in normal format. Aeronautical distance tables are also available.

The calculations upon which these tables are based are unlike many other great circle distance tables whose calculations are based upon the earth being a perfect sphere. E.M. Sodano developed a formula which accommodates the polar flattening, etc. which is part of contemporary geodesy. The formula apparently would require a full page and is not included. Further information can be found in the following article: Sodano, E.M., "General non-iterative solution of the inverse and direct geodetic problems" Bulletin Geodesique, no. 75, March 1965, pp.68-89. The calculations are accurate to a portion of a meter but are only listed in the tables to the nearest kilometer (except in the U.S. edition which uses miles).

Of the 1001 entries in the United States edition, about 30 percent are for localities within the United States. Six percent are Canadian locations. Lacking from this edition are entries for places such as Norman Wells, Fort McMurray, Kamloops, Lynn Lake, Chesterfield Inlet, Labrador City, and Sept Iles. Alert is not included in either edition. Over 60 percent of the entries are for places not in North America which gives fairly good world-wide coverage.

The International edition's 1001 entries contain about eighty Canadian place-names or about twenty more than the U.S. edition. This is a good representation in an east-west direction. There are no Canadian entries north of 70 degrees latitude. Outside North America, there is a good distribution of localities including many islands. Both the North and South Poles are included in each volume although the North Pole is not included on the index maps.

With only a few minutes of careful reading of the instructions, the following values were extracted and compared to the latest Rand McNally Road Atlas.

Calgary to...	Straight-line distance (miles)	Road Mileage (miles)
Edmonton	175	183
Regina	417	479
Thunder Bay	1119	1302
Toronto	1689	2170
Halifax	2341	3175

Both volumes are well indexed to show which place-names have been chosen and which pages they are listed on. Maps are also included to show the locations included to assist you to choose alternative localities if the one desired is not included. Each of the pages in the distance tables has four groups of four columns placed horizontally and twenty-four groupings of four place-names placed vertically. Although the type is small, it is very easy to work with.

Both of these volumes should be in any library specializing in geographical information. If your patrons are not very interested in distances from smaller towns in the United States, then you would probably be satisfied with the international edition only.

Bob Batchelder,
Maps and Air Photos,
University of Calgary Library.



Detail of map 119 in the ACML Facsimile Map Series.
Détail de la carte 119 de la Série de cartes fac-similées de l'ACC.

Saulesleja, Andrej, (ed.) Great Lakes Climatological Atlas=Atlas Climatologique des Grands Lacs. Ottawa: Atmospheric Environment Service, Environment Canada, 1986. 145 pp. incl. 59 charts, 49 pages of graphs, and a one page list of references. ISBN 0-660-53211-5. \$9.95.

This atlas is about the climate of the Great Lakes themselves and should not be confused with studies and atlases of the climate of the Great Lakes Basin (e.g., Phillips, D.W. and J.A.W. McCulloch. Climate of the Great Lakes Basin. Toronto: Environment Canada, Atmospheric Environment Service, 1972). Even though 32 percent of the basin is water surface, the conditions on and of the lakes are different from the surrounding land. The atlas deals with and shows in isoline distribution maps the monthly values of the temperatures over the lakes, the temperatures of the water itself, the distribution of ice cover, the winds over and the waves on the lakes. All maps and graphs are in black and white. They present state of the art information on visibility (including fog) on the water, precipitation over the lake surfaces and the cloud cover which has been observed and presumably will be repeated and can be expected.

The section of graphs using monthly values, deals with the same topics as the charts with the addition of wind chill, wave heights and probability, freezing spray, thunder and good shipping weather. However the information in this part is divided into twelve shipping or boating areas of the Lakes. These graphs are specific to various lakes and parts of lakes. Relative humidity is also graphed even though one might question the validity of wet-bulb measurements a few metres above an evaporating free water surface. Or even one which at certain times of the year is thought to be a net condensation surface.

The publication should be of great use to commercial shipping, to Great Lakes fishermen and to the recreational small boat users. A map library which caters to the general and academic public can find in the atlas information that has not previously been available in a consolidated form.

The atlas is rigorously bilingual and like climate recognizes no international border. In fact, it seems at times a bit strange that the isolines stop at the water's edge. In general the units used are those of the S.I. (metric system) except for some use of knots for wind speed and nautical miles for visibility.

The editor recognizes the possible bias that "ship officers may be too busy with other tasks in inclement conditions to record weather and sea state or may ... avoid unfavourable winds by lying in port ... On the other hand ... it is the extreme conditions which are of note and are more dutifully recorded..."(p. 3). This does suggest that the phenomenon of severe storms, storm tracks and surges exist but no attempt to indicate synoptic climatology has been included.

Any atlas collection which purports to serve the maritime user should have this atlas though perhaps the paper cover and "perfect" binding might not stand up to use in the chart drawer of a ship or boat.

R.W. Packer,
Dept. of Geography,
University of Western Ontario.

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International Directory of Map Dealers. (s.l.): The Map Collector Publications (1982) Inc. and International Map Collectors' Society, (1986).

Published jointly by the Map Collector Publications (1982) Ltd. and the International Map Collectors' Society (IMCS), the International Directory of Map Dealers is indeed "a handy pocket-sized reference for people travelling in either their own country or abroad", just as its compilers had hoped it to be. Measuring roughly 8 1/4 inches by 3 3/4 inches, this 64 page directory lists 304 names of map dealers and can be placed easily in a handbag or suit-pocket for safe-keeping. Arranged alphabetically by country and business name, the entries include the address, telephone number, proprietors' name, hours of work and catalogue availability. The entries are broken down further by country and major city for Great Britain and by state for the United States. The type-set is clear and the layout attractive, with illustrated advertisements sprinkled throughout the volume. However, while the directory is international in scope, there are 109 map dealers listed for Eire and the United Kingdom, 95 for the United States, and 14 for Canada which leaves 87 entries for remaining countries. Perhaps this fact merely indicates that map dealers in the United Kingdom have a large piece of the market. In any case, the compilers hope that other map dealers will submit their names for subsequent editions.

As a first attempt, the Directory is a useful source and can be purchased from Map Collector Publications (1982) Ltd., 48 High Street, Tring, Herts HP23 5BH, England; however at 3.50 (roughly \$6.00 Cdn.), it is not inexpensive. It is to be hoped that the binding for the second edition is more than the two staples which barely hold this plump volume together.

Nadia Kazymyra-Dzioba,
National Map Collection,
Public Archives of Canada.

-oOo-

Centre d'Etudes en Enseignement du Canada. L'InterAtlas: Les Ressources du Québec et du Canada. Montreal: Centre éducatif et culturel, 1986. 94 p. 31 cm. ISBN 2-7617-0317-0 \$23.95.

L'InterAtlas est un atlas de géographie du Québec et du Canada destiné à appuyer le programme d'enseignement de la géographie au niveau de la troisième année du cours secondaire. Cet atlas est le résultat d'un projet de recherche visant à renouveler la conception d'un atlas pédagogique et à développer de nouvelles méthodes de communication de l'information géographique. Trois institutions ont collaboré à ce projet: l'Université Laval, le Collège de Limoilou et la Télé-Université (Université du Québec). L'InterAtlas est également un bon atlas général sur le Québec et le Canada facilement utilisable par le public moyen. Il est complété par un Guide d'utilisation (pour le professeur) et un Cahier d'activités pour l'élève). L'auteur de cette chronique a travaillé activement à la conception et à la réalisation de L'InterAtlas qui est publié par le Centre éducatif et culturel (8101 Boul. Métropolitain, Montréal, H1J 1J9).

Yves Tessier,
Université Laval

-oOo-

Marine Science Atlas of the Beaufort Sea. Ottawa: Geological Survey of Canada, 1985? (Review reprinted with permission from GEOS, v. 15, no.2 (Energy, Mines and Resources Canada)).

The Beaufort Sea is the southern portion of the great Arctic bowl into which pours the Mackenzie River, draining one sixth of the land area of Canada. Its economic potential is still being revealed.

The first folio in a series planned to bring together geological, geophysical and biological research done in the Beaufort Sea area has been published by EMR's Geological Survey of Canada. In Folio I, Sediments, 27 large (50 cm by 68 cm) tip-in pages are dedicated to pictures, charts, maps and notes analyzing the sediments of the Beaufort Sea. GSC staff scientist Bernard Pelletier is editor of the atlas.

Titled Marine Science Atlas of the Beaufort Sea, it was conceived during the renowned 1970 voyage of EMR's research ship CSS Hudson. During that scientific expedition, the Hudson became the first and is still the only ship to circumnavigate North and South America. Bernard Pelletier was chief scientist for the portion of the voyage through the Northwest Passage. Foreseeing its value to the oil industry and to researchers to come, he collected the material published after that cruise.

The idea of a cartographic presentation was further stimulated by the Beaufort Sea Project, jointly formed by the federal government and a segment of the Canadian petroleum industry in 1974-75. The project arose from a recognition of both the economic potential of the thick sediment sequences and geological structures beneath the Arctic seabed, and the possible risks if drilling for hydrocarbons went ahead.

"The risk to the coastal and marine environment existed but the impact was unknown," says Dr. R.A. Price, GSC Director General in his preface to the atlas. "There was an urgent need for an understanding of the natural framework of the region, including the biological and physical relationships and the possible damage to this association by an oil spill." There was also a concern about the people who live in the area.

Because more than 40 research projects were carried out under the Beaufort Sea Project, Dr. Pelletier began to gather the results under different categories. The first folio, Sediments, has been in use for over a year. Folio II, Geology and Geophysics, and Folio III, Seafloor Morphology, will be available in 1986 or 1987. A fourth folio, covering the environment, life forms, and paleoecology, has been proposed, but not scheduled. The supervising cartographer is Vernon Foster of the GSC.

The atlas is designed to serve resource developers, the scientific community and the interested Canadian public, and "... 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," says Dr. Price. More than 60 investigators will have contributed to the atlas when it is completed.

Sediments points out that sediments of the Beaufort Sea serve as a model of sedimentation in a shallow arctic sea, characterized by low hydrodynamic vigour. Almost all the sediments come from the Mackenzie River system, but a significant amount comes from the coast. Photographs and the results of field mapping have helped determine the natural erosion and sedimentation processes. Minerals were examined and identified in order to deduce the original sediment sources, some in the Yukon, others from farther away in the Precambrian Shield and northern Interior Plain.

The second folio will incorporate more detail on the actual geology of the region, from a historical perspective following the evolution of the area from the Precambrian Era to the present. The third folio, on seafloor morphology, deals more directly with obstacles to engineering projects on the seafloor.

The Marine Science Atlas of the Beaufort Sea, which is bilingual, is available through the offices of the Geological Survey of Canada, 601 Booth St., Ottawa K1A 0E8.

Constance Mungall,
GEOS

Dufour, Daniel. Répertoire cartobibliographique de Charlevoix.
Baie-Saint-Paul: Société d'histoire de Charlevoix, 1986. 345 pp.
(Instruments de recherche, 1). ISBN 2-9800595-0-1. \$14.00 Cdn.

Un répertoire admirable et exemplaire en documentation cartographique! La région pittoresque de Charlevoix (au nord-est de Québec) possède maintenant un ouvrage complet et bien organisé qui met en valeur son riche patrimoine cartographique d'antan et de maintenant!

La Société d'histoire de Charlevoix a déjà publié une Bibliographie de Charlevoix et un Guide des archives de Charlevoix. Avec le Répertoire cartobibliographique de Charlevoix, elle complète la trilogie documentaire de base. Ecrits publiés, manuscrits, cartes géographiques ou anciennes, sont maintenant rendus facilement accessibles grâce à ces précieux instruments de travail nécessaires au développement des connaissances sur une région. On lit dans la préface que "Charlevoix est en retrait, région excentrique peut-être, mais pas extérieure au monde actuel" p. vii. Tout étant relatif, on peut dire que Charlevoix figure à l'avant-garde du monde actuel en ce qui concerne la prise de conscience à l'égard de son patrimoine documentaire.

L'ouvrage de Daniel Dufour couvre la région allant de Saint-Ferréolles-Neiges jusqu'à Tadoussac inclus. Il décrit des cartes anciennes (avant 1881), des cartes courantes (à partir de 1881) et des atlas. Pour les cartes anciennes, l'auteur a tenté d'en dresser un inventaire exhaustif en visitant plus d'une cinquantaine de collections: municipalités, organismes gouvernementaux, archives, cartothèques de toutes sortes, musées. Pour les cartes modernes, il s'en est tenu aux cartes conservées dans la région même et à celles de la Cartothèque de la Bibliothèque de l'Université Laval.

L'ouvrage comprend trois parties. La première partie (notices 1 à 246) porte sur les cartes anciennes présentées selon un ordre géographique (systématique) allant de l'Amérique du Nord (cartes d'ensemble) jusqu'aux municipalités (cartes locales), en passant par les cartes de la Nouvelle-France, du fleuve Saint-Laurent (très nombreuses) et de Charlevoix dans l'ensemble. A l'intérieur de chaque région, les notices descriptives sont classées par date et par échelle.

La deuxième partie (notices 247 à 965) porte sur les cartes géographiques courantes classées par ordre alphabétique de sujet subdivisé par région (systématique), par date et par échelle. Des aéroports au zonage, aqueducs, égouts, cadastre, croix de chemins, population, exploitation forestière, plans d'aménagement des MRC, séismologie, tout y passe. La troisième partie (notices 966 à 973) porte sur les atlas.

La description des documents est fournie selon la norme internationale de description bibliographique des documents cartographiques (norme ISBD-CM) qui est très complète. Chaque notice comprend la ou les localisations (à l'aide d'un sigle) du document décrit ainsi que sa cote (la plupart du temps) et le numéro de la microfiche des Archives publiques

du Canada, selon le cas. Pour les cartes appartenant à une série (par exemple les cartes topographiques), on donne également la liste détaillée des coupures (feuilles individuelles) qui couvrent le territoire charlevoisien.

Pour faciliter l'utilisation de cet ouvrage, on a fourni des aides au repérage: une table des matières très détaillée, un tableau hiérarchique (systématique) des sujets, la liste systématique des localités selon la Classification géographique-type de Statistique-Canada, une liste des abréviations et des localisations, et un index général unique (noms de lieux, régions et sujets géographiques, auteurs des cartes anciennes). L'index renvoie directement à la notice et non à la page où elle se trouve.

L'accès à l'information est facile et efficace. L'inventaire atteint presque l'exhaustivité. L'indication de la localisation permet de savoir où s'adresser pour consulter les documents. On pourrait exprimer la préférence pour un classement par région géographique plutôt que par sujet, dans la partie des cartes courantes. L'index détaillé permet d'aboutir au même résultat avec un parcours de repérage légèrement allongé.

Cette cartobibliographie est un modèle du genre à imiter! Les passionnés de Charlevoix et les chercheurs désireux de mieux connaître cet espace légendaire sauront gré à Daniel Dufour de leur avoir entrouvert ce territoire par le biais du document cartographique.

Yves Tessier, Chef,
Cartothèque,
Université Laval.



Detail of map 116 in the ACML Facsimile Map Series.
Détail de la carte 116 de la Série de cartes fac-similées de l'ACC.

Monmonier, Mark Stephen. Technological Transition in Cartography.
Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1985. xix, 282 p., illus.,
maps, tables, biblio., glossary, index; ISBN 0-299-10070-7. \$25.00
U.S.

Cartography is facing major challenges in the information era and Monmonier's book provides an excellent overview of some of the major issues. An alternate title for this book might have been "Cartography in the Information Age: Old Maps, New Maps, No Maps"! In the introductory chapter Monmonier draws attention to the fact that paper maps may be one of the casualties of cartography's "electronic transition" and that computer data bases are likely to be the ascendant cartographic form. He also draws attention to the fact that technological progress is not in itself enough. "If cartography is to continue to advance, its institutions as well as its researchers, operatives and theories must also advance" (p. 15). Cartography must undergo a virtual revolution in organization and management.

Monmonier's book attempts to put the current situation in historical context. Chapter two traces the role of the map in navigation and shows how over time technological innovations and scientific discoveries in a variety of disciplines and organizations has improved our ability to select a course and follow it. Chapter three uses a similar approach to the evolution of land management techniques. Chapter four deals with "Aerial Reconnaissance and Land Cover Inventories" and Chapter five with "Decision Support Systems". In chapter six the author deals with the important topic of "Map Publishing and the Digital Map" and chapter seven is used for "Summary and Conclusions". This is followed by extensive notes on each of the chapters, a bibliography and a glossary of terms.

There is much of interest in this volume and the author is to be commended for using a historical approach to a topic of considerable contemporary interest. This is in line with his view that process is more important than image. It is also refreshing to see attention being paid to issues such as the preservation of historical record, problems for public policy and the humanistic challenges facing cartography.

Readers may not fully agree with all of Monmonier's views and analysis but his book makes very stimulating reading indeed and is to be recommended to all those interested in the evolution of the discipline of cartography.

D.R.F. Taylor,
Dept. of Geography,
Carleton University

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Cuff, David J., and William J. Young. The United States Energy Atlas. 2nd ed. New York: Macmillan Publishing Co., 1986. ix, 387 pp., app., glossary, index. ISBN 0-02-691240-6. \$112.50.

The aim of The United States Energy Atlas (second edition) is "... to present a complete review of both renewable and non-renewable (energy) resources" (p. 5) giving, among other things, a detailed analysis of the magnitudes and locations of energy resources in the United States, and detailed discussion of technical and geographical issues encountered in using them. The authors aim to have a book that does not dwell on technical and policy issues, focussing instead primarily on energy sources, and thus complementing both those studies discussing American energy policy options, and also those which are primarily technical. Professors Cuff and Young succeed admirably in writing a book that gives the layman a comprehensive overview of energy in the United States.

The atlas is a long book - 400 pages - with three main sections making up 350 pages of its length. The first section assesses non-renewable resources, and has separate chapters of roughly equal length for coal, crude oil and natural gas, oil shales and tar sands, nuclear fuels, and geothermal heat. Because these types of fuels currently supply more than 90 percent of U.S. energy demands (and will probably supply nearly as high a proportion in the foreseeable future), it is not surprising that part one is the longest section of the book. Each of the chapters follows a similar format: an introduction with some historical background on use, an explanation of the geological evolution of the energy type, an explanation of resource terminology, a brief summary of world resources of this energy type, a detailed review of resources in the United States, and sections on current and future utilization of this fuel.

Part Two, "Renewable Resources," has separate chapters with the following titles: Solar Radiation, Wind Power; Hydroelectric power; Energy from the Ocean; and Biomass. The format for hydroelectric power is fairly similar to that for the resources detailed in Part I. All the other forms are essentially unused at present; consequently, the chapter format used generally consists of an outline of the resource's distribution and nature, and a discussion of how it might be used.

The much shorter third section, "Overview," summarizes the energy resources for each state, and also for the various regions of the United States.

Overall, the book is very good: it is thorough, very readable, and profusely illustrated with maps, tables, graphs and photographs. The organization is good, although it is hard to scan quickly through the book as the text winds its way around the non-textual material. Its specific strengths and weaknesses can better be discussed by commenting on its text, maps, other figures, and overall layout and content.

The book was written for a wide spectrum of readers (students through to energy professionals), and it is well written: the language is non-technical on the whole, but all the necessary terminology needed to understand each particular energy subject is included. The organization of the text is also carefully done: the introduction outlines the general format to be followed in each chapter and introduces the reader to the most important basic concepts such as primary versus end-use energy, and resource terminology. The authors make use of italics to highlight terms and important concepts. In addition, there are frequent boxes of text giving a synopsis of a particular problem (an example is the advantages and disadvantages of nuclear fusion). The only weakness of the text is its tendency to get bogged down in referring to too many figures or tables in a single sentence--this is particularly noticeable in the section on coal. The text is well-documented.

The maps, on the other hand, are not as satisfactory. While all of them are clean and have clearly outlined objectives, there are a number of irritations with them. The cartography is unexciting though generally effective. Most maps showing the entire United States have no base data other than state boundaries, are entirely in blue or blue shades, tend to use a single type of symbol, and are at a uniform scale (regardless of the amount of data shown on them). The overall layout would have benefitted greatly from many maps being much smaller in size--the effective and pleasing use of sets of four or more maps per page in the non-renewables section shows what could have been done throughout the atlas. It is also disappointing that there are no large, summary maps for any of the types of energy. This would have been particularly useful for oil and gas as the fields are almost microscopic on the maps showing them. The almost total lack of maps on energy transportation is also a disappointment.

The comments applying to the maps are also frequently true for the many graphs in the atlas. The overall layout would have benefitted greatly from having fewer graphs and in having them made much smaller in size. On the other hand, the large size of the photographs is a major advantage--all of them clearly show what they illustrate. The choice of pictures is very good and is a major strength of the atlas.

The wide scope of coverage is the strongest attraction of the atlas. Firstly, it gives a thorough outline of all the major energy sources. On non-renewables, it is an excellent reference for the layman; for renewables, it is the best single source I have seen anywhere. In addition to its valuable geographical assessments, the atlas could serve equally well for any of the renewable energy sources as a first-rate introduction to their use in any future energy strategies. The overall value of the text is further enhanced by its careful organization and by the effective support given to it by the thorough citing of sources, the appendix, and the glossary. The main flaw would appear to be its excessive concern about the future at the expense of the present (for example, the electrical section has no map on existing power plants yet much coverage of even quite small proposed nuclear plants).

To conclude, I would recommend that the United States Energy Atlas be in any map library (and any resources library) as it is the most useful single account of its subject that I have seen.

Paul Harker,
Geographical Services Division,
Surveys and Mapping Branch,
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada.

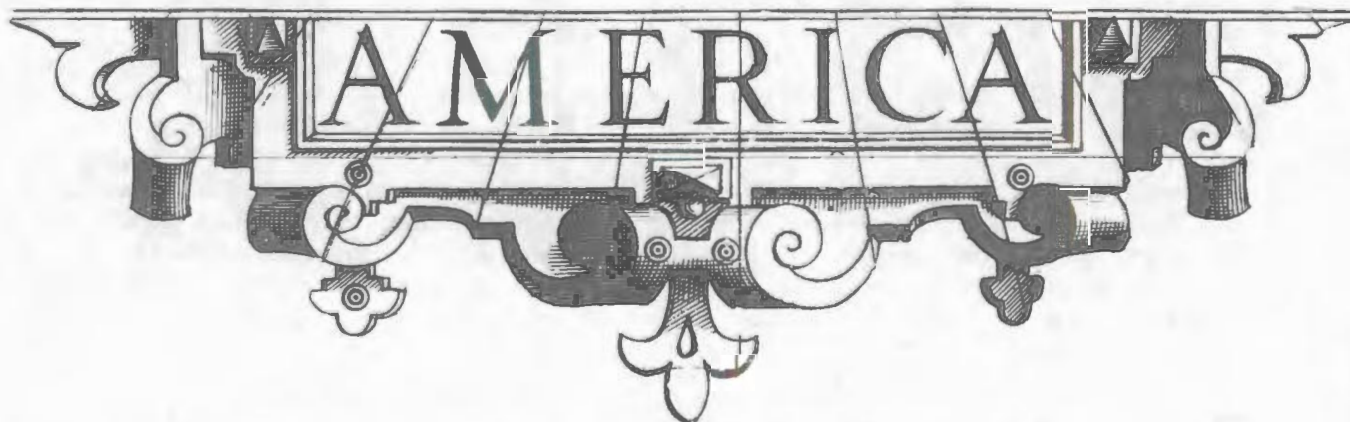
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World Cartography, volume XVIII. New York: United Nations, Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, 1986. 67 pp; ISBN 92-1-100284-2

This volume of World Cartography is devoted entirely to essays and reports on geographical names. The essays are wide ranging, dealing with such diverse subjects as guidelines for establishing a names authority, to information on how to run a pilot training course in toponymy. Contained within the essays are useful definitions of the terms used in toponymy (Exonymes, colloquial language, vehicular language, etc.) and helpful hints in coping with transliteration and the use of multiple lettering.

Names and map notations are important map elements but at the same time they are often the most confusing aspects of the map, especially to the inexperienced map user. The information given in this issue of World Cartography will go a long way to help map librarians untangle the problems their clients are having with foreign maps. It will also help to explain the system and philosophy developed by Canadian map producers in regard to the place-names on their maps.

L.M. Sebert,
Ottawa, Ontario.



Detail of map 106 in the ACML Facsimile Map Series.
Détail de la carte 106 de la Série de cartes fac-similés de l'ACC.

ICA NEWSLETTER



EDITORS: R.W. Anson / Oxford Polytechnic / Oxford OX3 0BP / United Kingdom
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Number 8, October 1986

In Memory of Eduard Imhof 1895-1986

By the death of Professor Eduard Imhof on 27 April 1986 in his house at Erlenbach, Switzerland, the international cartographic community lost its nestor, who, by his artistic talents, his intellectual faculties and his warm personality has enriched and strengthened it in an extra-ordinary way. Since the middle 1950s, together with Swedish initiator Dr. Mannerfelt and other colleagues, he took part in a discussion on the possibilities of the foundation of an international cartographic association, a conception which particularly in neighbour disciplines did not meet with general approval. Gradually Imhof's part in this fermentation process became stronger, to become almost decisive towards the conclusion of the negotiations.

In his youth, when mountaineering with his father, Imhof had learned to overcome the natural obstacles of his alpine environment. His perseverance in surmounting difficulties may be illustrated by the fact that he found 14 different approaches to the summit of the Schesaplana (2964 m), north of his native town of Schiers, Graubünden. These essential qualities helped Imhof, who was already widely known for his publications, maps and atlases, to prepare the way for a definite decision to establish the association.

The International Cartographic Association was founded in 1959 in Berne, Switzerland and Imhof was elected its first President. Two years later in Paris at the first General Assembly he cordially welcomed the first group of member countries into the new association. The group also included representatives of neighbour disciplines, geography and photogrammetry, who were convinced by then that cartography proper had its own identity. Grateful for all his efforts and action, in 1980 the Association awarded him its highest distinction, the Carl Mannerfelt Medal. Possibly, there might never have been an international cartographic association without Mannerfelt's initiative and diplomacy and Imhof's scientific prestige and perseverance.

It turned out that Imhof, used to the unobstructed vista of his alpine world, had assessed the future correctly. The foundation of the ICA took place at the right time and met with extra-ordinary response. Within 15 years more than 60 member countries had joined the young association. Its biennial conferences and many commission meetings provided cartography with an international discussion forum which to no less degree contributed to the upgrading of the profession as a whole and greatly benefitted individual cartographers, their identity and their pleasure in their work.



Eduard Imhof 1895-1986

In the course of the 1970s, Imhof gradually pulled back from the ICA to devote himself with his impressive creative power to other tasks. His successors have tried to consolidate and extend the Association while maintaining the Imhofian principles that give map design and construction a central place in cartography. This task has not always been easy with the tempestuous arrival and development of the computer. In the administrative field, the ICA after 25 years is moving into details within the framework constructed by Imhof and his contemporaries. A remarkable example of foresight!

Now that the unavoidable has happened and a sad silence reigns. Nothing else is left to our Association, whose President Dr. J. L. Morrison I here represent, than to bid farewell to the old master, its founder and first President, and to wish his wife Mrs Viola Imhof, who so many times accompanied her husband to ICA meetings and who rejoiced with us in the flourishing of the Association, courage and strength. The voice of her husband will never more be heard in the cartographic symphony. By his spiritual products, his articles, books, maps, atlases, drawings and paintings, however, he will continue to inhabit the scene of our action. With the remembrance of his driving force, his broad range of talents and interests

and his warm personality, we remain gratefully indebted to him.

F.J. Ormeling Sr. / 2 May 1986

Text of an address of condolence presented by F.J. Ormeling Sr., Vice-President of ICA, at the memorial service in Erlenbach. It is translated from the original address.

Reports of ICA Commissions & Working Groups

COMMISSION ON THE HISTORY OF CARTOGRAPHY

The meeting at Prague was attended by seven members and three invited persons. The Chairman reported that the book *Cartographical Innovations. An International Handbook of Mapping Terms to 1900*, to be published by the Map Collector (1982) Ltd., was in the final stages at the press, and that publication was expected in December 1986. Investigations of the possibility of preparing translations would follow publication.

New projects approved in 1984

Questionnaires had been circulated as a preliminary to the preparation of the international dictionary of cartographers 1450 to the mid-twentieth century. A report would be presented at the ICA meeting in Morelia, Mexico, October 1987. A second questionnaire sought to identify individuals recommended on a national basis as subjects for providing personal reflections in the developing history of the twentieth century cartography. Members are asked to obtain written and audiovisual reports for presentation by the Commission at the Mexico conference. It was also proposed to take advantage of the conference itself to make recorded interviews and thus build up an ICA Archive.

Proposals for future projects

The three further projects proposed in 1985 (see ICA Newsletter No. 6 p. 3) were discussed with the Executive Committee and approved by Commission members for further investigation and development, with a view to their submission to the General Assembly in October 1987. Richard I. Ruggles, project manager of the investigation on the teaching of the history of cartography, would be sending out questionnaires to ascertain the state of current practice. The project for the history of non-conventional cartographic systems (e.g., maps of non-literate cultures), manager Wolfgang Scharfe, was in the first stages of formulation. Cartochronology manager Tony Campbell, in liaison with Helen Wallis, had received a favourable response from at least thirty volunteer contributors. A feasibility study had been set up to investigate the possibilities of automation and a newsletter would shortly be circulated. These projects were all fully discussed with the Executive Committee.

The following professional papers were presented at the Commission Meeting:

- 1 L. Mucha (Czechoslovakia) "The development of the study of the history of cartography in Bohemia and Moravia;"
- 2 O. Kudrnouska (Czechoslovakia) "The Czech cartographer Professor Karel Konstka;"
- 3 E. Schnayder (Poland) "On the second edition of the Russian map of Poland and Moldavia by Ivan Truskot;"

- 4 R. Habel (German Democratic Republic) "The Cartographic Museum in Gotha."

The third meeting of the Commission is arranged for 7 September 1987 in Paris as an open session at the 12th International Conference on the History of Cartography. The fourth will be held at the 13th ICA Conference, Morelia, Mexico, 12-20 October 1987.

The Paris meeting follows the well-established tradition of sessions held at the International Conferences on the History of Cartography, an independent organization. It is an indication of the cordial liaison between the ICA Commission and kindred bodies in the field of international societies for the history of cartography.

Finally, the Chairman reports that Taisto Saarentaus (Finland), on his retirement, has been succeeded in August 1986 by Mrs. Leena Miekkaavaara and that Milan V. Drapela (Czechoslovakia) has joined the Commission as a corresponding member. Helen Wallis / 2 October 1986

ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMISSION ON EDUCATION AND TRAINING

In 1984 the 7th General Assembly of ICA established the Standing Commission on Education and Cartography (CET) with the following terms of reference: For 1984-87: To produce an *Exercise Manual* to accompany the ICA *Basic Cartography for Students and Technicians*. For the Long Term: To conceptualize, design and assist in the implementation of workshops and seminars for the purpose of technology transfer, integration and updating. The CET met at Lynaes Fort, Denmark in August 1985 and in Praha, CSSR in September 1986. A third meeting has been scheduled to be held in Munich March 16-21, 1987.

Although work on the *Exercise Manual* is running behind the schedule set by CET in 1985, we still expect to have the *Manual* completed and published by the time of the Morelia meeting. The *Manual* will be bound in a ring binder or inexpensive plastic or wire binding. Plans call for 2000 copies of the *Exercise Manual* to be assembled from exercises printed at no cost to ICA.

To address the long term of reference, three initiatives have been undertaken. One of these initiatives is to establish working linkages between CET and the other ICA commissions and working groups for the purpose of insuring the relevancy of CET programmatic activities. A second initiative was the inquiry form sent out by CET to 63 ICA member countries at the end of 1985 seeking information about their cartographic education and training needs. As of August 1986, 61 responses had been received from 16 countries. Countries and organizations that have not yet responded are encouraged to do so. The third initiative is the arrangement by CET of a Special Session on the Teaching of Cartography for the forthcoming Morelia meeting. This session will include papers from all of the standing commissions and several of the ad hoc commissions and working groups.

Issue No. 7 (May 1986) of the ICA Newsletter carried a notice of the Seminar on Advanced Cartographic

Education and Training (SACET) to be held at Wuhan Technical University of Surveying and Mapping (WTUSM) at Wuhan, People's Republic of China from 28 April to 10 May 1986. SACET was held as scheduled and attracted nearly 160 participants from all over China. The seminar was sponsored by ICA, the Chinese Society of Geodesy, Photogrammetry and Cartography, the Hubei Association for Science and Technology, the National Bureau of Surveying and Mapping, and WTUSM.

The seminar program was organized by CET together with Professor Hu Yuju of WTUSM. A total of 19 speakers presented 37 lectures and one report. Lecturers from outside of PRC included: Dr. J.L. Morrison (USA), Mr. D.T. Pearce (Australia), Dr. K.-H. Meine (FRG), Prof. R.E. Dahlberg (USA), Prof. Dr. F.J. Ormeling Jr. (Netherlands), Mr. J.-P. Grelot (France), Dr. E.P. Arzhanov (USSR), and Mr. K. Kanazawa (Japan). The Chinese lecture team included: Prof. Hu Yuju, Prof. Gao Jun, Prof. Zhang Kequan, Prof. Liao Ke, Prof. Lin Yue, Mr. Zhang Qingpu, Mr. Jin Yingchun, Mr. Wu Hehai, Mr. Du Daosheng, Mr. Zhu Guorui, and Mr. Huang Rentao. All papers presented were published in Chinese in the *SACET Collected Works*, Vols. 1-3, Wuhan, China 28 April - 10 May 1986.

As part of the seminar program the SACET Organizing Committee arranged an exhibition of new cartographic works and literature. The exhibits included various kinds of books, magazines, maps, atlases, globes and plastic models. Of special interest to CET members present were the examples of map exercises and various county and provincial atlases produced as WTUSM class projects. A full report of SACET was presented by Prof. Hu Yuju at the International Cartographic Symposium, Prague, September 24-25, 1986.

R.E. Dahlberg / 6 October 1986

INQUIRY FORM FROM THE ICA STANDING COMMISSION ON EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN CARTOGRAPHY.

In December 1985 an inquiry form was mailed to the 63 member nations of ICA to provide an easy means to advise the ICA about its cartographic education and training needs. By August, a total of 61 responses from 16 countries had been received: The distribution of responses follows: Argentina (1 reply); Australia (7); Hong Kong (1); Indonesia (1); Iran (1); Japan (32); Korea (1); Netherlands (1); Nigeria (1); Norway (1); Portugal (1); South Africa (8); Switzerland (2); Syria (1); Thailand (1); and Tunisia (1).

The task of identifying education and training needs is an especially complex one during the current period of technological transition. To provide the broad information base needed to guide planning for the ICA seminar Program on Cartographic Education and Training, the Standing Commission on Education and Training encourages one or more responses from each member nation. If your nation has not yet responded, you are urged to use the inquiry form included with this Newsletter. You are encouraged to reproduce this form and distribute it to key organizations and institutions having in-

terests in cartography and related mapping sciences.
Richard E. Dahlberg / 6 October 1986

COMMISSION ON MAP PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGY

The Commission reports that progress is now being made on the two technical reports under its terms of reference: *Technical Report 1984/87* and *Report on Proven Computer Technology 1987*. Jon Kimerling (USA) and Bruno Pasquier (France) are gathering information for these two reports.

The project *Compendium of Cartographic Technology*, headed by James Curran (Canada) is making considerable progress. The text for 76 subjects is complete; the text for the remaining 18 subjects is in preparation. For the illustrations, 43 drawings are completed, leaving 89 drawings still to be prepared together with 128 photographs. It is anticipated that the work will be completed in 1987.

Progress is also being made on three other works by the Commission: *Colour Proofing Systems*; *Control of Map Production*; and *Twenty-four Language Dictionary of European Topographic Terms and Abbreviations*.

The Commission is confident that its terms of reference will be completed prior to Morelia in 1987.
Kjeld Burmester / 16 September 1986

ICA/IGU JOINT WORKING GROUP

World Digital Database for Environmental Science

Previous ICA Newsletters have described earlier activities on this project. The third workshop meeting of this group was held on 14-17 July 1986 at the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) in Geneva. The meeting was sponsored by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and in particular by their Global Resources Information Database (GRID); it was attended by 27 scientists from 14 different countries, and included Dr. Baker, the Executive Secretary of ICSU, and representatives from World Bank, Food and Agriculture Organisation, International Society of Soil Science, as well as from UNEP and WMO. ICA was represented by Prof. Rhind and IGU by Prof. Brown (Chairman British National Committee for Geography).

The prime purpose of the workshop was to review support for the global database project (providing relief, river patterns, coastlines, bathymetry, and statistical boundaries, as far as possible at 1/M scale). This was seen as an important contributory element to the *International Geosphere/Biosphere Programme* (IGBP) which ICSU are planning. The need for such a database by 1990 had been noted by CODATA who believed that its existence should discourage the use of different scientific disciplines of a plethora of uncoordinated alternatives. It should also provide a necessary digital topo base for the 1/M global soils map which was to be undertaken by ISSS.

The second purpose of the workshop was to discuss the pilot studies that had been undertaken in areas in Kenya and in Sumatra. These studies had been based on digitising sheets of the 1/M Operational Navigational Charts that exist as a current worldwide series, publicly available, and undertaken by the US Defence Mapping Agency in col-

laboration with e.g., Directorate of Military Survey. Separations of these maps could be made available for digitising. They would require supplementing for oceanic areas from e.g., the 1/10M GEBCO series and from the gridded bathymetric data set (DBDB5) at 5' intervals issued by the US Navy via World Data Centers. It was agreed that, while the source materials were not everywhere ideal, they were the best that might be practically available and that digital data derived from them should be tagged with reliability codings based, initially at least, on a subjective 4 or 5 level coding. Remote sensed imagery was likely to be helpful for updating but did not at its present state of development constitute a source of global relief data. Recent map contributions (e.g., at 1/1M scale) from ICA member countries would be of real benefit.

Tapes of the pilot areas had been prepared by a Geneva-based firm, *Petroconsultants*, at their Cambridge offices and had been distributed for comment to some 10 academic or government organizations in Europe and North America with facilities for handling such data, and, in particular, for translating it into digital terrain models. In general, reactions to the standard of the data had been very positive. No problems in reading the data tapes had been experienced but the modelling exercises had not in all cases been completed and assessed. It was decided that a full *geotechnical feasibility study* would be prepared before the end of 1986 and would be an important part of the Working Group's report (and e.g., available for comment and discussion at the ICA Assembly in Mexico in 1987).

The issue of funding the project was also discussed. Dr. Baker noted that neither IGU nor ICA seemed likely to have immediate access to money running into some millions of dollars which this scheme required: the same situation was in general true of other elements of IGBP and appeals to foundations, world organizations and national governments would doubtless be necessary. He also emphasized that in principle ICSU had no objection to some combined fund-raising scheme with a commercial organization and to the actual selling of the data. *Petroconsultants* indicated their desire to be helpful in this context, especially since they had now completed their *Mundocart* – a digital version of some of the elements of the ONC maps (but not so far of land contours or bathymetry). This activity had in the past been supported by the petroleum industry, which currently was in a state of depression. They were, however, willing to undertake a serious sales feasibility study over the ensuing six months and in collaboration with ICSU.

It was agreed that a clearer view of the financial viability of the entire project – coupled with reasonable assessments of its initial costs – might now be made. A report on this, linked with the geotechnical study, should be ready for discussion at a 4th Workshop, probably in the UK, in April 1987: thereafter a submission to ICSU – via ICA and IGU – could be made for the project to proceed into a production phase or

to be abandoned.

David Bickmore / 30 September 1986

ICA/IFLA JOINT WORKING GROUP ON DOCUMENTATION IN CARTOGRAPHY

As reported in Newsletter No. 7, May 1986, the Joint Working Group has added to its terms of reference the further objective "to promote the inclusion of cartographic materials in current national bibliographies". In pursuit of this aim, the Group is undertaking an international survey of carto-bibliographical documentation. A memorandum and a questionnaire is being circulated to the national committees of ICA member countries, to all members of the IFLA Geography and Map Libraries Section and to the directors of the national map collections as listed in the *World Directory of Map Collections*, Munich, K.G. Saur 1986. The results of the survey will be presented at the 53rd IFLA Conference to be held in Brighton, United Kingdom in August 1987, and at the 13th ICA International Conference, Morelia 1987.

It is also reported that in the *ISBN Users' Manual*, Berlin 1986 pp. 8–9 on "The Scope of the ISBN", maps are listed among the items to be included in the International Standard Book Number (ISBN) system. A note explains that "It has been agreed not to draft international rules for assigning ISBN to maps because there is evidence that the system works quite well on a national basis. The following general rules should be observed:

- For cartographic products sold in the book market, the ISBN rules apply;
- As with books, minor alterations do not constitute a new edition. Only if this version is especially mentioned in the title or in sales promotion, a new ISBN has to be used."

The chairmen, J. Neumann (ICA) and E.H. van de Waal (IFLA), together with Helen Wallis met at Utrecht on 14 September after the Coronelli International Symposium, Amsterdam. A meeting to present a progress report was organized for 11 October 1986 after the LIBER conference in Vienna, Austria.

J. Neumann / 30 September 1986

AD-HOC COMMISSION ON URBAN CARTOGRAPHY

The Commission held its 5th meeting in Tokyo March 27–April 1, 1986. Vice-President Prof. Hu Yujun, Auditor Mr. Masayoshi Takasaki, and many members and corresponding members assembled, including 12 foreign participants. The Japan Map Center (venue), the Geographical Survey Institute, the Japan Cartographers Association, the Japan Housing and Urban Development Corporation, and many other institutions and map companies fully cooperated in making this meeting very fruitful and pleasant. 14 papers were presented including *A Bibliography of Urban Cartography* edited by our German members which has also appeared as the Commission Report No. 3. Excursions were made to Central Tokyo, Odawara Castle-town with Mt. Hakone, Tsukuba Science City, and a few other places. The meeting noticed the necessity of systematic/compre-

hensive inventories of urban cartography, high technology, reconstructed historical urban maps, Asian-language version of bibliography of urban cartography, user-oriented urban atlases, etc. In future, a manual of basic urban cartography is expected. The next meeting is to be held in Rotterdam in April-May, 1987 with a focus on urban topographic base maps.

Yasuo Masai / 10 September 1986

MARINE CARTOGRAPHY COMMISSION ACTIVITIES

Firstly, I apologise for the fact that there was no Commission Report in the last *ICA Newsletter*. This report should bring matters up to date. As some readers will remember, towards the end of 1984, a second seminar on 'Methods of Display of Ocean Survey Data' was held in Brest, France. The report of that seminar has now been printed by the Reprographics Department of the Natural Environment Research Council in England. Sales and distribution will take place shortly (see the section *ICA and Related Publications*).

Further research has been carried out during the period since the last Newsletter on the methods used to display marine data, especially in terms of the display of data on computer driven display devices. With the rapid developments in Electronic Chart Systems, such research is becoming more and more necessary.

The other area of study that the Commission is undertaking is a review of Yachting and Small Boat Charts. This review is examining the content design layout and 'general usefulness' of these charts which are designed for the recreational boating market. The Review is being undertaken by Cmdr. Tom Richards of the US National Ocean Survey and to date he has received a number of examples of both privately and nationally produced Small Boat Charts.

It is expected that a further Seminar/Workshop will be held during early 1987, but the time and place have not yet been settled. The intention is to produce a final report in time for the ICA conference in Mexico in the fall of 1987.

R.H.W. Linton / 8 October 1986

AD-HOC COMMISSION FOR THEMATIC MAPPING FROM SATELLITE IMAGERY

Since 1 August 1985, the Commission has completed the following activities:

- 1 Prepared an international report collecting together cartographic samples and summary descriptions of their technical characteristics;
- 2 Distributed the first spot-satellite images obtained after its launch on 22 February 1986;
- 3 Prepared and held an international seminar contemporaneously with Euro-Carto V, from 26 to 30 May 1986 at Saint-Mandé;
- 4 Organized two Commission meetings during the above seminar in order to ascertain the progress being made with the Commission report and future activities program.

J. Denègre / 23 July 1986

AD-HOC COMMISSION ON POPULATION CARTOGRAPHY

The Commission held its fourth meeting in September 1986 in conjunction with the *Auto Carto London* sessions. Those attending reviewed the first sample products of the Thematic Mapping Team – one fiche containing 60 thematic maps accompanied by a second fiche containing supporting data tables – all produced on a COM unit and reproducible for approximately \$0.10 us per fiche. This team intends to produce at least two additional sample products using alternative technology. Progress reports were presented for the work of the Thematic Mapping Team and the Collection Mapping Team. A thorough discussion resulted in the preparation of an outline for the Commission's Report to the ICA in Morelia. The next, and final pre-Morelia, meeting of the Commission will be in conjunction with the *Auto Carto 8* sessions scheduled for 30 March – 2 April 1987 in Baltimore, Maryland USA.

R. Marx / 26 September 1986

WORKING GROUP ON THE CARTOGRAPHIC ENTERPRISE

Since the brief report in Number 6 of this Newsletter, members of the Working Group have been collecting, assembling and supplying statistics and information for their respective countries on the two surveys launched in 1985. The subjects of the surveys are the 1984 Sales and Free Distribution by publishers of Maps, Charts, Atlases, Guides and Gazetteers, but deliberately excluding digital data; and the qualifications, experience and functions of staff responsible for marketing in cartographic enterprises. A meeting was arranged for November 1985 in Enschede, The Netherlands but circumstances, in several cases unforeseen developments, prevented all but two of the 13 members of the Group from attending. At that meeting, however, the first results of the surveys were considered, and a compilation and assessment of proposals for possible projects in 1986 was undertaken. The outcome of the latter was circulated within the Group, to which members have reacted. The North American members met at Syracuse University, N.Y. in early September, 1986 to continue planning of the project, and to review possible activities during the ICA Conference in Morelia.

Gerald McGrath / September 1986

Reports of Meetings and Seminars

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING HELD IN PRAGUE

The Executive Committee, EC, met in the Club of Technicians, House of Technology in Prague during the week of September 21. The host of the meeting was Dr. Ing. M. Mikšovský, Chairman of the Czechoslovak Scientific and Technical Society of Geodesy and Cartography. This annual meeting of the Executive Committee includes an EC meeting with each of the four Standing Commissions in an executive session that reviews their accomplishments for the year and charts their plans for the coming year.

The many hours of deliberation in executive ses-

sion both by the EC and the four Standing Commissions were very rewarding. In addition, the Ad-hoc Commission on Tactual and Low Vision Mapping met in Prague. The Czech hosts provided a very intensive social schedule as well. The group of 65 attendees attended a theatre performance, had a city tour of Prague, and were treated to a cocktail party and a banquet. A tour of the Charles University and the Technical University gave visiting cartographers a chance to see the advanced education potentials in Prague. An exhibition entitled 'Czechoslovakia on Maps Yesterday and Today' was arranged at the National Technical Museum; old maps of the territory of Czechoslovakia were displayed at the Czechoslovak State Map Collection.

Following the ICA meetings, the Czechoslovak Committee on Cartography arranged a Cartographic Symposium at the same location. Many of the visiting foreign guests were asked to address the meeting and this enabled the cartographers of Czechoslovakia to meet and discuss their work with visitors from abroad. In total, 25 papers were presented in the one and one half day program.

The Executive Committee wishes to publicly thank our Czechoslovakian hosts for inviting the ICA to meet in Prague and for the excellent organization of this meeting.

Joel L. Morrison, 21 October 1986

INTERNATIONAL CARTOGRAPHIC SYMPOSIUM,

Prague 24-25 September 1986

The Executive Committee and Commission meetings in Prague, Czechoslovakia on 22-24 September 1986 were followed by the International Cartographic Symposium sponsored by the Czechoslovak Committee on Cartography on 24-25 September 1986. All participants of ICA meetings were invited to take part in it.

Topics of the Symposium were:

- education and training in cartography;
- technology of map production and reproduction;
- history of cartography;
- tactual and low vision mapping.

J.L. Morrison (USA), the President of ICA, opened the program of the Symposium with the paper 'A cartographic milestone and its future', dedicated to modern methods in cartography and education and training. Hu Yuju (China), the Vice-President of ICA, spoke on a profitable model for continuing education and international cooperation. E.P. Arzhanov (USSR), the Vice-President of ICA, described in his paper the theoretical bases of educational cartography. Educational perspectives on appropriate cartographic technology were mentioned in the paper of R.E. Dahlberg (USA). E.M.J. Campbell (UK) spoke of basic cartographic training for historians in cartography. R. Čapek and V. Hojovec (Czechoslovakia) described courses of cartography in universities and new aspects on the education of cartographers in Czechoslovakia. E.P. Arzhanov and O.A. Evteev (USSR) gave a review on cartographic support in the system of education in the USSR.

The second day of the Symposium was opened by

the paper 'Some features of aeronautical chart publications and updating' by N.M. Eremin (USSR). K. Kanazawa (Japan) described in his paper exercises on basic cartography, concerned mainly with cartographic techniques.

The part of the program dedicated to the technology of map production and reproduction opened with K. Burmester (Denmark), Chairman of Commission 2 of ICA, giving a paper entitled 'Map production and map revision'. Further papers concerned on this session were presented by B. Cohen (Bulgaria) 'Trends in the development of cartographic technique and technology'; O.V. Portnova (USSR) 'Silverless materials for map reproduction'; J. Jiřelová (Czechoslovakia) 'System P1 D 7 for copying on plastic foils' and M. Mikšovský (Czechoslovakia) 'New possibilities of using computer aided typesetting in cartography'. Compilation of maps from satellite pictures and using remote sensing materials in cartography were presented in papers given by K. Podlacha (Poland) and J. Uhlíř (Czechoslovakia).

The part of the program concerned with the history of cartography was opened by H. Wallis (UK), Chairman of Commission 4 of ICA with the paper 'Cartographic Innovations'. A.V. Postnikov (USSR) spoke of the history of the USSR cartography and V. Novák and K. Pecka (Czechoslovakia) presented old maps of the territory of Czechoslovakia, 16th to 19th century.

The program of the Symposium concerned on tactual and low vision mapping was introduced by the paper given by J. Wiedel (USA), Chairman of ad-hoc Commission 7 of ICA. A.F. Tatham (UK) in the paper 'Tactual maps and the map curator' spoke on problems of cataloguing and storage of tactual maps. H. Górski (Poland) gave in his paper some remarks to international cooperation in the field of the elaboration of maps for blind and weak-sighted people. J. Jesenský, B. Kelnar and Š. Kondáš (Czechoslovakia) presented the paper 'Typhlocartography and its social significance'.

The Symposium gave an overview of research works of leading world cartographers and enabled the exchange of experiences and ideas in selected spheres of cartography. 142 delegates and guests attended the Symposium. Papers were given in English, Russian or Czech (Slovak) and simultaneously translated into both other languages.

Miroslav Mikšovský, 30 September 1986

Vice-President, Czechoslovak Committee on Cartography

CARTOGRAPHIC EDUCATION SEMINAR IN CHINA

The Seminar on Advanced Cartographic Education and Training (SACET) was held in the city of Wuhan, China from 28 April to 10 May 1986. It was jointly sponsored and organized by the Wuhan Technical University of Surveying and Mapping (WTUSM), the Chinese Society of Geodesy, Photogrammetry and Cartography (CSGPC), the International Cartographic Association (ICA), the Hubei Association for Science and Technology (HAST) and was supported by China's National Bureau of Surveying and Mapping (NBSM).

The Seminar was held at the Wuhan Technical University of Surveying and Mapping; a total of 36 lectures was presented, 24 of which were by members of the ICA team. Approximately 150 persons attended.

Members of the lecture team were as follows: Dr. Joel Morrison (USA); Mr. Donald Pearce (Australia); Dr. Karl-Heinz Meine (FRG); Dr. Richard Dahlberg (USA); Dr. Ferjan Ormeling Jr. (Netherlands); M. Jean-Philippe Grelot (France). Three additional lectures were given, two by Dr. E. P. Arzanhov (USSR), and one by Mr. Kai Kanazawa (Japan).

Prior to the opening ceremony, Professor Madame Liang Shu Fen, Vice-Governor of the Province of Hubei, and other government officials met with the ICA guest lecturers and extended a warm welcome to China and expressed appreciation for the opportunity to exchange technical knowledge and to learn more about each other's culture.

At the opening ceremony, the Chairman Professor Hu Yuju welcomed the guests and the participants; other speakers, Yu Cang, Vice-President and Secretary General of CSGPC, Dr. J. Morrison, ICA President, Zhang Guanghao, Vice-Chairman of HAST, Dr. K-H. Meine, Chairman ICA Education Commission, and Dr. Zhou Zhongmo, President of WTUSM, all emphasized the importance and value of such seminars and hoped that information and understanding about cartography would be extended.

The theme of the Seminar was to highlight the need for continuing and higher education both in traditional and computer-assisted cartography and to look at teaching methods for the future.

The translation into Chinese was undertaken by cartography students who managed the difficult job very well despite the variety of accents and the fact that many of the talks were supported with slides and video presentations.

The lecture team and the hosts agreed that the purpose of the Seminar had been achieved and many contacts were made for the future. The Seminar was supported by an Exhibition of maps and books; visits were made to the various departments of the University. All internal arrangements were handled by the Foreign Affairs Office of the WTUSM. The lecture team was treated to wonderful hospitality and had many opportunities to experience the culture and lifestyle of the Chinese people.

Donald Pearce / May 1986

THE EURO-CARTO V SEMINAR

The Euro-Carto v seminar was organized by the ICA Ad-hoc Commission on Thematic Mapping from Satellite Imagery with the assistance of the Institut Géographique National (IGN) and the French Committee for Cartography (CFC) and was held on IGN-F premises at Saint-Mandé, 27-29 May 1986.

Opened by David Rhind, ICA Vice-President and closed by David Bickmore, founder of the Euro-Carto series, the meeting was attended by 85 participants including 45 from 21 countries outside France.

The technical program, completed by a visit to the IGN-F, included 24 papers spread over five sessions, a

detailed report of which will be published in the *CFC Bulletin*. The program covered:

- a Mapping based on satellite imagery;
- b Land use;
- c Water, vegetation, natural resources;
- d Structuring of topographic data (round-table discussion with invited papers);
- e General mapping.

The main topic of the seminar was the cartographic expression of remote-sensing results: thematic mapping, but also topographic and general mapping either by using the entire group of data supplied by satellite imagery or by extracting particular groups of data such as water, forests or vegetation. Promising results have been obtained with high-resolution sensors (Landsat Thematic Mapper, SPOT), and images are now being used in the production and up-dating of normal map series and at the same time for preparing new map series with image backgrounds. In the latter domain, an effective combination for the image and the planimetric and topographic overprinting needs to be found.

In his closing remarks, David Bickmore recalled the initial objectives of the Euro-Carto series:

- 1 Concentration on precise subjects (normally one subject each day);
- 2 Limitation of audiences to 40-50 persons;
- 3 Distribution of texts to participants, or at least to the speakers, before the seminar in order to prepare for the discussion.

This last objective could not be realized for Euro-Carto v. However, detailed discussions took place and were combined with two joint meetings of the Thematic Mapping from Satellite Imagery Commission (ICA) which were held on 26 May afternoon and 29 May morning. It should be recalled that the Commission is preparing an international report on the applications of satellites to thematic mapping, a report which has to be ready for the ICA Conference in Morelia, October 1987.

Euro-Carto vi could be held in Brno (Czechoslovakia) in April 1987. It is to be hoped that the organizers will be able to receive contributions from authors sufficiently in advance in order to distribute them before the seminar and so meet the wish expressed by David Bickmore.

The *Proceedings* of Euro-Carto v should be available by November 1986 from the Comité Français de Cartographie at 39 ter, rue Gay-Lussac, F 75005 Paris, France: Price 110 FFR, postpaid.

J. Denègre / 23 July 1986

THE 18TH CONGRESS OF F.I.G.

The Congress was held in Toronto, Canada from 2 June to 11 June 1986 at the Sheraton Centre. The official opening ceremony was held at Roy Thomson Hall with 1500 persons in attendance; platform guests included:

- Dr. Joel Morrison, President, International Cartographic Association;
- Dr. Ivan Mueller, Vice-President, International Association of Geodesy;
- Dr. Gottfried Konecny, President, International

Society of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing;
 Dr. Franklin Hart, Vice-President, International Society of Mine Surveying;
 Mr. E. Kennedy, President, Canadian Institute of Surveying & Mapping;
 Mr. Ray Moore, Director General, EMR Surveys & Mapping Branch;
 Mr. S. MacPhee, Dominion Hydrographer and Director General, Canadian Hydrographic Service, Fisheries & Oceans;
 Dr. Larkin Kerwin, President, National Research Council of Canada.

Dr. Kerwin's address gave the delegates an overview of Canada, its culture, history, geography and its people. He concluded by welcoming the delegates to Canada and declaring the 18th Congress of FIG officially open.

The technical program opened on Monday afternoon with keynote addresses by the Hon. Vincent G. Kerrio, Ontario's Minister of Natural Resources, followed by the three Vice Presidents of FIG, Tom McCulloch, Ivan Katzarsky and Juha Talvitie. Technical paper presentations began on Tuesday, and over a six-day period 207 presented papers and 89 poster sessions were delivered in 91 working sessions totalling 137 hours. Three or four sessions were held concurrently each day, with simultaneous interpretation provided in English, French and German, the three official languages of FIG.

Five evening excursions scheduled for the delegates were attended by a total of 652 persons. One day was set aside for the delegates to see the survey and mapping capability of the host country. The Congress included an extensive Exhibit, with 66 exhibitors from 12 countries displaying the latest in Surveying, Hydrographic and Mapping equipment and systems. In addition there were national exhibits from 20 countries as well as 13 other non-commercial exhibits.

The closing banquet and ball was held on Tuesday 10 June in the Grand Ballroom of the Sheraton Hotel and attended by 650 persons. After dinner, the evening was turned over to the delegates from Finland who used the occasion to promote the next Congress in 1990. The closing ceremony took place on Wednesday 11 June and concluded with a farewell address by Dr. Arthur Allan from the United Kingdom who reminisced about some of the highlights of the Congress and thanked the Congress Organizing Committee and all the many volunteers for their efforts and their hospitality on behalf of all Congress participants.

Bernard V. Gutsell / 10 October 1986 : from the official report by Congress Director Al Daykin

AUTO CARTO LONDON 1986

Auto Carto London (ACL) was a Technical Conference of the International Cartographic Association. It was designed to take stock of developments and applications of the new methods for the acquisition, management, presentation and use of spatially-related information. Held in Imperial College, London between 14 and 19 September, it attracted 1,000

delegates and a further unknown but very large number of visitors to the exhibition.

The Auto-Carto conferences began in the USA in 1974 and have customarily been sponsored by the American Congress of Surveying and Mapping, the U.S. Bureau of Census, the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) and other bodies. Whilst independently planned and run, ACL adopted several of the principles embedded in those held in North America, notably contributions from those at different levels of sophistication. Particularly important innovations were, however, the explicit consideration of management issues – including costs and benefits – and severe restrictions on the time available to present papers so as to make available time for discussion. The success of the conference was underpinned by financial guarantees amounting to £100,000 from the UK government and industry, and from the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. The result of all this was a highly international and multidisciplinary meeting: the participants came from 50 countries, including the Soviet Union and China, and included geographers, cartographers, land surveyors, photogrammetrists, computer scientists, managers from the public and private sectors and students.

The conference was opened by the Rt. Hon. Richard Tracey MP, an Under Secretary in the Department of the Environment: this followed the promotion of intended guest of honour, Mrs. Angela Rumbold, from DOB to Minister of State at the Department of Education two days before the conference began! Following this opening, the keynote address was given by Dr. Joel Morrison of the USGS and President of ICA. One hundred and fifteen 'long papers', twenty short papers and thirty poster presentations were given; the full text of the long papers and abstracts of the short ones were published prior to the conference. Session topics included overviews of national topographic mapping, land information systems, data generalization and filtering, data transfer standards, education and training, digital elevation models and data structures. The session on standards included the first presentation of the proposed British transfer standard for digital cartographic and related data, prepared by a Working Party led by Ordnance Survey. The accompanying exhibition included exhibits from 27 organizations, including – for the first time at such a meeting – ICL and Siemens as well as traditional exhibitors such as Intergraph, Laserscan, SysScan, ESRI and GIMMS Ltd.: the sale price of the equipment and software on view amounted to several million pounds sterling.

Several prizes were awarded at the closing ceremony. Two prizes for the best written papers were donated by Survey & General Instruments Ltd.: that for the best technical paper was won by Kleiner and Brassel (Switzerland) and that for the best applications paper by Williamson (Australia). The SysScan prize for the best presentation was won by M. de Simone (UK) and the Moss Systems prize for the most controversial contribution to the conference was won by N. Chrisman (USA).

Proceedings, Auto Carto London, M.J. Blakemore ed.

1986, are available from RICS, 1 Great George Street, London SW1, United Kingdom. Price £40.
London / 24 October 1986

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SCHOOL ATLASES

A three-day conference on school atlases was held in the Faculty of Education, University of Calgary, 29 May to 31 May, 1986. The Social Science and Humanities Research Council of Canada, The Canadian Cartographic Association and the Faculty of Education, University of Calgary provided financial support.

Keynote addresses were given by Dr Bert Sandford (UK) who provided an overview of the historical development of atlases, and Dr. Barbara Bartz Petchenik (USA) who criticized flawed maps and charts of present-day atlases.

Papers given Friday morning included: one on perception and children's atlases by Dr. Randhawa of the University of Saskatchewan; communications theory and the design of children's atlases by Bill Winn, University of Washington; a new role for school atlases involving education through mapping by Henry Castner, Queen's University; and a paper discussing the educational merits of mapping strategies by Professor Carrière.

The Friday afternoon session included Dennis Wood with a discussion of narrative atlases which combine text and visuals; Lillian Wonders discussing atlas design principles and Gary Whiteford on determining the need for a school atlas in the maritime provinces.

The final day began with a paper by Yves Tessier and Louise Marcotte on applied research and instructional atlas design, followed by Ron Carswell and Gary de Leeuw discussing the match between the formal school curriculum and the design content of children's atlases. The final paper of the day by Nigel Waters and Gary de Leeuw dealt with the possibility of computer based atlases complementing existing printed atlases. The conference concluded with an afternoon of small group discussions.

It is planned to publish revised or rewritten papers from this conference in *Cartographica*, vol. 24/1, Spring 1987.

Forthcoming Meetings

ICA TO PARTICIPATE IN UN REGIONAL CONFERENCE

The ICA has officially been asked to send an observer to the United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific to be held in Bangkok, Thailand, from 5 to 16 January 1987. Furthermore, the UN office has requested that the ICA prepare the lead paper on cartographic data manipulation. Other international organizations have also been requested to play lead roles in introducing each agenda topic. Accordingly, ISPRS will prepare a paper on cartographic data acquisition and supporting activities, and FIG will prepare the paper on policies and management of national mapping and charting programs. The ICA is happy to cooperate with the United Nations in this activity.

Joel L. Morrison / October 1986

13TH ICA CONFERENCE, MORELIA, October 12-21 1987

The following information has been extracted from the *Provisional Second Circular* issued by the Organizing Committee. The General Assembly and the Technical Conference will be held from 12-21 October 1987. The first and last days will be dedicated to the General Assembly: therefore, an earlier arrival and a later departure are recommended for official delegates and their deputies.

The earthquake that struck Mexico City caused many of the main institutions involved in cartographic production to lose their facilities, so that it is not possible, for the moment, to offer a detailed program for technical visits. This will be included in the definitive Second Circular to be mailed in October 1986.

Because of temporary administrative constraints in handling foreign currencies and in signing contracts with the Organizing Committee, negotiations with the Travel Agent concerning tours and accommodation arrangements are still underway. This information, together with the Registration Form, will be included in the definitive Second Circular.

Registration Fees (in US\$)	Before July 1	After July 1
Full registration	\$175.00	\$200.00
Accompanying persons	60.00	75.00
Full-time students	85.00	100.00
Daily registration		
Members	40.00 (anytime)	
Students	20.00	

Enquiries should be addressed to the Conference Director, 13th ICA Conference, Apdo. Postal 25 549, C.P. 03400 México, D.F., México.

EURO-CARTO VI TO BE HELD IN BRNO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

April 13-16 1987

The 6th Euro-Carto conference is being organized by Dr. Milan Konecny of the Department of Geography of the J.E. Purkyne University in Brno, Czechoslovakia. The meetings will be held in the Hotel International, Brno.

The ICA is taking an active role in these regional conferences on computer-assisted cartography. The Euro-Carto series is unique in that it is planned as a seminar that concentrates each time on a limited number of subjects. The 6th conference will concentrate on geographical information systems and education in cartography.

Cartographers interested in attending this seminar should write to: Dr. Milan Konecny, Department of Geography, Faculty of Science, J.E. Purkyne University, 611 37 Brno Kotlarska 2, Czechoslovakia.

Brief Announcements

- The 6th Meeting of the Ad-hoc Commission on Urban Cartography will be held in Rotterdam, The Netherlands from 26 April to May 2, 1987. The main theme will be: Urban Topographic Base Maps. Local organizer: Mr. Jan Meijer, Ter Spillstraat 13, 3342 Vh Hendrik Ido Ambacht, The Netherlands.
- A 3rd Meeting of the Commission on Education and

Training is scheduled to be held in Munich, 16–21 March 1987.

- An ICA Executive Committee Meeting will be held in New Delhi, India 19–23 January 1987. All proposed changes in the Constitution and By-Laws must be made available to the IC by national committees in time for this meeting in New Delhi.

- Proposals for the continuation of Ad-hoc Commissions and Working Groups or for the creation of new Commissions and Working Groups for the period 1987–1991 are due to the President and Secretary-Treasurer by 1 July 1987.

- Preregistration for the 8th General Assembly in Morelia, Mexico is due by 1 July 1987 to the following address: Mr. Manuel Gonzalez, 13th ICA Conference, Apdo. Postal 25–549, C.P. 03400 D.F., Mexico.

Publications Committee News

The Autumn Meeting of the ICA Publications Committee was held on 16 September 1986 at the Royal Society, London; nine persons attended, including the President and Secretary-Treasurer.

Items discussed included the publications brochure, journal reviews of ICA publications, the Delhi Seminar Report, and a proposed draft contract for future authors of the Association's publications. The President announced the signing on September 10 1986 of an official agreement between ICA and Elsevier Science Publishers B.V. of Amsterdam under which Elsevier will become the international marketing agent for all ICA publications. Progress reports were presented on the *Multilingual Dictionary* and *Basic Cartography*, Volume 2. Helga Ravenstein presented her German-language publication of the Kadmon chapter on Automated Cartography translated from the pre-publication manuscript of *Basic Cartography*, vol. 2. B.V. Gutsell circulated the newly published copy of 'Coastal Zone Mapping' (*Cartographica*, vol. 23, nos 1 & 2, Monograph 34–35, 1986).

The chairman announced that a new publication date had been set for *Cartographical Innovations* by Map Collector Publications (1982) Ltd. The book is now due out in early December 1986. He also stated that there was a partial display of ICA publications at Auto-Carto London.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS FOR ICA PUBLICATIONS

The Executive and Publications Committees are pleased to announce an agreement between the International Cartographic Association and Elsevier Science Publishers B.V. with respect to the future publication and distribution of all ICA materials which have a sufficiently large potential market to make commercial publication viable. A formal contract was signed by the President and Secretary-Treasurer on behalf of ICA in Amsterdam on September 10. This followed some months of detailed negotiations between representatives of the ICA and Elsevier, and will take immediate effect. The new arrangements will necessitate the modification of the Rules of Procedure currently adopted by the Publications Committee, and full details of the revised policies will be circulated to the Chairmen on all Com-

missions, Working Groups, etc. in due course. As in the past all proposed projects must still first be submitted for the consideration of the Publications Committee, and no direct approach should be made to Elsevier.

Stock of all works in print has been transferred to our new publisher's warehouses, and in future orders should be addressed to Drs. H. Frank, Elsevier Science Publishers, P.O. BOX 330, 1000 AH Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Invoices will be dispatched with goods. Prices will be held at presently quoted levels until 1st January, 1987, but after this date may be subject to revision. Any works which Elsevier does not wish to publish at its own risk and expense can, at the ICA's discretion, either be published solely by ICA or elsewhere. The employment of Elsevier's sophisticated distribution and marketing services will do much to ensure the wider dissemination and availability of our products, and result in considerable advantage to ICA members.

The Executive and Publications Committees wish to acknowledge their appreciation of the considerable contributions made by Rudolf and Christine Muller who have acted as the official ICA distributors for the past ten years. Without their efforts and interest many of the important volumes generated would never have come to the notice of members of the international cartographic community, and the highly significant work of our Commissions and Working Groups would remain a mystery to all but those directly involved.

R.W. Anson / 16 September 1986

ICA and Related Publications

IN PRINT

Oceanographic cartography/Cartographie océanographique, Kerr, A.J., Kordick, A. (eds.). Papers presented at the 6th Technical Conference on Cartography, Ottawa, Canada 1972. 132 p. illus. Folding map in pocket. 1972. Dfl 15.

ICA Bibliography 1956–1962–1972/ACI Bibliographie 1956–1962–1972/IKV Bibliographie 1956–1962–1972, E. Meynen. Presented on the occasion of the 6th Technical Conference on Cartography, Ottawa, Canada 1972. 129p. Dfl 15.

Computer-assisted Cartography/Cartographie assistée par ordinateur, L. van Zuylén (ed). Papers presented at a seminar in Nairobi, Kenya 6–11 November 1978. 347 p. illus., 1979. ISBN 90.70310.02.3: Dfl 45.

Multilingual Dictionary of Technical Terms in Cartography, 1st edition. Compiled by E. Meynen, Chairman ICA Commission on Terminology. In 14 languages; 573 p. Dfl 67.50.

International Yearbook of Cartography/Annuaire International de Cartographie/Internationales Jahrbuch für Kartographie, vols 1–25, G. M. Kirschbaum and K-H. Meine (eds). Dfl 65.

Glossary of Technical Terms in Computer-assisted Cartography, edited by D. Edson, Chairman (1976–80) ICA Commission on Automated Cartography and Jean Denègre. 1980. 157 p. ISBN 90.70310.04.X: Dfl 31.50.

Further Examples of Environmental Maps, D.P. Bick-

- more (ed.) Compiled by ICA/IGU Joint Working Group on Environmental Atlases and Maps. Printed by the Instituto Geografico Nacional, Madrid, 1984. 58 p., 21 maps in colour, 15 figs. Dfl 35.
- National and Regional Atlases: a bibliographic survey.* Compiled by W. Stams for the former IGU Commission on National and Regional Atlases. 1984. 249 p. ISBN 90.70310.07.4: Dfl 35.
- Computer-assisted Cartography: research & development report.* Compiled by Lowell Starr, Chairman, ICA Commission on Computer-assisted Cartography. 1984. 124 p. ISBN 90.70310.08.2: Dfl 45.
- Methods of Display of Ocean Survey Data.* Edited by R.H.W. Linton. Proceedings of the 1983 seminar on the problems of displaying data, collected in increasing quantities by modern methods of ocean survey, on hard copy maps and charts. Published jointly by ICA and NERC, 1983. 133 p. ISBN 0.90.1875.51.1: Dfl 33.
- Methods of Display of Ocean Survey Data, Vol. 2.* Edited by R.H.W. Linton. Co-published by the Natural Environment Research Council (NERC) and ICA. 1985. ISBN 90.70310.10.4. Dfl 33.
- Basic Cartography for Students and Technicians, Vol. 1.* Compiled by members of ICA Commission on Education in Cartography (Chairman: Prof. C. Koeman); sponsored by UNESCO. 1984. 206 p., numerous graphics. ISBN 90.70310.05.8: Dfl 45.
- La Formation des Cartographes.* Comptes Rendues du Séminaire de l'A.C.I., Rabat (Maroc), 16-21 avril 1984. Edité par R.J.M.J. Bertrand. 1985. 260 pages. ISBN 90.70310.09.0.: Dfl 35.
- Proceedings of the Seminar on Computer-assisted Cartography.* New Delhi, November 22-29 1983. Published for ICA by Survey of India. Dfl 45.

IN PREPARATION

- Cartographical Innovations: an international handbook of mapping terms to 1900.* Edited by Helen Wallis, Chairman of ICA Commission on the History of Cartography, and A.H. Robinson.

ORDER FROM: Drs. H. Frank, Elsevier Science Publishers, P.O. BOX 330, 1000 AH Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Invoices will be dispatched with goods.

JOINT ICA/UTP PUBLICATIONS

- The Dynamics of Oceanic Cartography.* Edited by Adam J. Kerr, Chairman of ICA Commission on Oceanic Cartography (1980-84). Published in conjunction with ICA as a special issue of *Cartographica* (Canada), vol. 17/2, 1980 (Monograph 25), 181 p., illus. and fold-out plates. ISBN 0-919870-25-2. Cdn \$10.
- Perspectives in the Alternate Cartography/Cartographic Computing Technology and its Applications.* Edited by D.P. Bickmore. Papers from EURO-CARTO I, held in Oxford, 1981 under the aegis of ICA Commission on Computer-assisted Cartography. Published in conjunction with ICA as a special issue of *Cartographica* (Canada), Vol. 19/2, 1982 (Monograph 28), 191 p., illus. and coloured inserts. ISBN 0-919870-25-2: Cdn \$10.

New Insights in Cartographic Communication. Edited by C. Board. Proceedings of a seminar in London, September 1983 (ICA Commission D, chairman C. Board). Published in conjunction with ICA as a special issue of *Cartographica* (Canada), Vol. 21/1, 1984. (Monograph 31), 138 p. illus. ISBN 0-919870-31-7: Cdn \$10.

Coastal Zone Mapping. Edited by Roland Perrotte. Part 1, Review of Coastal Zone Mapping, initiated by ICA Commission on Marine Cartography (Chairman, A.J. Kerr 1980-84); Part 2, Coastal Zone Mapping in Canada: papers selected from a seminar at the Bedford Institute of Oceanography, April 11-12, 1985. Published in conjunction with ICA as a special issue of *Cartographica*, vol. 23/1 & 2, 1986 (Monograph 34-35). ISBN 0-919870-35-X: Cdn \$17.

ORDER FROM: University of Toronto Press, Journals Department, Subscription Office, 5201 Dufferin St., Downsview, Ontario, Canada M3H 5T8.

International Calendar 1987

January 1 Bangkok Thailand

First Regional Conference on GIS in Asia. Information: Dr. Duane Marble, P.O. BOX 571, Williamsville, New York 14221 USA

January 5-16 Bangkok Thailand

United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific. Information: Max C. de Henseler, Chief, Cartographic Unit, Infrastructure Br., Dept. of Technical Cooperation for Development, United Nations, New York, N.Y. 10017 USA

January 19-23 New Delhi India

ICA Executive Committee Meeting. Information: Dr. Joel L. Morrison, U.S. Geological Survey, 516 National Center, Reston, Virginia 22092 USA

March 30 - April 2 Baltimore USA

AUTO-CARTO 8, New Foundations: 8th International Symposium on Automation in Cartography. Information: N.R. Chrisman, 3809 Nakoma Road, Madison Wis 53711 USA

April 13-16 Brno Czechoslovakia

EURO-CARTO VI: Geographical Information Systems and Education in Cartography.

Information: Dr. Milan Konecny, Dept. of Geography, J.E. Purkyne University, 611 37 Brno Kotlarska 2, Czechoslovakia

June 10-13 Lyons France

International Forum for Instrumentation and Geographic Information 113G. Information: M. Guy Ducher, Direction Générale de la Recherche, Institut Géographique National, 2 avenue Pasteur, St. Mande, 94160 France

August 17-31 Montréal Canada

5th UN Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names. Information: Alan Rayburn, FMR Surveys & Mapping Br. 615 Booth St., Ottawa, Canada K1A 0F9

August 18-22 Brighton United Kingdom

53rd IHA Council and General Conference. Information: Rob Palmer, Library Association, 7 Ridgmount St London WC1E 7AF, United Kingdom

September 7-13 Paris France

12th International Conference on the History of Cartography. Information: Dr. Helen Wallis, Map Room, The British Library, Great Russell Street, London, England WUB 304

October 5-10 San José Costa Rica

IGU Commission on Geographical Data Sensing and Processing sponsors a Latin American Regional Meeting on Informatics in Geography. Information: Dr. Duane Marble, P.O. Box 571, Williamsville, New York 14221 USA

October 12-21 Morelia México

8th ICA General Assembly & 13th International Conference. Information: Conference Director, 13th ICA Conference, Apdo. Postal 25-549, C.P. 03400 México, D.F. México

Miscellany

USGS NAMES NEW ASSISTANT CHIEF IN MAPPING DIVISION

Joel L. Morrison has been named assistant division chief for research of the U.S. Geological Survey's National Mapping Division at the USGS National Center in Reston, Virginia.

In his new position, Dr. Morrison directs the research, experimentation and development activities of the division in cartographic and geographic investigations, new and improved instrumentation, field survey procedures and methods, photogrammetric methods, map design, automation of production procedures and application of space technology to mapping and related disciplines.

He is also responsible for developing the technical standards for the geographic, cartographic and printing programs of the division and for the standardization of domestic geographic names.

USGS Public Affairs Office / 9 September 1986

POLISH HONORARY FELLOWSHIP AWARD

During the biennial conference of the Polish Geographical Society, 11-15 September 1986, ICA Past President F.J. Ormeling Sr. was awarded an Honorary Fellowship. The award was presented by Professor Dr. Anna Dylkowa, President of the host organization. In his speech of thanks, Dr. Ormeling reminded his audience of the unique achievements of Polish cartographers, theoretically as well as in the field of map and atlas production, and also in their contributions to international cartography culminating in the organization of the 11th ICA Conference in Warszawa, 1982, and realized under the most difficult circumstances.

NORDIC SUMMER SCHOOL IN CARTOGRAPHY 1986

The first Nordic summer course in cartography was held August 4-15 1986 in Honefoss, Norway. Subsequent courses are planned to be held in Denmark 1987 and Sweden / Finland 1988. The background for arranging these courses is a common Nordic desire to establish a joint cartographic education at a relatively high level, i.e., an education that focuses more on cartographic theory than on the manual aspects of the subject.

The official offer on education in cartography is somewhat deficient in the Nordic countries apart from technician and technologist level at which, partly through the official schools and partly by on-the-job training a good education is provided. It should be emphasized that this education is strongly oriented towards practical cartography and drawing and, therefore, fails to provide the relevant theoretical background for cartographers at medium and higher levels.

The principal aim of the courses is to provide the theoretical aspects necessary for a thorough understanding of cartography and its allied subjects. It is essential to provide students with a knowledge of the use of modern production methods such as computer-assisted techniques.

The summer course in cartography is essentially a Nordic project. It was initiated by the Norwegian national committee and is carried out by the cartographic societies in the Scandinavian countries. The following experts gave lectures in the 1986 Summer School in Norway: Prof. J.S. Keates; Prof. E. Spiess; Mr. Chr. Palm; Prof. Sylvie Rimbart; Prof. Stein Bie; Prof. P. Yoeli; Mr. Axel Baudouin; Mr. S. Folving and Mr. A. Reite. The content of this first course was in brief: Historical perspective; Perception and cognition; Symbols and visual variables; Theory of communication; Computer-assisted cartography; Generalization problems; Classification problems; Analytical maps; Use of symbols; Tactual maps.

In future summer school courses every endeavour will be made to go deeper into some of the subjects covered in the first year and to broaden the number of subjects included.

Arild Reite / Statens Kartverk, Honefoss, Norway

NEW INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL

The International Journal of Geographical Information Systems, to be launched in January 1987, is designed to bring together the wide variety of research and application in geographical information systems. It will contain papers on all aspects of GIS supported by tutorial reviews, news and information, and book reviews. The aim of the journal is to provide a forum for the exchange of ideas, techniques, approaches and experiences in the rapidly growing field of GIS. It is intended to interest those who design and implement such systems and those who use them for planning and making and monitoring policies.

The journal is to be interdisciplinary and international. It will be directed at those with skills in designing systems, database management, computer graphics and analysis of spatial data. It is to be published quarterly by Taylor & Francis Ltd, United Kingdom at £50, US\$90, DM200.

Deadline for next ICA Newsletter is March 31 1987

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