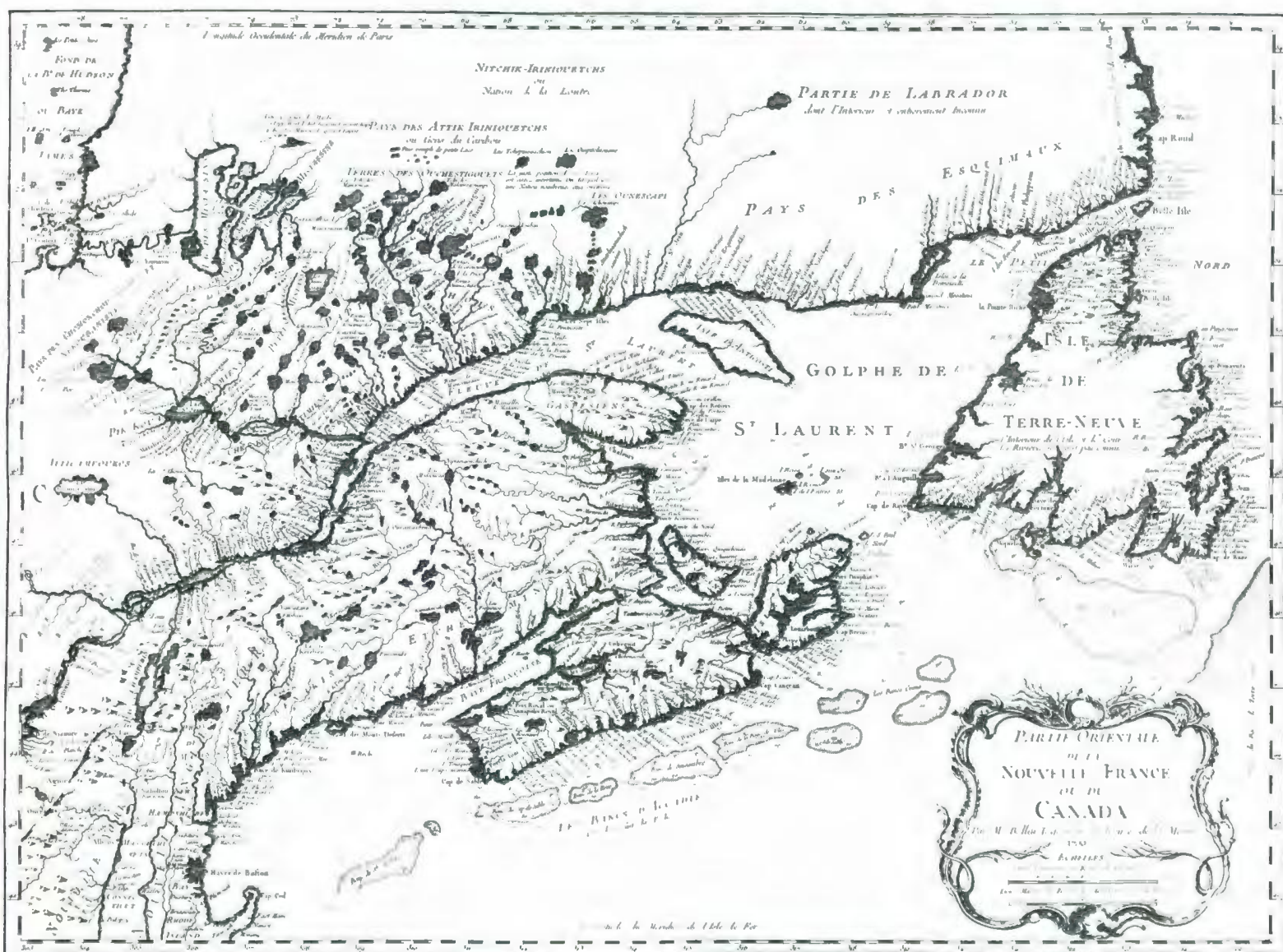


ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES

BULLETIN

ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHÈQUES CANADIENNES



NUMBER 64 / SEPTEMBER 1987

NUMÉRO 64 / SEPTEMBRE 1987

ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES

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

ACML OBJECTIVES

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.

ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHÈQUES CANADIENNES

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

Membres actifs (cartothécaires canadiens à plein temps).....	\$25.00
Membres associés (tous les intéressés).....	\$25.00
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Le *Bulletin*, journal officiel de l'Association, est publié trimestriellement.

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Les opinions exprimés dans le *Bulletin* sont celles des collaborateurs et ne correspondent pas nécessairement à celles de l'Association.

OBJECTIFS de l' ACC

1. Susciter l'intérêt pour les cartes et développer la connaissance de la documentation cartographique.
2. Accroître les connaissances professionnelles de ses membres.
3. Préconiser l'adoption de normes élevées dans toutes les étapes de l'organisation, l'administration et le développement des collections de cartes.

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COVER: *Partie Orientale de la Nouvelle France ou du Canada* Jacques-Nicolas Bellin. [Paris], 1755. This map, the original of which is in the Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division of the National Archives of Canada, has been reproduced as ACML Facsimile Map Series No. 114 (ISSN 0827-8024).

COUVERTURE: *Partie Orientale de la Nouvelle France ou du Canada* Jacques-Nicolas Bellin. [Paris], 1755. Cette carte, dont l'originale se trouve à la Division des archives cartographiques et architecturales, Archives nationale du Canada, a été reproduite dans la Série de cartes fac-similé de l'ACC no. 114 (ISSN 0827-8024).

From the editor's desk...

Except for the regular **FEATURES**, everything in this issue has come from the Annual Conference, which was held in Charlottetown this year. It was a good conference, as you can see from reading through this issue. Not all of the papers have been included here, so watch for more conference material in the next issue.

Barbara Farrell has again prepared the column, **New Books and Atlases**. Please send to her any items which you would like to see included. Jeffrey Murray has continued to supply the **Review** column. Renée Schleussing will no longer be preparing **Recent Cataloguing Records**, as she felt that she did not receive any contributions from other collections. Carol Marley is continuing with the feature **Save it!**, and Margaret Hutchison is continuing with the feature **Regional News**. Since we all enjoy reading about activities and projects in other collections, please continue to send to her news of what is happening in your map collection. When was your collection last mentioned in **Regional News**?

I have listed the people who contributed to this issue at the front with their addresses and telephone numbers. I would like to thank Ed Dahl for his help, and Louise Johnston in particular. Please keep sending in material to us, as we can not produce an issue without your contributions. Responsibility for all errors or omissions remain mine.

Lorraine Dubreuil
Editor.

Hunting Maps in Vienna—A Cartophilic's Summer

by Ron Whistance-Smith, University of Alberta
(paper presented at the 1987 ACML Annual Conference)

My principle reason for being in Vienna in July and August 1986 was to participate in a University of Alberta History course entitled Imperial Vienna from Mozart to Freud. I had hoped to spend every afternoon in the National Library and various Archives and had been asked to investigate the possibility and cost of putting the "Spezial-karte der Oesterreichisch-Ungarischen Monarchie" on microfiche as a WAML project. I was also to check on what other maps might reasonably be done as well as gazetteers. We had also received a price list which listed the 1:75 000 topo sheets, indicating they were still available. Unlikely though it seemed, I wanted to check on that as well.

The course proved to be much more demanding of time than I had been led to believe and the only shopping around for maps I was able to do in the first three and a half weeks was in the largest flea market in the city which operates from about 6 a.m. to 1 p.m. every Saturday.

My first trip to the flea market, located in the Naschmarkt, brought me to a bookstall which yielded Von Scheda's "General-Karte, von Europa" in 25 sheets at 1:2 600 000 and dating from 1859. Each sheet is mounted on linen and folds to fit as a set into a cover which then slides into a box which is bound to look like a book. I didn't take note of the dealer's name then, not realizing that the stall was really a branch of an established business. This dealer later proved to be the major source of my acquisitions in Vienna, but first let me tell you about what else I found in the Naschmarkt.

Just like flea markets in Canada most sellers deal in junk, and some in antiques. Many are over priced and welcome the chance to bargain with you in broken English, broken German or whatever. Many of the stalls are manned by Turkish people, who after a number of attempts in the 16th and 17th centuries have finally mounted a reasonable successful invasion of the city.

Usually if a dealer had one map in a box you could be sure he had others somewhere. Ten sheets of Freytag and Berndt's Autokarten were found together. On the front cover we have two motorists peering at their map

dressed in motoring costumes of the 1920's and reminiscent of the two hikers so often portrayed consulting their map on the cover of many Ordnance Survey maps of the 1920's. The front cover has an index of Germany and the back cover an index of Central Europe. Two of the maps appear in both indexes but the remaining eight appear only on the German index. The Central European series bears the title Auto-Strassenkarten instead of Autokarten. I have indexed and filed them with the Central European series though bibliographically the argument can be made for cataloguing them with Germany. All are dated between 1933 to 1938. The scale is 1:300 000 and nowhere does the name Germany appear, not even on the index for that country, but then the sheets on the index of Central Europe have no geographical name in the title either.

Another dealer had 6 sheets of Kaart van Belgie, 1:40 000 dated from 1905 to 1912, folded once and in pristine condition. When I got them back to Edmonton I discovered we had both an index and a single sheet dated 1939.

At various stalls I found a variety of small maps of individual states of Austria some Freytag and Berndt Wanderkarten and some k.u.k. hiking or touring versions of the 1:75 000 topographic maps. In the Bezirke maps we find some very interesting items in the legend: churches, chapels, castles, ruins, farmsteads, inns and pubs, hunting lodges, lime kilns, brick kilns, and other items. They were almost all in the 1920's and 30's but a few are dated after WW II (fig.1).

One of my most exciting finds was the *Grosser Atlas der Eisenbahnen von Mittel-Europa*. It was published in Berlin by the Verlag fur Borsen und Finanzliteratur about 1902. The list of maps shows that France, the Benelux countries, the Scandinavian countries and Russia were included. The scale of the maps varies from about 1:525 000 to 1:4 350 000 depending on the density of the rail network. Most are 1:700 000. The largest scale is of Belgium and the smallest scale is that of Russia. There are 82 regional maps on 62 pages, some double page and some with more than one map on

Karte des politischen Bezirkes Waidhofen a. d. Thaya

umfassend die Gerichtsbezirke: Dohersberg, Raabs und Waidhofen a. d. Thaya.

Verfaßt von Josef Rutter, Oberlehrer i. K. in Waidhofen a. d. Thaya, unter Mitwirkung der Lehrerschaft
neu herausgegeben von Bezirks-Schulinspektor Eduard Buxbaum



Zulässig zum Gebrauche an Volks- und Bürgerschulen zufolge Erlasses des L. S. R. für N. Ö., Z. 639 vom 25. Jänner 1925.

1:150.000

1cm 1 1/4 km

Ausführung und Druck Kartographisches, früher Militärgraphisches Institut in Wien.
Verlag der Buch- und Papierhandlung Th. Karg, Waidhofen a. d. Thaya.

Figure 1

a page. There are also 13 maps of German cities showing railways and stations inset on regional maps. The lists of railway stations are grouped alphabetically by country or group of countries. The atlas section is followed by tables of distances between stations and tariff schedules, classification of goods and tariffs for freight.

Another exciting find was the *Handatlas für die Hitler-Jugend*, published by the Volk und Reich Verlag, Berlin, 1939. Most of the atlas is a standard world atlas as produced by Columbus, Haack and others at that time. I expected to find it loaded with propaganda maps to justify government programs. In fact, one of the very few is a small reproduction of a 1918 map of the distribution of German people in Europe with no notation of when these national groups had migrated to their foreign locations. What is present and of value are maps such as the Gaus or NSDAP areas in Germany and the map of Czechoslovakia which shows Karpato-Ukraine, which only existed for three months so I'm told.

Serious hunting began with a tour of an unscientific sample of antiquarian book and print stores. This yielded nothing I was willing to buy. Older maps, the 16th to 18th century and even first half of 19th century maps had, it seems, been all recently coloured in predominant shades of purple, something I can only put down to the present fashion in home decoration.

I therefore called in at the local public library and looked up Antiquarian Books in the Yellow Pages and yes Virginia, they are yellow in Vienna too.

There I found a dealer who listed maps among his specialties. My first visit revealed that the owner spoke some English, though not so much as most young salesclerks we had encountered prior to this. My first enquiries were treated with some hesitation and a desire on his part that I be more specific. At least that's how I took it so I wrote down 1:75 000 and said "topographische karte". "Ah" was the reply and he disappeared for a few moments rummaged about on a balcony over my head and returned with a small roll of maps. When I opened them I was astounded to find it was a set of Eastern Galicia 1:75 000 from the Austro-Hungarian series with its own printed index. The maps themselves bore the standard row and column numbers, as did the index, but stamped on each sheet is another number relevant to this set only. My suspicion is that they were issued for the forward garrisons in this frontier province and that the simple numbering system of 1 to 59 was

considered easier to work with. These sheets comprised the bulk of what I most desired to find in Vienna but was quite sure I would not find. One of my great frustrations of the previous thirteen years was to be looking for a place name that proved to be on the Czernowitz sheet in any series larger in scale than the 1:200 000 Mitteleuropa. Whether using one of the series of Poland, Rumania, Russia or Central Europe 1:100 000 or the Austro-Hungarian 1:75 000 our holdings always ended one or two sheets away from the capitol of The Bukovina. Now, at last, here it was (Fig. 2). Another sheet found elsewhere in the store on one of many subsequent visits, had the complete legend printed on the back. I've photocopied that and filed it with the index sheet at the head of the series.

I was then shown to the upper balcony where there were shelves loaded with maps and atlases not at all organised. I'll deal with some of this material chronologically and topically. Let us first look at some series maps.

The oldest series I found was the "Topographisch-Militairische Charte von Teutschland in 204 Sectionen" published in 1807 by the Geographischen Institute at Weimar. The scale is 1:150 000 and the extent of the series is coincident with the German Empire at that time stretching from the North Sea to the Adriatic. The sheets have no borders, are mounted on linen and housed in a custom box bound to look like a book. The index had been printed on the back of one sheet but covered by the cloth backing. I tried to create an index using the DMA base map of the world at 1:5 000 000 but found it was too simple. My second attempt was much more successful since the appropriate sheets of Philippe Vandermalen's atlas, dated 1827, at about 1:1 700 000 contain enough names to make the location of sheet corners quite positive. The two sheets I've chosen for display here are no. 50 - Berlin and no. 112 - Prague (Fig. 3).

Next is the General-Karte von Central-Europa, 1:300 000, published in Vienna between 1873 and 1881 I think. The sheets bear many resemblances to the 1:75 000 Spezial-karte. The big difference is the addition of colour which I have only encountered in the 1:75 000 products when they were issued for tourist purposes.

Another series at 1:576 000 covers just the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. I found only a few sheets of this series and no index but have since found that Brigham Young University has acquired a complete set of these

ZONE 12 KOL XXXIV.

CZERNOWITZ



Der Zonen-Abwehr 1942
Karte in der Größe der Frontkarte

1:75,000
Karte in der Größe der Frontkarte

1:75,000
Karte in der Größe der Frontkarte

Figure 2

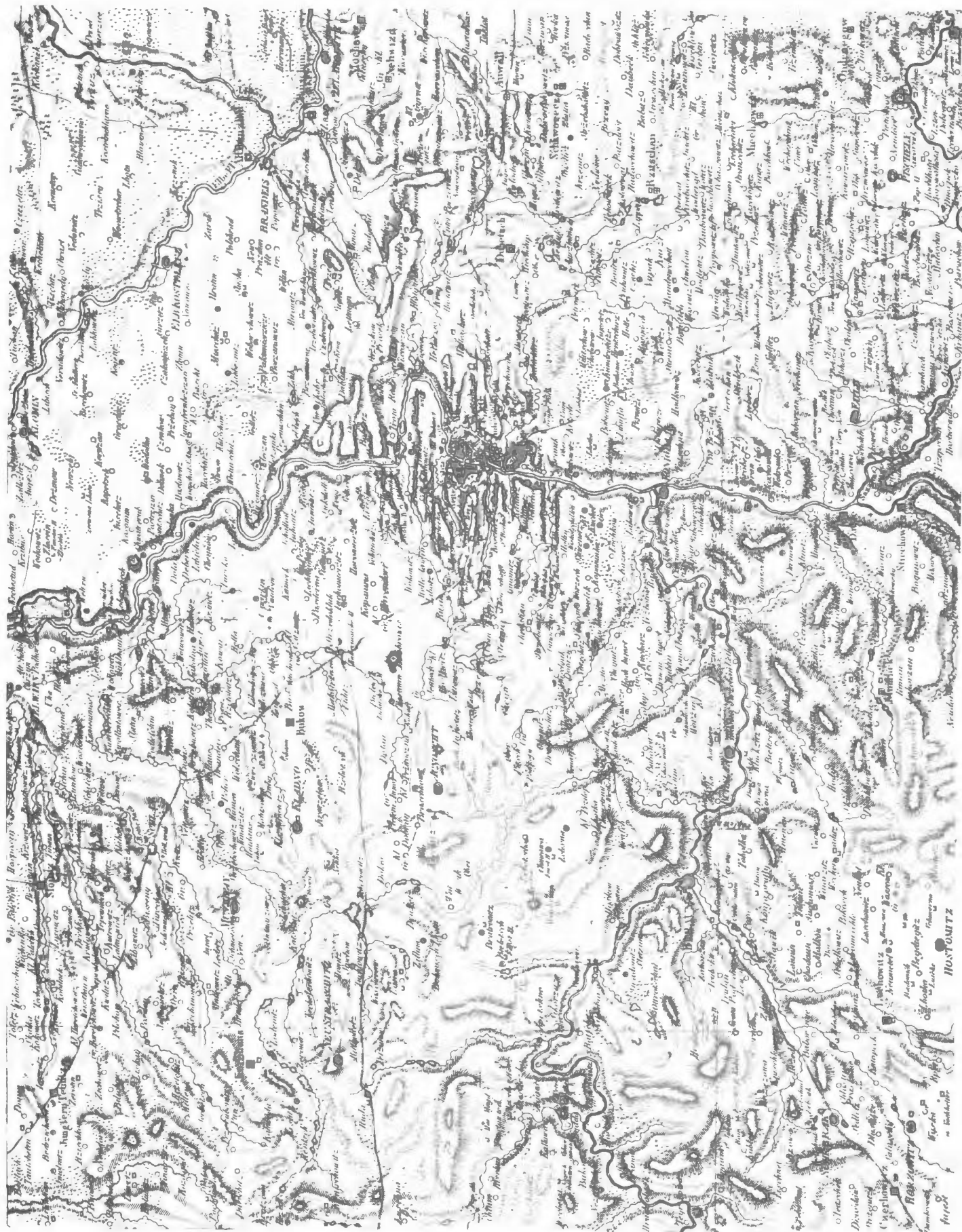


Figure 3

(as well as a complete set of the Spezial- karte 1:75 000 in the 1889 edition). I am waiting for a copy of their index and catalogue data since no dates appear on the maps.

In time and scale the 1:750 000 series of Central Europe follows. Dated 1884 to 1918, the sheets I found have been indexed on a Polish version of the index sheet showing with black triangles those sheets which cover Poland. This series too was published in Vienna.

The series entitled Europa und Vorderasien at 1:800 000 were in a sizeable pile and looked as though they had been put away the day they were purchased and never opened again. Dates of the sheets shown on the index, which was found with the maps, ranges from 1914 to 1920. Again the Czernowitz sheet was present.

A large case with narrow slots contained most of the sheets of *Professor Scharff's Erläuterungen zum Hand-Atlas* published in 1857 by the Geographischen Institute at Weimar. These are large sheets, each 58 x 70 cm and are from engraved plates. The price was higher than I thought we could afford but research interests at the University of Alberta did make it of importance to obtain at least the sheets of Austria-Hungary. Unfortunately one was missing.

Half of the Kreises of Bohemia were also present on sheets engraved by someone named Kotz. No date appears on the sheets and Kotz is not mentioned in Tooley's *Dictionary of Mapmakers*. The two Kreises I have chosen to show here, Rakonitzer (Fig. 4) and Kaurzimensis both contain part of Prague. The sheets are on a uniform scale of 1:300 000 and according to a scholar whose next research project is the development of the Kreises of Bohemia these appear to be from the period 1780-1795. We will be checking this further however to obtain more information.

Several newsmap series from the First World War also turned up. These included Paasche's Frontenkarte, for which we obtained 5 editions. Shown here are maps from one side of the July 19, 1915 edition. They were printed on both sides. Another was a series published by Kriegshilfe München. I found 20 editions issued from 1915 to 1918 and for example show Nr. 41, the situation on July 19, 1915, the same date as for Paasche's map above.

Other publishers were issuing maps of different war zones usually with no special commentary or markings, merely as an aid to the populace in reading the news of the war. In this way they are very similar to the Daily

Telegraph War maps published in London during the same period. Among those acquired were sheets published by the k.u.k. Militargeographischen Institute in Vienna, and Freytag and Berndt, in Vienna.

A slight digression here will take us to Freytag, Berndt und Artaria's shop in the Kohlmarkt where they turned up three railway maps for me, 1907 and 1909 maps of Austria - Hungary and a 1923 map of Central and South Eastern Europe.

Back at the secret source there came to light a map of nationalities and languages in Austria-Hungary, an F-B map published about 1916 and, tucked between the pages of a very decrepit atlas, the *Länder-Völkerkarte Europas* published in 1918 at Berlin. Oddly enough, just six months before I found this one, a client in Edmonton had made a colour xerox of a privately owned copy of this map for us while he was doing one for himself.

During the Second World War, map publishing companies continued to issue maps in Berlin, Vienna and other German cities. Velhagen and Klassings had a list of some twenty maps available in 1940. I was able to find six of those, some in the flea market and some in the bookshop. The JRO company was in the game also in 1940 with what was akin to a newsmap.

At the 1985 International Conference on the history of cartography, Armin Wolf gave a talk on the research value of the various editions of Putzger's *Historischer Schulatlas*. I had found a 1924 edition in Edmonton in late 1985 but was now met by editions of 1892, 1897, 1908 and 1969. When I was searching for a map to show the extent of the German Empire in 1807 to illustrate the 1:150 000 series of that time, I found it in *Shepherd's Historical Atlas*, 1976. While preparing this paper I found the same map in the 1892 edition of Putzger. Further checking revealed the debt Shepherd's atlas owes to the Putzger atlases. I've chosen here to show the map of the expansion of Russia between 1300 and 1914. We have a standing order for something updating this map to the present if anyone knows of such a map.

Recently there has been a lot more attention given to school atlases and how to communicate geographical concepts to children. I found it quite interesting therefore to come across two editions of the *Wiener Heimats-Atlas für Volksschulen*, another Freytag and Berndt production, one approved in 1893 and the second sometime in the first decade of this century. I want to walk you through the edition approved in 1893 but

perhaps not issued until 1898-1900 which is the earliest atlas I have come across which sets out what I have come to consider the classical way of taking a lower school student from his backyard to the world. In order then, the maps are: Eine Wiener Doppelschule [the school and its yard]; Plan des I Bezirkes stadt, 1:10 000 [the 1st District]; Übersichts Plan ... Wien 1:50 000; Karte von Umgebung von Wien 1:150 000. Karte des Ehzerzogtum Österreich unter der Enns [Upper Austria] 1:600 000. Politische Karte der Österreichisch-Ungarischen Monarchie ... 1:4 000 000; Physikalische Karte von Österreich-Ungarn ... 1:5 000 000; Physikalische Karte von Europa 1:20 000 000; Karte der Planigloben 1:100 000 000.

At this point there is a return to larger scale maps to fill in the knowledge base. We find Geschichtliche Entwicklung ... Wien [Historical growth of the city] 1:75 000; Karte der Sudeten Lander, Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien 1:1 500 000; and Karte der Österreichischen Alpenlander 1:1 500 000. In the post 1900 edition, those last three maps have been moved forward to fit into the sequence of scales established by the first nine maps. Other maps have been added, the school and its yard have been dropped and a five page section of historical views and photographs has been inserted ahead of the first map.

The Bezirksplane de Stadt Wien, published 1932 contains one map of each district. The scale is constant at 1:10 000 and the page size varies to accomodate the District. Often more than one fold is necessary in the map.

Vogels Karte des Deutschen Reichs consists of 27 sheets at 1:500 000 beautifully bound in a cover I believe represents the Jugendstil school of art very well. It is a Justus Perthes production dated 1907 and contains a 74 page gazetteer.

On my first trip to the upper level of the shop I was amazed to find three shelves of Andrees and Stieler's Hand-Atlases. I selected those I felt would best complement our holdings at that time. Three of Andrees atlases were chosen, 1893, 1901 and 1913 editions. The 1893 edition, though it looks just like the 1901 edition is actually a box containing loose sheets and a gazetteer bound in marbled card covers. This has already paid for itself in the usefulness of the separate sheets to scholars and cartographers. A handbook to this atlas was already

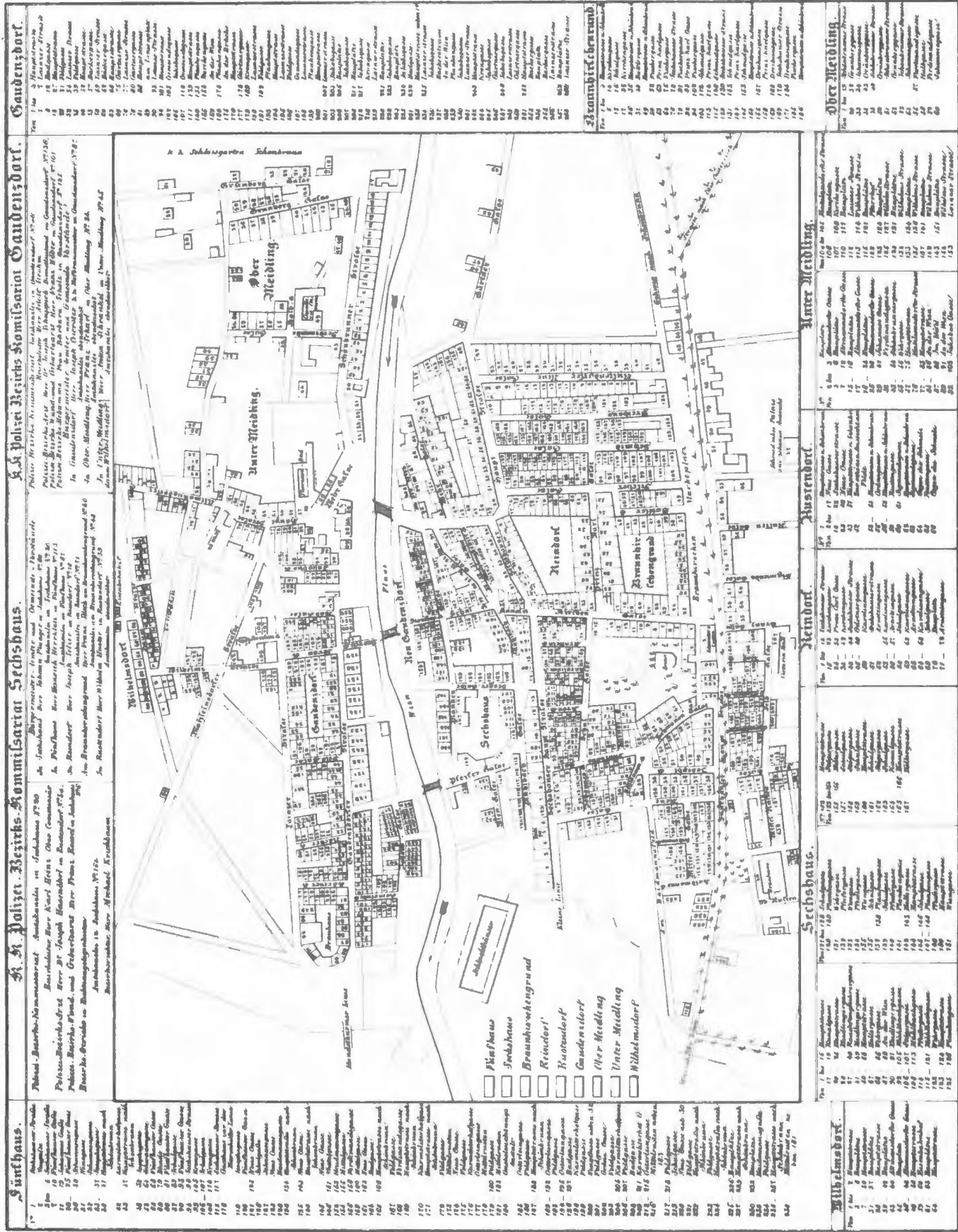
in our collection.

The 1913 edition is a special edition for Austria-Hungary and contains eight maps at 1:750 000 and 1:1 000 000 not included in the German edition. It was published in Vienna.

City maps also found were in various places. A guide book of Karlsbad (now Karlovy Vary, in Czechoslovakia) containing three folding maps and three pages of folding views was found in the flea market along with maps of Prague and several German cities. An art reproduction store near the Albertina Gallery had one or two maps of the Police Districts of Vienna 1852-1858. A complete set of reproductions was special ordered and are now catalogued at the University of Alberta. The significance of the series is that every house that existed in the city at the time was surveyed and information about the house was recorded against a number which was then stamped over the inside of the doorway. Those numbers appear on these maps and are also recorded in the border of these maps with the address of the house (Fig. 5).

I also visited the Military Archives, the Military Museum, the City Museum and the National Library looking at maps and gazetteers, enquiring about the possibility of microficheing certain items and photocopying some items for our collection. The National Library keeps a box in which photocopies of maps not picked up or not considered good enough are placed. I was invited to help myself and so you can get an inkling of the treasures in this library by glancing at several of these. First is a map of Denmark in 1559. The map is 107 x 74 cm. Next is map no. 11 from a series of topographic maps probably from the first quarter of the 19th century. There was a map of part of Prague in 1891 which I brought home plus four old plans of Graz, this one from 1843 being just an example.

Finally I visited the Landesaufnahme and received a warm welcome as was also the case at other institutions. I was taken to the storage room where the remaining stock of 1:75 000 topo sheets are kept, chose some of those, an index sheet and a list of available sheets. I was also told they would be happy to provide a full size photo-copy of any sheet in the series. Budget permitting I will be purchasing large blocks of the 1914- 1918 editions during the coming year as well as acquiring the Microfiche of the 1889 edition from WAML.



French Mapping of Newfoundland

By Edward Tompkins, Map Archivist,
Provincial Archives of Newfoundland and Labrador
(paper presented at the 1987 ACML Annual Conference)

This paper should more correctly be titled "How a small town archivist wound up in Paris and what he found there." During this talk I would like to give you some sense of the work I have been doing in the Newfoundland Archives and how I was able to bring a broad range of interests to bear on a rather tightly focused map project.

I have been a map archivist for nearly six years and during this period my major research interest or theme has been the expansion of actual geographic knowledge, that is, how space was filled up with reality as opposed to fantasy. My major work on this theme was a museum exhibition and catalogue called *Newfoundland Interior Explored*. The exhibit started with Captain James Cook's map of Newfoundland, the first correct outline of the island, and then followed nineteenth and twentieth century explorers, naval officers, entrepreneurs, geologists, gentlemen, sportsmen, and anthropologists as they explored, recorded and mapped the Newfoundland interior.

This exhibit was funded at the research stage by an exhibition research grant from the National Museum's Museum Assistance Programme. This grant, plus a supplementary grant from my department, allowed me to spend ten weeks in Europe in the fall of 1984 researching collections in Norway, Scotland, England, France and the Vatican. This experience was invaluable for my later work in Paris as it demonstrated several important points. Firstly, that even though the project was tightly defined there was still plenty of time on a visit to an institution to search for any and all Newfoundland and Labrador material. The Newfoundland Museum and Archives are small enough for one person to gain a sense of the artifact and archival collections and to assume some responsibility for seeing them made more complete. Secondly, I gained a sense of how fast one can work in European institutions and something about the limitations of working in Europe. Thirdly, I learned to my great surprise that records in many European institutions are still organized under such convenient and broad headings as Canada and

Newfoundland, the joy of once having been an independent country. Fourthly, and most importantly for my later work in Paris, I was able in one week to gain a sense of the scope of the cartographic collections at the Bibliothèque nationale and at the Archives nationales.

I should tell you at this point that prior to my first trip to Europe I had been informally contacted by the federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans concerning the British and French historical mapping of the Grand Banks. As a result of this inquiry I planned my exhibition research in such a way that I would have to examine British and French historical hydrographic charting. As a result I was able to get to the British Hydrographic Centre in Taunton where I examined their archival material. This material should be with the map collection at the PRO but because they have successfully claimed that eighteenth and nineteenth century manuscript cartographic material is still of potential use in current mapping activities, they, being the British Navy, feel they must retain control of it. Now that gave me pause, does this say something about the incredible skill of Cook and about the astonishing accuracy of his limited pre-computer stock of surveying instruments or does it say something about the British Navy. The French being somewhat wiser and more firmly entrenched in the computer age had long ago transferred their historical hydrographic holdings to the above mentioned Paris archives.

Upon my return to Newfoundland I prepared a brief report on my search for hydrographic material and sent it off to the Dominion Hydrographer. As you will have guessed my recommendation was that work on the French material be undertaken. This was accepted and I spent from October 1, 1985 to January 13, 1986 in Paris. As I have taken some time to give you a general background to my work I would also like to share with you something of the experience of working in Paris. My assumption was that since the French had such a long involvement with Newfoundland it would be quite possible to find related material in a wide variety of institutions, again the magic word was *Terre Neuve* or

Newfoundland. While I was after quite specific pieces of information one has to see everything before one can identify what is relevant. This perspective is what allowed me to turn this project into enormous benefit to my own institution. For example, I went to the Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle with two purposes in mind; firstly, to see if the French Navy had been involved in continuous underwater flora, fauna and geological studies of the Grand Bank and Newfoundland coastal waters; they had not. Secondly, to examine their holdings for scientific material relating to Newfoundland, of which I knew their library possessed several important collections. I was able to document the Newfoundland material in detail and present the National Archives of Canada office in Paris with a specific project for the copying of Newfoundland scientific material.

This approach to the specific research project via a general investigation of an institution's records and holdings allowed me an opportunity to examine the holdings of a wide variety of libraries, archives and museums. One of the areas I looked at was the development of science. This took me to the Academie des sciences in the Institut de France which contains the records of this state established and funded institution from its founding in 1666. Developments in medicine, transportation, scientific technology, the natural and physical sciences and information on the new world, all formed part of the Academy's weekly sessions. For the history of cartography the weekly proceedings form an invaluable record, for example, in 1736 Phillipe Buache presented a map which demonstrated that William Popple's map had serious longitude errors. Popple placed the eastern coast of North America much closer to Europe than it actually was, thereby causing a serious problem for navigators who relied on his accuracy.

One of the other questions that interested me was the whole problem of the determination of longitude in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. In an attempt to find documentation for this problem I examined collections in two of Paris' older scientific establishments, the Observatoire de Paris and the Bureau des longitudes. The Observatory was established in 1667 and was the major centre for astronomical studies in France. As with many French institutions the archival material has had a long and varied history in that its location has changed over the course of the institution's history. The Bureau des Longitudes was created in 1795 to deal specifically

with the important question and problem of exact determination of longitudes. The Bureau was only concerned with astronomical observations and not terrestrial observations. Terrestrial observations were the responsibility of the Service de l'Armee and later the National Geographic Institute. During its history the Bureau des Longitudes has occupied several locations which resulted in no archives being kept by the Bureau. To locate records dealing with this complex question one would have to examine the collections of the four institutions just mentioned as well as the hydrographic records in the Archives nationales plus the various scientific collections in the Institut des Science. As you can see from this example, the search for an answer in Paris can take you on a major expedition through some of Paris' oldest academic institutions.

I would now like to move on to a discussion of the various map collections I examined in France. Given the long history of French fishing interests in Newfoundland coastal waters which extends from the early 1500s and was guaranteed by treaty from 1713 until 1904, it was obvious to me that the major source of cartographic material would be with the agency responsible for the protection of this vital enterprise, the French Navy. My primary concern therefore was in locating these records. The cartographic establishment of the French Navy or "marine" was set up in 1720 and was known as the Dépôt des cartes et plans. This body was one of the key agencies for the development of scientific or professional cartographic practises. The Dépôt sought to standardize the required type of cartographic data and to this end they requested that captains record the water depths on their voyages across the Grand Banks and where possible manuscript maps of the voyage were collected. This data base was then used whenever a new map was to be released by the Dépôt.

The map collection which formed part of the archival holdings of the Hydrographic Service of the Navy, is now located in two repositories, the Archives nationales, cartothèque and the Bibliothèque nationale, département des cartes et plans. In both repositories the original Archives nationales system of dividing material into pre and post 1789 is followed. This means that in both institutions the older more famous material is readily available with quite good finding aids. Working with this material is to travel back through the history of Canada, and given the pictorial tendency of some French maps it is very much a visual experience. I had

the sense of sailing past the farming villages of eighteenth century Quebec, of observing the construction of Louisbourg and of walking on the wooden walkways that connected the various fishing premises of Degat des Trois Isles on Newfoundland's west coast. My sense was that the Bibliothèque nationale had the early maps which generally related to the east coast of Canada while the Archives nationales tended to have more central Canadian maps. I trust that you all remember the cardinal rule of archives, that there is no hard and fast rules, in other words both collections have to be examined thoroughly.

The post 1789 material in both institutions is much less well used and this is I believe a comment on the low priority nineteenth century cartographic studies have. I make this point only because I can back it up with an example from this trip. While the nineteenth century material at the Bibliothèque nationale was readily available with a very basic shelf list, the Archives nationales nineteenth century hydrographic Newfoundland collection was almost impossible to locate. It was gone and where no one could be quite sure, until finally someone seemed to remember that yes they recalled that there was such a collection but exactly where at this point in

time they couldn't say. Well eventually we located the missing maps of that fair and gentle isle — in Brest. So off I went in a slow train to the coast in pursuit of a misplaced or missing map collection. My first stop was EPSCHOM, which is where the computerized French Navy works on contemporary hydrographic world charting. They were doing Tahiti the day I arrived and "non monsieur" no maps of Newfoundland here. So in some despair I took myself off to the local archives to see if they had seen any Newfoundland maps. Well as luck would have it this archive turned out to be a subregional branch of the Archives nationales and after much searching, mostly through my dictionary, and considerable effort we located in the very back of the back room the missing volumes of Newfoundland's cartographic record. It turned out that there had been a leak in Paris several years before and the records were sent to Brest for safe keeping. So to finish this little story I just received word that the Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division, National Archives of Canada, has just received 300 4 x 5 negatives of the entire collection, only sixteen months after I ordered them, but the surprises are part of the joy of this work.

NEW BOOKS AND ATLASES

Barbara Farrell

Agricultural atlas of the Punjab. By G.B. Singh. Calcutta: K. P. Bagchi & Co., 1986. ISBN NA. 55 Plates, 170 Maps, 156 p. Cost: \$250.00.

Atlante tematico d'Italia. By —. —: —, 1987-1990. Vol 1 (1987), Vol 2 (1988), Vol 3 (1990), Vol 4 (1990). ISBN NA. NAp. Cost: ca. DM 1,500 for 4 volumes. Distributed by: Geo Center, Internationales Landkartenhaus, Schockenriedstr. 40a. Postf. 80 08 30, D-7000, Stuttgart 80 (Vaih.), West Germany.

Atlas historico de Salta: conocimiento geografico indigena e hispano. By Ercilia Navamuel. Salta: [Archivo y Biblioteca Historico de Salta], 1986. ISBN NA. 70 p. Cost: NA.

Atlas of German wine. By Hugh Johnson. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1986. ISBN 0671508938. 304 p. Cost: US\$39.95.

Atlas of the aged in Australia. By Peter Matwijiw. Melbourne: Australian Institute of Multicultural Affairs, 1986. ISBN 0949890375. 115p. Cost: NA. Distributed by: Australian Institute of Multicultural Affairs, 300 Queens St., Melbourne, Australia.

Atlas of the child in India By Moonis Raza and Sudesh Nangia. New Delhi: D.K. Agencies (P) Ltd, 1986. ISBN NA. 475 p. Cost: \$60.00.

British Columbia's coast: The Canadian inside passage. By Liz Bryan, ed.. Anchorage: Alaska Geographic Society, 1986. Alaska Geographic. Vol 13, No.3. ISBN NA. 200 p. Cost: US\$15.95.

Computers and the representation of geographical data. By E.E. Shiryayev. New York: John Wiley, 1987. ISBN 0471909157. NAp. Cost: US\$66.95.

Conquest of Mexico by Hernan Cortez 1518-1521 from the account by Don Antoine de Solis 1692. By Robert E. Lyons, comp and trans. Albuquerque, New Mexico: Cartographer, Ink, 1987.

ISBN 0943435005. NAp. Cost: US\$625.00 before 9 Nov 1987, US\$785.00 after 9 Nov 1987. Distributed by: Cartographer, Ink, 10019 Fairfax Court, N.W. Albuquerque, New Mexico 87114-4622.

Economic and social atlas of the Pacific region. By D.K. Forbes. Winchester, Mass.: Allen and Unwin, 1986. ISBN 086861985X. 160 p. Cost: US\$27.95.

Great Lakes: An Environmental Atlas and Resource Book. By Environment Canada, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Brock University and Northwestern University. Toronto: Environment Canada, 1987. Cat No. EN40-349/1987E. ISBN 0662151895. One large map in pocket and 44 p. Cost: NA.

Distributed by: Conservation and Protection, Ontario Region, Great Lakes Environmental Program, Environment Canada, 25 St. Clair Ave. East, Toronto, Ontario M4T 1M2.

Guide to the ancient world: a dictionary of classical place names. By Michael Grant. New York: H. W. Wilson, 1986. ISBN 0824207424. NAp. Cost: US\$65.00.

Historical atlas of Arizona. 2nd ed. by Henry P. Walker and Don Bulkin. Norman, Okla: University of Oklahoma Press, 1986. ISBN 0806120231. NAp. Cost: US\$24.95.

Historical Atlas of Armenia. By Armen Karpis. New York: Armenian National Education Committee, 1986. ISBN NA. NAp. Cost: US\$22.00 plus \$2.00 postage and handling. Distributed by: Prelacy Bookstore, 138E. 39th Street, New York, New York 10016.

Itinéraire toponymique de la Mauricie à l'Outaouais. By Commission de toponymie. Québec: Commission de toponymie, 1986. Etudes et recherches toponymiques No.11.

ISBN NA. 172p. Cost: \$15.95.

Distributed by: Les Publications du Québec, Case Postale 1005, Québec, Québec G1K 7B5.

Mapping the North American plains: essays in the history of cartography. By Frederic K. Luebke, Frances W. Kaye and Gary E. Moulton. Norman, Okla.: University of Oklahoma Press, 1987.

ISBN 0806120444. NAp. Cost: US\$39.95.

Marcel Destombes: contributions sélectionnées à l'histoire de la cartographie et des instruments scientifiques Marcel Destombes: selected contributions to the history of cartography and scientific instruments. By —. Utrecht, Netherlands: HES Publishers B.V., 1987.

ISBN 9061944856. NAp. Cost: \$220.00.

Michigan place names. 2nd ed.. By Walter Romig. Detroit: Wayne State University Press, 1986.

ISBN 0814318371. NAp. Cost: US\$45.00.

Distributed by: NA

Missouri water atlas. Rev. ed. By Susan C. Dunn comp. Jefferson City: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Division of Geology and Land Survey, 1986.

ISBN NA. 97p. Cost: US\$10.00.

Distributed by: Department of Natural Resources, Division of Geology and Land Survey, P.O. Box 250, 111 Fairgrounds Road, Rolla, MO 65401.

New genealogical atlas of Ireland. By Brian Mitchell. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1986.

ISBN 0806311525. NAp. Cost: US\$18.95.

New Mexico in maps 2nd ed.. By Jerry L. Williams, ed. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1986.

ISBN 0826308694. 409 p. Cost: \$74.00.

Ontario geographical referencing grid: the universal transverse Mercator grid system. By Ministry of Natu-

ral Resources, Surveys and Mapping Branch. Toronto, Ont.: Ministry of Natural Resources, 1986. "May 1981. Reprinted October 1985."

ISBN 0772908540. 32 p. Cost: NA.

Place names of the Sierra Nevada. By Peter Browning. Berkley, CA: Wilderness Press, 1987.

ISBN 089970729 (hardcover); 089997048 (paperback). NAp. Cost: US\$19.95 (hardcover); US\$11.95 (paperback).

Poland, a historical atlas. By Iwo Cyprian Pogonowski. New York: Hippocrene Books, 1987. Caution: examine copy or read revue before purchase.

ISBN 07870522825. 321 p. Cost: US\$22.50.

R.E. atlas: world religions in maps and notes. By Jan Thompson. London: Edward Arnold, 1986.

ISBN 0713174749. 64 p. Cost: \$2.75.

Scholar's guide to Washington, D.C. for cartography and remote sensing imagery: maps, charts, aerial photographs, satellite images, cartographic literature and geographic information systems. By Ralph E. Ehrenberg. Washington D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1987.

ISBN 0874744067. NAp. Cost: US\$29.95.

Southern California atlas and gazetteer. By DeLorme Mapping Company. Rockland, Maine: DeLorme Mapping Company, 1987.

ISBN NA. NAp. Cost: US\$12.95.

Distributed by: DeLorme Mapping Company, P.O. Box 907-1000, Rockland, ME 04841.

World atlas of elections. By Dick Leonard and Richard Natkiel. Detroit: Gale, 1986.

ISBN 0850580897. 160 p. Cost: US\$85.00.

Wyoming climate atlas. By Brooks E. Martner. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1986.

ISBN 0803231121. 432 p. Cost: US\$35.00.

REVIEWS

Jeffrey Murray

AKRIGG, G.P.V. and Helen B. Akrigg. *British Columbia Place Names* Victoria, B.C.: Sono Nis Press, 1986. xxx, 346 p., area map. ISBN 0-919203-49-3 (cloth); 0-919203-96-5 (paper). \$29.50 (cloth), \$16.50 (paper).

It is not always obvious why scholars should labour hard and long to list and publish proper names relating to people or places for the desultory delectation of the curious. This is the latest work on British Columbia place names to appear; amplifying earlier research by the same authors published in 1969 and entitled *1001 British Columbia Place Names*.

This husband and wife team, both historians of note, have produced an alphabetical list of British Columbian place names, which have their own intrinsic interest, as developed in an illuminating twenty page Introduction. Their key note is sounded by their quotation from William Duff: "A place name is a reminder of history, indelibly stamped on the land. To enquire about it is to reawaken memories of the history that produced it. To write about it is to retell some of that history". This reviewer found a greater sense of history is evoked by the detail and style of Captain John Walbran's classic book

British Columbia Coast Names 1592-1906; Their History and Origin first published in 1909.

The Akriggs, however, have been alert to the many sources of B.C. place names as its development continued. The land owes much to its original inhabitants, its early explorers, the Royal Navy, traders and miners, the railway pioneers and even to this century's wars.

For a visitor this book provides a panorama of historic pasts; for the British Columbia resident a fascinating bedside book for occasional dipping into or a reference book for planning holiday journeys.

The authors topographical reference system appears to be helpful although the key map is difficult to read. The inclusion of a National Topographical Series grid reference for each place would have improved the accuracy for readers using N.T.S. maps of various scales.

This is a book to possess with pleasure and to stimu-

late enthusiasm in university map rooms and libraries.

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Centre d'Études en enseignement du Canada.
L'interAtlas: les ressources du Québec et du Canada
Montréal: Centre éducatif et culturel, 1986. 94 p., ill. en coul., cartes en coul., index, bibliogr.

ISBN 2-7617-0317-0 (rel.). 23,95 \$.

Abstract

In its treatment of the resources of Québec and Canada, *InterAtlas* covers mining, water resources, forestry, agriculture, energy, population and the economy. However, it employs a fresh and innovative approach and is designed more as a learning aid than as a reference work. Information on each subject is presented in a variety of formats, including graphs (matrices, schemes, maps), text (titles, tables, statements) and illustrations (drawings, photographs). The end result is an atlas that condenses an impressive quantity of knowledge into a document of less than a hundred pages. Highly recommended.

L'interAtlas est un atlas innovateur, d'un concept tout nouveau; il s'adresse à l'élève qui suit un cours de géographie du Québec et du Canada, mais aussi à toute personne désireuse de réapprendre la géographie selon une démarche très contemporaine.

Cet atlas traite sept principaux thèmes qui sont, dans l'ordre, les mines (3 planches), l'eau (6 planches), la forêt (4 planches), l'agriculture (5 planches), l'énergie (4 planches), la population (4 planches), et le développement économique (4 planches). L'importance que l'on accorde à l'eau n'a pas à surprendre: le Canada, entre trois océans, dispose du quart des eaux courantes du monde. Le traitement que

L'interAtlas accorde à l'eau est révélateur de la prise de conscience nouvelle qu'on a de son importance cruciale.

Dans la réalisation de *L'interAtlas*, on a d'abord réuni, pour chacune des ressources, l'information jugée essentielle pour obtenir une vue d'ensemble du sujet. Ensuite, on a agencé cette information sous forme de blocs, dont le rôle de chacun est de présenter les éléments retenus de la façon la plus appropriée et la plus expressive possible, soit sous forme graphique (matrices, schémas, cartes), soit sous forme textuelle (titres, tableaux, phrases condensées), ou encore sous forme illustrée (dessins, photos). Tous ces blocs ont enfin été interreliés, de façon à bien faire comprendre les interrelations entre les phénomènes: c'est d'ailleurs le but même de cet atlas que de privilégier les interactions entre les phénomènes, d'où le nom, *L'interAtlas*, pour le désigner.

Cet atlas de moins de 100 pages condense, finalement, une quantité impressionnante de connaissances géographiques qu'il présente de façon synthétique. Les photographies, choisies avec soin, permettent au lecteur de mieux voir, de mieux "coller" à la réalité; notons que plusieurs des photos parmi les plus belles et les plus "prenantes" sont de notre collègue Yves Tessier, de la cartothèque de l'Université Laval. *L'interAtlas* a d'ailleurs été produit par une équipe multidisciplinaire: Yves Tessier est l'un des trois coordonnateurs de cet atlas, avec le professeur Jean Raveneau, du Département de géographie de l'Université Laval, et Pierre Paradis, du Département de cartographie et de géodésie du Collège de Limoilou.

Les auteurs, dans leur préface, signalent que "l'ouvrage de référence cède le pas à un instrument de connaissance: on ne consulte plus un atlas, on apprend dans un atlas"; si cette phrase annonce bien la nouveauté et l'originalité de *L'interAtlas*, elle ne dit que trop sobrement son exceptionnelle richesse et ses grandes qualités. On ne voit pas comment un instrument qui fait une synthèse aussi pertinente de ce qu'il faut connaître sur les ressources du Québec et du Canada pourrait figurer ailleurs qu'au premier rang des ouvrages de référence sur le sujet.

Cet atlas est fortement recommandé.

Pierre Lépine
Service des collections spéciales
Bibliothèque nationale du Québec
Montréal (Québec)

N.B. *L'interAtlas* est aussi accompagné d'un *Guide d'utilisation* (ISBN 2-7617-0406-1; 22,95 \$), d'un *Cahier d'activités* (ISBN 2-7617-0405-3; 5,95 \$), et d'un *Corrigé* à ce cahier d'activités (ISBN 2-7617-0407-X; 14,95 \$).

De Leeuw, Gary J.A. (ed.). *Thinking About Our Heritage: A Hosford Study Atlas* Edmonton: Hosford Publishing Limited, 1985. 91 pages, illustrations, maps, graphs, glossary, index.

ISBN 0-919019-10-2. \$14.50.

Thinking About Our Heritage is an admirable contribution to world history sourcebooks for children. The two editors, two consultants, seven cartographers, five illustrators, and others should be congratulated for their team effort in bringing together diverse material into a coherent and entertaining format. The atlas consists of 91 pages of full-color maps, illustrations, or graphs, accompanying text, a two-page glossary of terms such as "Dark Ages" or "seigneurie", and a one-page index of approximately 300 entries. The index is to text material, not place names on maps. A laminated paper cover plus wire spiral binding make the atlas ideal for desktop use. Although each page layout is different, space devoted to text probably occupies about one-third of each page. The text could be read independently without reference to any of the graphics, but that would take all the fun out of the book. The appeal to all ages is truly the graphics.

The atlas starts with a map of the cradles of Western civilization and continues through the Industrial Revolution. The last date I found was 1936 on a graph. Although I am not qualified to comment on the historical content, I agree with the allotments given to various time periods and events. The North American section, for example, is suitably longer than any of the others. To aid further in understanding Canadian heritage, however, I would suggest a series of statistical maps indicating the origins of immigrants to Canada at various points in time. A student needs to know this information to appreciate why some regional sections were included in the atlas. In addition, I find it incredible that a western Canada-based team could not find

something about their part of the country to highlight.

The material in this atlas, in my opinion, is suitable for children age 12 to 15 (students of a junior secondary school in British Columbia were the trial group). Only rarely is map symbolization too complex: for example, the map of barbarian invasions (p. 4). Some map elements are not discussed in the text. The Grand Canal of Ancient China (p. 37) intrigues, for example; so do the areas of Europe not affected by the Black Death (p. 42). I applaud the places where the writer makes the student use the maps by asking specific questions. In a few cases students are going to need teacher guidance for answers. The Louisbourg fortress questions (p. 71), for example, are quite sophisticated for the information given.

The cartographic work in this atlas is very good. Some of the map design solutions approach the truly creative such as having the unknown world in shadow (p. 11). Good use is made of bird's-eye views. Finally, as a cartographer I appreciate the inclusion of the projection discussion (p. 51-2), especially the comments in reference to the Mercator projection.

I recommend the atlas for school library and public library collections. Young readers will enjoy turning the pages and imagining themselves in another place, another time.

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Langelier, Gilles. *National Map Collection*. General Guide Series 1983. Ottawa: Public Archives Canada, 1985. 158 pages (English and French), illustrations, maps, appendix.

ISBN 0-662-53825-0. Free.

This small volume (77 pages in English, 81 pages in French) is well-structured and provides an armchair tour of the National Map Collection by means of the written word. Beginning with a discussion of the mandate of the National Map Collection, then providing a brief history and delineating its organizational

structure, Mr. Langelier then instructs the reader how to access and use the collection. This information is vital to map librarians and archivists not in the vicinity of the physical location of the National Map Collection.

Administrative procedures are thoroughly explained and completed within the first eight pages. In the remainder of the volume, Mr. Langelier describes the organization of the collection, which uses both archival and library management principles and techniques, and takes the reader on a tour of the maps, charts, atlases, globes, architectural drawings and aerial photographic records in the collection. Descriptions of the contents of the various record groups, collections and series follow a more general discussion of the National Map Collection's cartographic holdings of the World, North America, Canada, regions of Canada, Canadian cities (including fire insurance plans), boundaries, and plans of military constructions, bridges, canals and waterways. In all categories, publications pertinent to the subject and references to other parts of the National Map Collection are provided to assist the reader, researcher.

This volume is an excellent introduction to the National Map Collection. It is well illustrated with representations of the types of documents being described and contains an Appendix listing the publications of the National Map Collection and mailing addresses. The information about the collection and direction for research in the collection provided in the volume make it an important resource for map librarians and archivists..

John A. Dwyer
Cartographic and Architectural Branch
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Dewdney, J.C. (ed.). *USSR in Maps* London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1982. 117 pp., 49 map plates, 50 pp. text.

ISBN 0-340-24414-3; \$6.95.

Considering the importance of the Soviet Union in world affairs, there are surprisingly few good textbooks available to the student. And one of the problems faced by the brave few who attempt this important task is that

posed by the sheer size of the Soviet Union. Quite simply, it is difficult in the conventional textbook format to render mapped distributions at anything like a readable scale. *USSR in Maps* goes some way to correcting this deficiency.

The volume consists of 49 plates of linedrawn maps balanced by 50 pages of matching text. The page size of 230 mm x 270 mm gives the author the opportunity to render a national map at roughly 1:33 million. But, given the imbalanced distributions characteristic of much of the Soviet Union's geography, even this relatively generous allowance is insufficient to allow a clear representation of many phenomena. For this reason, the author has resorted to a variety of scales, and has used inserts to alleviate the worst effects of overcrowding.

Within this format, the contents of the volume are rather conventionally conceived and ordered with nine plates on the physical environment followed by eight plates on aspects of human geography and then 22 plates on economic distributions. The atlas concludes with ten plates, generally at larger scales, of complexes of economic regions, the aim of the author being to show how "the varied elements of the... physical and human (geography)... come together and interact to impart a distinctive character to each region".

In general, the maps are clearly and cleanly drawn. The accompanying text tends towards the factual rather than the discursive and is free of cant. The opening map, portraying size and position, is unfortunately rather anaemic and conventional which does not make for a strong beginning, but this is partly offset by an interesting azimuthal equidistant projection on the same page showing the Soviet Union's spatial relationship with Canada with a note on the strategic significance inherent in this fact.

Despite the generally acceptable execution of the maps, there are some pervasive problems which will attract the attention of cartographers. One of these is the treatment of figure-ground relationship. Usually, when there is a continuous distribution of the phenomena being portrayed (as in Plate 2, Geology) a ground is not required to set off the figure. But where the cover is of point or discontinuous information (as in Plate 23, Coal; or Plates 18 and 19, Crop Distributions), the figure loses impact without a ground. And in many cases where a ground is inserted (Plate 27, Non-Ferrous Metallurgy; Plate 36, Railways) the conventional horizontal lining used as ground gives a wooden, amateur-

ish effect. The cure for the problem, in these examples, may be worse than the disease. A wider and more general criticism might be that much of the choropleth shading is somewhat stiff and unimaginative. It is a great pity that some range of screened greytone could not have been employed.

Another problem, paradoxically in view of the admitted virtue of space for expression, is that of overcrowding or information overkill. This is particularly true of some of the maps in the Economic section - what student will ever derive intellectual satisfaction from examining the separate maps of Clothing and Knitwear, and Leatherwork and Footwear distribution in Siberia, Kazakhstan and Central Asia? What is the utility of portraying a different symbol for a hydro-electric station and a hydro-electric cascade? And what student will not turn hurriedly from the confusing and crowded Nationalities maps on Plate 16? More important, the inclusion of *all* the Agricultural Regions in Plate 20 effectively diminishes the significance of Zone B, the truly important Agricultural Belt.

But these criticisms do not seriously diminish the quality and utility of these works. There are many good or even excellent maps, particularly amongst the plates dealing with economic geography - the key elements of coal, oil, iron and steel, engineering and chemicals are clearly and compactly portrayed, and crop distributions are sensibly handled. And if the high aim of the author for the final regional section, quoted above "to impart a distinctive character to each region" is of necessity subordinated to the macro-economic regionalisations of Soviet planning - a classic example is the extraction of the Bashkir A.S.S.R. from the Urals Region and its inclusion in the Volga Region (Plates 44 and 45) - there still remains a fairly rational system of regional economic description for the student to bite on.

All in all, this is a valuable addition to the resources available for study of the largest country on the earth. Though it does not replace the fuller and more discursive text book, it is admirably suited to be a complement to the text for the undergraduate student. It is priced at a level reasonable enough to be acquired by most students taking courses on the USSR and it should be in all map libraries with an undergraduate or general public clientele.

Michael Staveley
Dept. of Geography
Memorial University of Newfoundland

CARTOGRAPHIC ARCHIVES

Betty Kidd

National Archives of Canada Act

On June 11, 1987, the National Archives of Canada Act was proclaimed, thereby transforming the former Public Archives of Canada into the National Archives of Canada. The new legislation replaces the 1912 act and provides a sound legal base for the department's three-part mission. The National Archives of Canada is to acquire and care for records of national significance from both the Government of Canada and the private sector, and to make these accessible for researchers and the public. Secondly, the National Archives of Canada is to ensure effective management of records of federal government departments and institutions and of ministerial records—a much expanded role. Third, the National Archives of Canada is to provide support for archival activities and the archival community.

Financial Assistance Provided to Archival Institutions

A recent announcement (June 16, 1987) from the National Archives of Canada was that \$1 279 093.00 has been allocated to 129 archival institutions across the country for projects designed to reduce the backlog of arranging and describing historical records.

Recommended by the Canadian Council of Archives in co-operation with the Provincial/Territorial Councils, these projects are to be carried out on a cost-shared basis. The projects being funded will make many collections more readily accessible.

Of particular interest to map librarian and cartographic archivists are the following:

- 1) Brooks, Alberta - E.I.D. Archives & Library - C.P.R. - Eastern Irrigation Block Linen Tracing Inventory - \$5 000.
- 2) Calgary - Canadian Architectural Archives - Stevenson Raines Architectural Drawings Collections - \$6 143.
- 3) Winnipeg - Mennonite Heritage Centre Archives-Maps Inventory - \$1 116.

- 4) Winnipeg - Western Canada Aviation Museum Archives - Aviation Drawings - \$5 295.
- 5) Sydney-Beaton Institute of Cape Breton Studies - Maps and Plans - \$2 000.
- 6) Halifax - Public Archives of Nova Scotia - Halifax City Works and Engineer's Department Records- \$7 500.
- 7) Stratford, Ontario - Stratford-Perth Archives - Perth County Cartographic, Architectural and Poster Collection - \$3 706.

There are other projects which may include cartographic and architectural records, but the descriptions are too general to be certain.

News from NARA

The following is excerpted from an April 1987 letter to B. Kidd from John Dwyer, Chief, Cartographic and Architectural Branch, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C.:

...for the first time in many years all of our records holdings are now in one place, on one level and within quick access of our staff. With the recent acquisition of 50 000 U.S. Navy ship plans and 30 000 maps of the 1970 census, we are also now filled to the brim. One of the major "joys of archiving" coming is trying to figure out where to put incoming records, such as the anticipated 5 000 or more cubic feet of aerial photographic records of World War II.

...One final piece of good news is that *A Guide to Civil War Maps in the National Archives* is now published. First published in 1964, this revised edition reflects many years of efforts to have it republished and a couple of years of concentrated work at revising and updating this volume.

SAVE IT! CONSERVATION / PRESERVATION NEWS

Carol Marley

Workshops

Of potential interest to map curators are two workshops sponsored by the Smithsonian Institution's Office of Museum Programs, *Museum Lighting*, June 15-17, 1988 and *Principles of Conservation and Preventive Care*, July 11- 15, 1988. The latter is specifically designed for nonconservators and addresses the problems of handling, exhibiting, storing and packing materials as well as environmental conditions. For more information and a brochure on *Workshop Series*, October 1987-September 1988, apply to the Office of Museum Program, Arts and Industries Building, Smithsonian Institute, Room 2255, Washington, D.C., 20560.

New Publications

Yet another excellent publication comes to us from the Association of Research Libraries, Office of Management Studies, *Preservation Planning Program Manual and Resource Notebook*. The 156 page manual, 2nd ed., is designed primarily as a guide for libraries undertaking a formal study of preservation needs as a foundation for planning programs to meet these needs. There are chapters on environmental conditions, the physical condition of collections, organization, disaster control and preservation resources. The 700 page notebook contains important documents pertaining to preservation. The package costs \$50.00 plus \$10.00 postage for mailing outside the U.S. and can be obtained from: Office of Management Studies, 1527 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Publication codes are SS01 and SS02.

Representing the British point of view is *Conservation in Crisis*, papers published from the first National Preservation Office seminar, held July 1986. Subjects covered include: education for conservation, scientific and technological aspects of conservation, disaster control planning, conservation of new information media, acid-free paper. Available within the U.K. for £9.95, £11 overseas. In the U.S. and Canada available from Longwood Publishing Group Inc., 27 South Main St., Wolfeboro, New Hampshire, 03894-2069.

This column is, I fear, heavily library-oriented, due largely to the compiler being a librarian. Information from archivists is warmly welcome and will help me to present a more balanced picture.

REGIONAL NEWS

Margaret Hutchison

BRITISH COLUMBIA

The following two sets of microfiche are available from the Ministry of Environment and Parks:

1. The Base Mapping Catalogue (new edition will be called Base Mapping Inventory)
2. Resource Mapping Catalogue (new edition will be called Resource Mapping Inventory)

Mary Redmond who produces them is very anxious to have feedback, so if any map library has received them please write and tell her what you think of them (Mary Redmond, Surveys & Resource Mapping Branch, Ministry of Environment & Parks, Victoria, B.C. V8V 1X5, telephone 604/387-9310). As far as I know they may be obtained free.

These are supplemented by a monthly list produced by Ken Lee by project number which gives the status of the map projects currently in hand by the Surveys and Resource Mapping Branch.

Surveys and Resource Mapping also produce an annual set of maps entitled Base, Mapping, Air Photography and Survey Control Program (stapled together with a cover) which shows what is going on in the mapping world of B.C. (except Resource Mapping).

Maureen Wilson
Head, Map Library
University of British Columbia

UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY

I would like to take this opportunity to introduce myself as the new librarian to the Department of Geography's Map and Collections Room. My name is Karen Sutherland and I am replacing Mrs. Nancy Barton, who has retired.

I look forward to continued contact with ACML.

Karen Sutherland
Maps and Collections
Department of Geography
University of Calgary

ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES

ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island: June 18, 1987

Minutes of Meeting

1.

The 21st Annual Business Meeting of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries was held at the University of Prince Edward Island, Kelley Hall, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island on June 18th, 1987. A quorum having been established, the meeting was called to order at 1:40 p.m.

2.

Agenda

It was moved to accept the Agenda as corrected and circulated. (Elizabeth Hamilton, Kathleen Wyman). Carried.

3.

Minutes of the Annual Business Meeting June 18, 1986, Kingston, Ontario.

It was moved to approve the Minutes of the Annual Business Meeting June 18, 1986 as printed in the *ACML Bulletin* 60. (Flora Francis, Barbara Farrell). Carried.

4.

President's Report

The President reported that, due to problems with orders and mailings, Nora Murchison will replace Carol White as Publications Officer. References were given to correspondence (refer to section 10). A special "thank you" was extended to Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division (CAAD) for their continued support to ACML.

5.

Financial Report

It was moved to accept the Auditor's report as distributed in the mail and the Interim Treasurer's report as handed out at the meeting.

(Velma Parker, Lorraine Dubreuil). Carried.

It was moved that the 1987/88 Budget be approved as distributed and amended.

(Velma Parker, Ron Whistance-Smith). Carried.

6.

Committee Reports

a. **Conference Committee** - Brenton MacLeod and Bob Batchelder were commended for the impressive program (paper, sessions, etc.) they co-ordinated for this year's annual conference in Charlottetown.

b. **Membership Committee** - Flora Francis' report appeared in *Bulletin* #62. Flora was thanked for her services as chairperson of this committee for the past 4 years. The new chairperson will be Norma Mousaw at CAAD.

c. **Awards Committee** - Donna Porter reported that there will be a presentation at the banquet to the recipient of this year's honor's award. There were no nominations for a papers award this year. The committee would like one long-term member to act as a consultant to this committee, especially when trying to find out background information about certain members who have been nominated for awards.

d. **Liaison with IFLA** - Lorraine Dubreuil's report appeared in *Bulletin* #62. This year's conference of IFLA will be in Brighton, U.K.

e. **Liaison with ICA** - Lou Sebert reported that Canada will have a strong and impressive exhibit in Mexico in September. Alberta Wood will represent ACML at this conference.

f. **Nominations and Elections** - Bob Batchelder read the slate of officers for 1987/88:

President - Lou Sebert

Past President - Bob Batchelder

1st Vice President - Cheryl Woods

2nd Vice President - Brenton MacLeod

Treasurer - Velma Parker

Secretary - Kathleen Wyman.

It was also announced that Kate Donkin, as a result of a mail ballot, will become an honorary member of ACML.

g. **Map Users' Advisory Committee** - Lou Sebert reported that an April meeting with the theme of "map design and map use" with government map producers was very informative and successful. The Minutes of that meeting appeared in *Bulletin* #63

h. **Canadian Committee on the Bibliographic Control of Cartographic Materials** - Joan Winearls will wait to report on the activities of this committee until the paper/panel session Friday, June 19.

i. **Publications Committee** - The President suggested that the thrust of the association should be in the publication program. He noted that the annual meeting helps to give direction to the board but that the emphasis should be on publications. As this committee reports to the 2nd Vice President, a report from Aileen Desbarats was read by Barbara Farrell outlining the work of this committee over the past year. (Appendix I)

(1) **The Bulletin** - In the past year this publication has had two editors, Elizabeth Hamilton and Lorraine Dubreuil. Both apologized for delays in the production of this journal. Elizabeth Hamilton co-ordinated 2 issues and Lorraine Dubreuil has completed 1 of 4 she agreed to do at last year's meeting. *Bulletin* #62 had a slightly different format (2 column and binding change), which received a positive response from the membership. A few refinements were suggested. The actual costs for this issue are not all in, but they are hoped to be similar to the cost of the previous issues or less.

(2) **Texts** - Barbara Farrell read a report from Aileen Desbarats (Appendix II) concerning the publications of texts. Barbara Farrell also reported that the "Explorations in the history of Canadian Cartography: A collection of essays", will be published in the Fall of 1987.

(3) **Facsimile Maps** - A report was read by Lou Sebert from Ed Dahl stating that portfolio 3, consisting of 25 maps, had been completed and is available to those interested in purchasing it. A sample set was present to look at. (Appendix III).

j. **ACML Archives Committee** - Lou Sebert suggested that these archives which are housed by NAC be better organized. Apparently, there was a paid committee at one time that was supposed to keep these records in order. It was noted that the present disorder is not the responsibility of the Manuscript Division.

k. **Conservation Committee** - Carol Marley's report is in *Bulletin* #62 and she makes mention of a regular feature dealing with conservation called "Save It" which will appear in the *Bulletin*.

l. **Copyright Committee** - Carol Marley reported the activities of this committee in a written report in *Bulletin* #62. An update is attached (Appendix IV).

7.

Bylaw Revisions

a Name change - This motion was made by Margaret Hutchison and appeared in *Bulletin* #61, page 25. Margaret made a personal appeal to the membership to consider her motion (Appendix V). After much discussion by the membership a motion was made.

It was moved that the name of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries be changed to reflect the diverse nature of its membership.
(Margaret Hutchison, Alberta Wood).
Carried.

This motion was then amended to read, "...be changed to also reflect the role of the archivist members."
(Margaret Hutchison, Joan Winearls).
Carried.

A decision having been made by the membership to change the name prompted a discussion of what the name change would be. A list of suggested names appeared in *Bulletin* #61, page 26, as well as other names arising out of the discussion.

It was moved that the name of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries be changed to Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives (Association des bibliothèques canadiennes to Association des bibliothèques et archives cartographiques du Canada).
(Bob Batchelder, Joan Winearls).

This motion was amended with a qualifying statement at the end that read, "...subject to a ratification vote of the members at large." (Jean-Marc Garant, Bob Batchelder).

Defeated.

Therefore, the original motion of the intended new name change was carried.

b.) Auditors - This motion was printed in *Bulletin* #61, page 25.

It was moved that the words "by a chartered accountant" be deleted from article 15.6.1. and replaced by the words "at least once per year". (Bob Batchelder, Jean-Marc Garant).

Carried.

8.

Appointment of Auditors

Having carried the motion amending article 15.6.1, the approval by vote of at least two-thirds of the full members present in person was needed to appoint two auditors recommended by the Board for the ensuing year.

It was moved to appoint Jeff Murray and Tom Nagy as auditors of the Association for the upcoming year. (Ron Whistance-Smith, Jean-Marc Garant). Carried.

9.

Correspondence

The President reported that he had written to Flora MacDonald concerning the need for deposit regulations for copyright maps, but no response had been received yet. Letters were sent to Dr. Wallot (Dominion Archivist) and Ms Scott (National Librarian) requesting a grant of \$10 000.00 to hire a consultant for the production of a national union catalogue of cartographic materials in Canadian collections. More information appeared in *Bulletin* #62.

10.

Other Business

a. **Regional meetings** - There was interest shown by some members to form a Maritime branch/affiliate of

ACML. This matter will be pursued through further correspondence between the president and those members concerned.

b. **Liaison with ACSM** - Alberta Wood, President of the American Congress of Surveying and Mapping, encouraged the development of a closer association between ACML and ACSM. She extended her invitation on behalf of ACSM to any ACML member interested in attending an October meeting of ACSM.

c. **Future meetings** - It was announced that the 22nd annual conference will be hosted by Trent University, approximate dates are June 5-10, 1988. The 25th annual conference (1991) will be hosted by the Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division of the National Archives of Canada. The Canadian Cartographic Association has voiced interest in a joint conference perhaps in 1989.

d. **Out-of-print Bulletin** - The president informed the membership that certain issues of the *Bulletin* are out-of-print — #53, #54, #57. Anyone with spare copies of these issues is asked to return them to the Publications Officer for some compensation.

e. **WAML** - Ron Whistance-Smith reported that early topographic maps of Poland, Germany and the Austro-Hungarian empire are available on microfiche. More information appeared in WAML's most recent *Bulletin*.

Lou Sebert thanked those who assisted him with the research for his study of the 8-Mile series which was printed in *Cartographica* Vol.23 No.4 1986.

There being no further business, it was moved to adjourn the 21st Annual Business Meeting. (Lou Sebert, Joan Winearls).
Carried.

Respectfully submitted
Cheryl Woods

APPENDIX I

REPORT OF THE PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE FOR 1986-87

The Publications Committee is a standing committee of ACML. At the present time it is composed of the following members, all ex-officio members, with the exception of Frances Woodward.

vacant	Chairperson
Frances Woodward	Member at large
Aileen Desbarats	2nd Vice President (Publications)
Lorraine Dubreuil	Editor of the Bulletin
Nora Murchison	Publications Officer
Lou Sebert	President

Aileen Desbarats was nominally chairperson of this committee in the absence of a volunteer or recruit for the position. This function tended to merge with her responsibilities as 2nd Vice-President (Publications) and in both capacities she read and approved the fifth

edition of the *Directory of Canadian Map Collections*, as requested by Lorraine Dubreuil. Because of the forthcoming publication of *Explorations in the History of Canadian Cartography* and the first numbers of the new report series it is strongly recommended that this committee be brought up to full strength and with a non ex-officio member as chairperson. It is recommended as well that the committee meet at least informally during the annual meeting to review committee guidelines and outline plans for the coming year. Formal procedures to be carried through, as proposed by the Publications Guidelines Committee in 1982, should be codified and acted upon, or revised.

Respectfully submitted
Aileen Desbarats

APPENDIX II

REPORT OF THE 2nd VICE PRESIDENT PUBLICATIONS 1986-87

I would like to report to the ACML Board regarding my activities as 2nd Vice President Publications for the year 1986-87. Apart from general consultations with the President during the year, my main activities were concentrated in two directions. First, I worked with the President to straighten out affairs relating to the resignation of the Publications Officer, Carol White. This involved reviewing files, some correspondence with individuals and institutions who had ordered our publications and, eventually, asking Nora Murchison to take over as the new Publications Officer. To our great satisfaction she agreed to accept this responsibility and we believe that matters are in good hands.

A second main concern was the publication of the

fifth edition of the *Directory of Canadian Map Collections*. Lorraine Dubreuil, the editor, carried this work through to publication herself, dealing directly with the Carleton University Press. I read through the work before printing and then spent time on publicity. A flyer was printed announcing the publication of the *Directory* and the third portfolio of facsimile maps: the re-printing of the *Guide for a small map collection* was mentioned as well. A copy of the flyer was inserted in all copies of the *ACML Bulletin*. In addition, I sent flyers to about 75 American and overseas map libraries. About fifteen letters, enclosing review copies of the *Directory*, were sent out to selected journals, and letters with flyers to other pertinent journals. Flyers were

mailed to another 75 major libraries in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and the Territories. Because of the cost of postage I decided to wait for some feedback from this effort before sending announcements to major libraries in the rest of Canada. Sample copies of the *Directory* were sent to John Coutts and the Baker and Taylor Company requesting that the work be included in their listings.

I sent a review copy of the *Guide* to the editor of a newsletter issued by an association of single-staffed libraries. This seemed an appropriate move as the *Guide* was prepared with just such a clientele in mind.

The ACML was asked to contribute an article to a special issue of *The Canadian Surveyor* to be published for the ICA Conference in Morelia, Mexico, in October 1987. In consultation with the President, it was decided to send the chapter by Dr. Ruggles from the forthcoming ACML publication: *Explorations in the History of Canadian Cartography: a collection of essays*. The chapter is an excellent overview of the topic and includes an extensive bibliography: it seemed a very worthwhile article to contribute on ACML's behalf.

It is expected that *Explorations in the History of Canadian Cartography* will be published in the Fall of 1987. At the time of writing the text is completely edited and corrected and work is progressing on the selection of illustrations. Barbara Farrell will comment

more fully on the project at the annual meeting. Lorraine Dubreuil will be on sabbatical leave for the academic year 1987-88. In addition to editing the *Bulletin* she will prepare for publishing her studies on early Canadian topographic series. As decided last year, these will be the first publications in the new ACML series of research reports. This series will require an official name, designed format and ISSN. The ACML Executive should consider appointing an editor for the series to launch the venture and seek out new titles and contributors.

This being my last report as 2nd Vice President (Publications), based on my experience, I would like to suggest that the Executive review the "job description" for this position prepared several years ago and reaffirm or adjust the reporting, and other, relationships between this position and the Publications Committee, Publications Officer, Editor of the *Bulletin* and coordinator of the facsimile maps project. I feel that, given the size of the country and the size of the association, the structure may be theoretically correct but is too easily subverted in practice, suggesting the need for a revision or re-statement of policy guidelines.

Respectfully submitted
Aileen Desbarats

APPENDIX III ACML FACSIMILE MAP SERIES REPORT

Since the last annual meeting, the third portfolio of facsimile maps has been produced, consisting of 25 maps dating from 1508 to 1920 and covering all parts of the country. A set of these maps is available here for examination. The set is organized as follows: 2 introductory sheets; 3 world maps; a map of the Western Hemisphere; one of North America; maps of Canada in general; maps showing the Canadian Arctic; followed by a selection of maps depicting parts of the country, beginning with a 1766 James Cook chart of the Strait

of Belle Isle and ending with a three-mile-to-the-inch sectional map of the Edmonton area.

The series now also uses an official series title the ACML Facsimile Map Series and includes an ISSN (0827-8024, for the curious).

Most of these 25 were sponsored by individuals or organizations for the fee of \$150.00, for which the sponsor received 100 copies of the facsimile. ACML members were the major sponsors, whether as individuals or through their institutions. Among the sponsors

are the following: Walter Morrison, Ed Tompkins, Pierre Lépine, Ron Whistance-Smith, and David Chamberlin. Geography departments, dealers in antique maps, and various associations also agreed to be sponsors.

In several cases, sponsors took advantage of the opportunity to order for \$1.00 each extra copies of the facsimile before printing had begun, and additional revenue to offset printing costs was obtained in this way.

This portfolio is intended to be sold at \$100.00, but since the two title pages and the cover are not completed, the sets have been sold at \$75.00 (that is, for the regular price of \$3.00 per facsimile) and the missing portions will be available shortly.

Work has begun on the 1987 portfolio, with more than half of the negatives already shot and numerous sponsors lined up. ACML members wishing to become sponsors are encouraged to contact me soon to avoid being left behind, since there appears to be no difficulty in getting people to agree to sponsor maps.

I would be interested in your comments on any aspects of this programme, including the appearance of the maps, the maps selected to date, and maps or types of maps that you would like to see included in future printings.

Ed Dahl, Compiler
ACML Facsimile Map Series
15 June 1987

APPENDIX IV UP-DATE ON COPYRIGHT

A new package of amendments to Canada's Copyright Act was tabled in Ottawa on May 27, 1987 by Communications Minister Flora MacDonald and Consumer Affairs Minister Harvie André. Montreal and Toronto newspapers describe the new legislation as tough with respect to video, sound recording and computer program pirating. I've not yet had the opportunity to read the new legislation but photocopying provisions will probably pose problems for librarians and archivists.

Throughout the fall and spring Canadian Library Association has been active in promoting library interests with respect to copyright and in gathering and disseminating information about photocopying. It is conducting a major national study, the purpose of which is to determine the nature and extent of photocopying carried out in Canadian libraries and to assess financial and other practical effects that collectives might have on copying practices in Canada. C.L.A.'s seminar on copyright held in Toronto on February 20, 1987 was heavily attended. It was predicted that the first package of amendments would authorize collectives for the collection of photocopying fees. It was also suggested that after the collective agreement becomes law, a lawsuit will follow to clarify the limits of "fair

dealing". One of the conclusions was that if collectives are established and administered rationally, much of the anxiety over library photocopying will disappear, but that there will be a price to pay, either by libraries or the consumer.

For more about collectives which already exist in Canada, *Quill and Quire* in March, 1987 ran an interesting article, "Pushing ahead on reprography collectives". In Quebec the Union des écrivains québécois (UEQ) has negotiated an agreement with the ministry of education whereby the UEQ is paid \$1-million per year to cover UEQ material used by the educational system. The UEQ operates the collective and distributes revenues to authors and publishers. The Periodical Writers Association of Canada (PWAC) has a collective but hasn't been able to make any payments to members, claiming that administration costs have been too high.

Now that the legislation is tabled, it is time again for this committee to meet to recommend a future course of action to the ACML Board.

Carol Marley
Chairperson
Copyright Committee

APPENDIX V
CHANGE OF NAME
FROM ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES
TO ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES.

I would like to begin by explaining to you how it was that the issue of a name change for ACML arose again. I have felt a commitment to this organization since I began work as a cartographic archivist in 1983. But I found myself being continually asked why I felt it necessary to belong to a library association. It made me stop and think, and I realized that my commitment came in part from a feeling of kinship with others who were concerned with, and interested in, the care and custody of maps, whether they were librarians, archivists, or geographers. But I could also see that the contributions of archivists were hidden when the Association was seen at first glance. I continue to explain my participation in ACML to those who question it. My own institution is aware of ACML and its composition and function through my continued involvement and it supports my participation in terms of time and telephone privileges for ACML activities. Last year at the ACML conference in Kingston I brought up the topic of a possible name change with some of my archival colleagues. I found support from those I spoke with and decided to canvass the archivists who were unable to be at the conference. I sent out a letter to archivists on the 1985-1986 membership list asking for opinions on the idea of a name change and soliciting suggestions as to what it might become. To my surprise I found a great deal of support. One thing which particularly surprised me was some comments by colleagues who said they felt on the periphery of things in maps in general and as members of ACML in particular. My initial suggestion

had been the name Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Cartographic Archives but everyone who responded thought the name too long and too cumbersome. Suggestions were put forward, (see *Bulletin* 61 for the list) with several independent suggestions for the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives. In my proposal to the Board of Directors of ACML I stated my reasons for suggesting the change, namely:

- it would provide archivists with a greater sense of professional affiliation and commitment to the Association;
- the relevance of an archivist's professional affiliation with the Association would be enhanced in the view of resource allocators.

I am, as I am sure other cartographic archivists are, willing to defend our participation in the Association but we may not always have that important one on one interaction. In these other instances the name of the Association must stand alone on an application. Resource allocators are increasingly pragmatic about who receives funding and competition on all levels is intense. If this change will help cartographic archivists to feel more a part of the Association, and help us receive the support of our sponsoring institutions and other funding bodies, to the ultimate benefit of the Association, then I feel it will be a worthwhile change. I ask you to give the idea a fair hearing.

Margaret Hutchison

REPORT OF THE CARTOGRAPHIC AND ARCHITECTURAL ARCHIVES DIVISION, NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF CANADA TO THE 1987 ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES.

Betty Kidd

(Report presented at the 1987 ACML Annual Conference)

A year ago in Kingston, I presented the report of the National Map Collection, a division of the Archives Branch, Public Archives of Canada. Today I stand before you as the Director of the Cartographic and Architectural Division, Historical Resources Branch, National Archives of Canada. The division name is new as of April 1, 1987; the branch name, as of December 1, 1986; and the departmental name as of June 11, 1987. The changes arise from a new National Archives of Canada Act proclaimed June 11, 1987 and from departmental reorganizations effective October 1985 and December 1986. As well, an interim organizational structure was introduced in the division on April 1, 1987 which reduces the previous five sections to two: Acquisition and Custody, headed by Louis Cardinal, and Services, by Gilles Langelier. The former chief of the Early Canadian Cartography Section is now the Early Cartography Specialist reporting to the Director. In the next months, we will be looking closely at work flow and work methods as well as considering divisional automation and changing departmental priorities before decisions are made on a more permanent organizational structure.

The special funding received by the department during the summer of 1986 provided an opportunity for the division to move forward in two technical areas where lack of monies had previously prevented action. In the automation area, an IBM System 36 mini-computer and fourteen workstations were acquired. The applications currently being mounted on the system, identified by the acronym MAPS (Multiple Applications Processing System), include a) various material tracking applications, examples being the microfilm register and conservation treatment records, b) the accessioning procedure, which will allow automated production of the annual accession list, c) the production of finding aids, and d) office automation, including word processing, monthly reporting, and registration of inquiries. In the microfilming area, an Opti-Copy 105 mm microfilm camera was purchased to replace the K & E camera which after 10 years of use was subject to constant breakdowns. The division also utilized these special

funds for several contracts to organize collections, and for the purchase of storage equipment.

The December 1, 1986 departmental reorganization, referred to earlier, left the National Map Collection relatively intact, but nevertheless did effect our operations. All conservation-related activities were centralized in an enlarged Conservation Branch. Thus, the division now shares responsibility for its 105 mm microfilm program with the Microfilm Services Division, Conservation Branch in that the program is both custodial and conservation. In the establishment of a central Researcher and Reference Services Division in the Public Programs Branch, the division lost one person-year, the person-year being transferred to the new division. Other changes also effected or will effect the division and its staff e.g. library services. The uncertainty caused by major reorganization combined with government staff reduction has effected staff morale. Of course, even in this year of ups and downs, the normal work of the division had to continue.

ACQUISITION

During the fiscal year 1986/87, 68 052 items were acquired, as compared to 53 649 the previous year. Of these, 68% were records or publications of the Canadian federal government. Several of the highlights were a manuscript map of part of Lower Canada, ca. 1807 by Joseph Bouchette, and an apparently unique 1821 copy of John Purdy's wall map of eastern Canada titled *A Map of Cabotia*. Incidentally, the division in the last weeks has acquired the 1560 world map by Paolo Forlani and four 1790 charts by Matthew Clark of the east coast - for these the Cultural Property Board has indicated support for 70% of the purchase price. The division also acquired in 1986/87 an estimated 1000 corvette plans from the Department of National Defence, some 7,200 drawings illustrating the rapidly evolving post-World War II development of housing design from Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, and more than 20 000 plans from Public Works Canada relating to federal buildings, wharves, bridges

and harbour improvements. An interesting set of 45 aeronautical maps on fabric of the Middle East dating to the late 1950s-early 1960s when Canadian troops were actively involved in peace keeping operations was donated to the division.

CUSTODY

The main cataloguing activities during 1986/87 were the completion of the project to input into UTLAS a backlog of some 2 000 coded work sheets, the completion of the divisional cataloguing manual, the completion of the globe cataloguing project, the final editing of and authority work on more than 450 bibliographic records from RG30M (a pilot project) for government records, and the beginning of translation of PRECIS strings into French.

More than 60 000 items in various cartographic and architectural collections were organized and listed-in large part by contract personnel. The finding aids produced will make these components of our holdings more accessible to the research public.

The department has undertaken a number of studies to ensure that automated access to departmental holdings is developed within a few years. In recognition of the need for descriptive standards, an Office of Descriptive Standards has been established in the Historical Resources Branch; Hugo Stibbe has been seconded for fourteen months to the office as the Senior Standards Officer.

The microfilming program continued as a contract operation throughout the year. Unfortunately, continual technical problems and breakdowns prevented the anticipated production being attained, and less than 20 000 items were actually microfilmed.

The most significant change in storage conditions during 1986/87 was the acquisition of 16 units of horizontal drawers in open- faced cabinets to replace 36 vertical cabinets; more than 30 000 topographic sheets are now stored in the new units. Other new cabinets allowed growth and upgrading of storage of certain components of our holdings, including *The Atlantic Neptune*. However, the upward growth to the ceiling - our only expansion room for some years now - has led to a study by the government landlord, the Department of Public Works, and we have been advised that before any additional storage equipment is added in the main building, investigation of potential floor stress problems must be undertaken.

PUBLIC SERVICE

Researcher inquiries increased some 25% in the past year. A rapidly growing demand was noted for ship plans. The departmental advertising campaign in a number of major Canadian magazines also resulted in many inquiries for information.

The exhibition *100 Years of Architecture in Kingston. John Power to Drever & Smith* was shown in Kingston in September- October 1986 and in Belleville in January 1987. It is being mounted in the National Archives of Canada building in June 1987 and will be available for viewing throughout the summer months. An exhibition catalogue with the same title was published. The current fourth floor lobby exhibit is "New Facsimiles of Old Maps" and features maps from the third portfolio of the ACML Historical Maps of Canada series. An exhibition of cartographic posters will be mounted later this month in the auditorium foyer of the main building.

Divisional staff - and in particular, Louis Cardinal and Heather Stevens - have been actively participating in the preparation of the Canadian exhibition for the International Cartographic Conference to be held this October in Morelia, Mexico. The poster produced for the 1985 International History of Cartography Conference was selected for this exhibition.

The offprint for the National Map Collection of the 1984/85 *Annual Report* (plus addenda) was published. This series of offprints prepared for nine years and distributed widely throughout the world will no longer be produced because of the change in format of the departmental annual report.

A facsimile of an 1886 map of Vancouver selected by Marcel Masse, then Minister of Communications, was published in June 1986 by the Department of Communications.

Divisional staff continue to contribute on a regular basis to *The Archivist/L'Archiviste*, the department's information bulletin. If you are interested in the division's activities and holdings, and as yet, do not receive *The Archivist* regularly, I would suggest that you request that your name be added to the mailing list.

Work continued on bringing the redistribution material under better control. More than 200 000 items were reboxed. A brief list is now available for the redistribution material. In the past year, we welcomed Serge Sauer who selected material for his Great Lakes Cartographic Center. We are prepared to welcome on a

limited basis persons wishing access to this material. A redistribution session may be held in conjunction with the 1988 ACML conference at Trent University.

Microfiching of the division's card catalogues commenced in the last fiscal year. Started for conservation/security purposes, the project has public service implications in that copies will be made available for purchase by other map collections.

ADMINISTRATION

Staff changes/appointments in the last year include the arrival of the French cataloguer, Anne-Marie Pépin, the resignation of Carol White (reference officer), the resignation of Dorothy Franklin after several years on secondment to another area of the department, a change in the divisional secretary position (Marie Lallier was recently appointed), Hugo Stibbe's secondment to Government Archives Division and later to the Office of Descriptive Standards, and the secondment of architect Rolf Latté to our division from Accommodation and Security Management Division. In addition, another staff member, Nadia Kazymyra-Dzioba will be on a short term secondment to Policy Branch for several months later this summer. Unfortunately most of our term employees, some of whom have been with us for up to two years, have/will be laid off shortly. This summer, we are employing eight students, most of whom are working for us for a second or third year.

In discussing plans for the current fiscal year, I would like to quote from the *Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division Work Plan and Goals Document, April 1, 1987 to March 31, 1988*.

For Acquisition:

In 1987/88, the Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division will continue to acquire cartographic and architectural items and collections from both federal government and other sources. The anticipated volume is 55,000 items.

Divisional staff will participate in the departmental evaluation study of acquisition and the development in the branch of an acquisition policy. The new departmental legislation will need to be reviewed to identify implications on divisional acquisition. In addition to continuing involvement in records scheduling, the division will conduct a mini-survey in one region (probably Pacific). As

well, the division will investigate copying material in other institutions - a major project being the Goad fire insurance plans in the British Library. Other initiatives will include investigating the acquisition of automated data bases, looking at the private architectural area, and reviewing divisional needs for municipal mapping.

For control:

The division will investigate if, for architectural collections, description at the project/group level, rather than the plan level, would be adequate for researcher use. Similarly, the feasibility of copy cataloguing for some published items is to be studied. The possibility of developing and using more graphic/visual indexes for certain types of cartography is also to be investigated.

For conservation:

The crowded, inadequate storage facilities remain a major source of concern for the Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division. No major acquisition of storage equipment is anticipated in 1987/88. Divisional staff, including the Director, will be heavily involved in accommodation and conservation issues, as well as in the development of the departmental Preservation Programme.

The introductory statement in this document is a fitting conclusion to this presentation:

All indications are that 1987/88 will be an extremely busy and challenging year for the Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division. There will be a very high level of involvement in Historical Resources Branch and departmental activities. At the same time, the division will be looking inward to determine an optimum organizational structure. Specific challenges in 1987/88 include the implementation of automation and the co-operative operation of the 105 mm microfilm programme.

I look forward to the opportunity to present another report to you in June 1988 in Peterborough. Thank you.

Betty Kidd, Director,
Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division,
Historical Resources Branch,
National Archives of Canada

RAPPORT DE LA DIVISION DES ARCHIVES CARTOGRAPHIQUES ET ARCHITECTURALES (ARCHIVES NATIONALES DU CANADA) PRESENTE A L'OCCASION DE LA CONFERENCE ANNUELLE-1987 DE L'ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHEQUES CANADIENNES

Betty Kidd

Il y a un an, à Kingston, j'ai présenté le rapport de la Collection nationale de cartes et plans, une des composantes de la Direction générale des archives du département des Archives publiques du Canada. Aujourd'hui, c'est en qualité de directeur de la Division des archives cartographiques et architecturales, Direction des ressources historiques, Archives nationales du Canada, que je prends la parole devant vous. Je voudrais signaler tout de suite que la Division a changé de nom le 1er avril 1987, la direction générale, le 1er décembre 1986 et le Département, le 11 juin 1987. Ces changements de nom sont issus de la Loi sur les Archives nationales du Canada, promulguée le 11 juin 1987, et des restructurations auxquelles nous avons procédé en octobre 1985 et décembre 1986. Il y a lieu également de signaler que le 1er avril 1987, la Division a fait l'objet d'une réorganisation, qui a ramené le nombre des sections de cinq à deux: la Section de l'acquisition et du traitement, que dirige M. Louis Cardinal, et celle des services, dont M. Gilles Langelier assume la responsabilité. Le chef précédent de la Section de la cartographie canadienne ancienne remplit maintenant les fonctions de spécialiste de la cartographie ancienne et relève du directeur. Au cours des prochains mois, nous examinerons de près le déroulement des opérations et les méthodes de travail et nous étudierons en outre la possibilité d'automatiser la Division et de modifier les priorités départementales avant de prendre des décisions quant aux structures organisationnelles permanentes à adopter.

Grâce aux crédits spéciaux alloués au Département au cours de l'été 1986, la Division a pu aller de l'avant dans deux secteurs techniques où elle n'avait pu être active faute d'argent. En ce qui concerne le secteur de l'automatisation, elle a fait l'acquisition d'un mini-ordinateur IBM système 36 et de quatorze postes de travail. Les applications qu'elle programme actuellement dans le système, lequel est désigné par l'acronyme STAM (système de traitement d'applications multiples), sont les suivantes: a) le pistage de documents au

moyen notamment du registre des microfilms et des dossiers de traitement de conservation; b) l'enregistrement qui permettra l'établissement automatisé d'une liste annuelle des nouvelles acquisitions; c) la production d'instruments de recherche; d) la bureautique, c'est-à-dire le traitement de texte, la présentation de rapports mensuels et l'inscription des demandes de renseignements. En ce qui concerne le secteur du microfilm, la Division a fait l'achat d'un Opti-Copy (microfilm de 105 mm) destiné à remplacer l'appareil photographique K & E, qui, après dix années d'utilisation, ne cesse de tomber en panne. Elle a également utilisé ces crédits spéciaux pour conclure plusieurs contrats visant à structurer des collections et à acheter du matériel d'emmagasinement.

Le renouveau organisationnel du 1er décembre 1986 n'a pour ainsi dire pas touché la Collection nationale de cartes et plans, mais il a néanmoins influé sur nos opérations. Toutes les activités relatives à la conservation ont en effet été centralisées en une direction générale élargie de la conservation. C'est ainsi que la Division partage maintenant la responsabilité de son programme de microfilmage (film de 105 mm) avec la Division des services du microfilm, Direction générale de la conservation, étant donné que le programme se compose d'un volet-garde et d'un volet-conservation. Par suite de l'établissement d'une division centrale des services de référence et des services aux chercheurs au sein de la Direction générale des programmes publics, la Division a perdu une année-personne que le Département a réaffectée à la nouvelle division. D'autres changements ont influé ou influenceront sur la Division et ses employés, dont ceux des services de bibliothèque. Jointe à la compression des effectifs gouvernementaux, l'incertitude engendrée par la réorganisation a affaibli le moral du personnel, mais, il va sans dire, même en cette période de hauts et de bas, nous avons dû continuer à travailler comme en temps normal.

ACQUISITION

Pendant l'année financière 1986-1987, nous avons fait l'acquisition de 68 052 documents, comparative-ment à 53 649 l'année précédente. De ce chiffre, 68% consistent en des documents ou publications du gouvernement fédéral. Parmi les documents les plus importants sont une carte manuscrite d'une partie du Bas-Canada, établie par Joseph Bouchette vers 1807, et une copie apparemment unique et datant de 1821 d'une carte murale de l'est du Canada dressée par John Purdy et intitulée *A Map of Cabotia*. A propos, la Division a acquis au cours des dernières semaines la carte du monde-1560 de Paolo Forlani et quatre cartes marines de la côte Est (1790) de Matthew Clark. Il convient de mentionner ici que la Commission des biens culturels a fait savoir qu'elle absorberait 70% du prix d'achat. En 1986-1987, la Division s'est procuré environ 1 000 plans de corvette auprès du ministère de la Défense nationale, quelque 7 200 dessins illustrant l'évolution rapide de l'architecture domiciliaire dans la période qui a suivi la Seconde Guerre mondiale auprès de la Société canadienne d'hypothèques et de logement et plus de 20 000 plans ayant trait aux immeubles, aux quais, aux ponts et aux installations portuaires du gouvernement fédéral auprès du ministère des Travaux publics. La Division a en outre reçu en don une intéressante série de 45 cartes aéronautiques sur tissu du Moyen-Orient qui datent de la fin des années 50 et du début des années 60, période où les troupes canadiennes participaient active-ment aux opérations de maintien de la paix.

GARDE

Pendant l'année 1986-1987, les principales activités de catalogage étaient les suivantes: l'achèvement du projet destiné à introduire dans l'UTLAS une accumu-lation de quelque 2 000 feuilles de travail codées, l'achèvement du guide de catalogage de la Division, l'achèvement du projet de catalogage des globes, la révision finale d'au-delà 450 documents bibliogra-phi-ques du projet pilote RG30M (documents gouverne-mentaux), l'établissement des vedettes d'auteur perti-nentes et, enfin, les premiers travaux de traduction en français des chaînes PRECIS.

Plus de 60 000 documents de diverses collections

cartographiques et architecturales ont été classés par des agents contractuels, qui en ont aussi établi la liste. Les instruments de recherche mis au point rendront ces composantes de nos fonds plus accessibles aux cher-cheurs.

Par ailleurs, le Département a entrepris diverses études visant à faire en sorte que ses fonds soient accessibles par voie automatisée d'ici quelques années. En reconnaissance de l'utilité des normes descriptives, un Bureau des normes descriptives a été créé au sein de la Direction des ressources historiques et auquel M. Hugo Stibbe a été affecté provisoirement pour une période de quatorze mois en qualité d'agent supérieur des normes.

Le programme de microfilmage a continué à fonc-tionner par contrat tout au long de l'année. Malheureusement, des pannes et des difficultés d'ordre technique ont constamment empêché d'atteindre la production prévue, et moins de 20 000 documents ont effectivement été microfilmés.

Pendant l'année 1986-1987, la modification la plus importante à intervenir dans les conditions d'emmagasinage est l'acquisition de seize éléments de tiroirs horizontaux dans des meubles non fermés en remplacement de trente-six armoires verticales; plus de 30 000 feuilles topographiques sont maintenant emmagasinées dans les nouveaux éléments. Les autres armoires nouvellement acquises permettent de con-server dans de meilleures conditions un plus grand nombre de composantes de nos fonds, entre autres *The Atlantic Neptune*. Cependant, le prolongement de l'espace de rangement vers le plafond - notre seule source d'élargissement depuis déjà quelques années - a mené à la réalisation d'une étude par le propriétaire, le ministère des Travaux publics, et l'on nous a informés qu'avant d'ajouter du matériel d'emmagasinage dans l'immeuble principal, il est indispensable de mener une enquête sur les problèmes éventuels occasionnés par la pression que le matériel exerce sur le sol.

FONCTION PUBLIQUE

Au cours de la dernière année, les demandes adressées par les chercheurs ont augmenté de quelque 25%, et nous avons constaté une augmentation

particulièrement rapide pour ce qui est des plans de navire. Les annonces publicitaires que le Département a fait paraître dans plusieurs grands magazines canadiens se sont également traduites par de nombreuses demandes de renseignements.

L'exposition intitulée *100 ans d'architecture à Kingston - de John Power à Drever & Smith* a été présentée à Kingston, aux mois de septembre et octobre 1986, et à Belleville, en janvier 1987. Nous sommes en train de nous préparer pour la présenter dans l'immeuble des Archives nationales du Canada en juin 1987, et l'on pourra la visiter tout au long de l'été. Nous avons aussi publié le catalogue de l'exposition. A l'heure actuelle, à l'entrée du quatrième étage, se tient l'exposition "Nouveaux fac-similés de vieilles cartes", où l'on peut admirer des cartes du troisième portefeuille de la série des cartes historiques du Canada de l'ACC. Plus tard, au cours du mois, nous présenterons en outre une exposition d'affiches cartographiques dans le foyer de l'auditorium de l'immeuble principal.

Le personnel divisionnaire, en particulier M. Louis Cardinal et Mme Heather Stevens, ont participé activement à la préparation de l'exposition que présentera le Canada à l'occasion de la conférence de l'Association cartographique internationale, laquelle aura lieu à Morelia (Mexique) au mois d'octobre. L'affiche produite en prévision de la conférence internationale de 1985 sur l'histoire de la cartographie a été retenue aux fins de l'exposition.

Le tirage à part du *Rapport annuel* de 1984/1985 (ainsi que les notes et additions) réalisé à l'intention de la Collection nationale de cartes et plans a été publié. Les tirages de ce type, qui sont réalisés depuis neuf ans et distribués largement de par le monde, ne seront plus produits vu la modification apportée au format du rapport annuel du Département.

Un fac-similé d'une carte de Vancouver de 1886 qu'avait sélectionné M. Marcel Masse, alors qu'il dirigeait le ministère des Communications, a été publiée par ce dernier au mois de juin 1986.

Le personnel de la Division continue à contribuer à intervalles réguliers au bulletin de nouvelles du Département, *The Archivist/L'archiviste*. Si vous vous

intéressez aux activités et aux fonds de la Division, mais ne recevez pas régulièrement cette publication, je vous recommanderais de faire ajouter votre nom à la liste d'adresses.

En ce qui concerne le matériel excédentaire à redistribuer, le travail s'est poursuivi pour assurer un contrôle plus étroit. Au-delà de 200 000 documents ont été mis dans de nouvelles boîtes et figurent maintenant sur une liste qu'il est possible de consulter. L'année dernière, nous avons accueilli M. Serge Sauer, qui a choisi des documents à l'intention de son organisme, le Centre de cartographie des Grands lacs, et nous sommes toujours disposés à ouvrir nos portes, mais dans certaines limites, aux personnes qui souhaitent prendre connaissance des titres à redistribuer. Nous tiendrons peut-être une séance de redistribution à l'occasion de la conférence de l'ACC de 1988, qui doit avoir lieu à l'université Trent.

Le microfichage des catalogues sur fiches de la Division a commencé au cours de la dernière année financière. Le projet, que nous avons lancé pour des raisons de conservation et de sécurité, aura des répercussions publiques en ce que des exemplaires seront offerts aux bibliothèques qui désirent en acheter.

ADMINISTRATION

La dernière année a connu divers mouvements du personnel: l'arrivée de Mme Anne-Marie Pépin, catalogage en français, la démission de Mme Carol White, préposée aux références, et celle de Mme Dorothy Franklin, qui a été affectée pendant plusieurs années à un autre secteur du Département. L'année écoulée a également été témoin d'une modification intervenue dans le poste de secrétaire de la Division (auquel Mme Marie Lallier a été nommée récemment), de l'affectation provisoire de M. Hugo Stibbe à la Division des archives gouvernementales et au Bureau des normes descriptives et l'affectation provisoire à notre division de M. Rolf Latté de la Division du logement et de la gestion de la sécurité. En outre, un autre membre de notre effectif, Mme Nadia Kazymyra-Dzioba, sera affectée pour plusieurs mois à la Direction des politiques, plus tard au cours de l'été. La plupart de nos employés nommés pour une période déterminée, dont

l'entrée en fonctions date parfois de deux ans, seront malheureusement licenciés bientôt. Cet été, nous employons huit étudiants, qui dans presque tous les cas travaillent chez nous pour une deuxième ou troisième année.

En ce qui concerne les plans de l'année financière en cours, je voudrais me reporter au document intitulé *Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division Work Plan and Goals Document, April 1, 1987 to March 31, 1988*.

Au chapitre de l'acquisition:

En 1987/1988, la Division des archives cartographiques et architecturales continuera à faire l'acquisition de documents cartographiques architecturaux du gouvernement fédéral et d'autres sources. Le nombre prévu s'élève à 55 000.

Le personnel divisionnaire participera à l'étude d'évaluation du processus de l'acquisition et à l'élaboration, au sein de la Direction, d'une politique d'acquisition. Il faudra aussi étudier la nouvelle loi pour en déterminer les répercussions sur le domaine. Outre qu'elle continuera à participer à l'établissement du calendrier (conservation des documents), la Division effectuera une mini-enquête dans une direction (probablement celle du Pacifique). De plus, elle examinera la possibilité de faire des doubles de documents conservés dans d'autres établissements - à mentionner plus particulièrement les plans d'assurance-incendie Goad de la British Library; enfin elle étudiera la possibilité de faire l'acquisition de bandes de données informatisées, se penchera sur le secteur architectural privé et évaluera les besoins en données de la Division quant à l'établissement de cartes municipales.

Au chapitre du contrôle:

En ce qui concerne les collections de documents architecturaux, la Division déterminera si les descriptions au niveau des projets/groupes plutôt qu'à celui des plans répondraient aux besoins des cher-

cheurs. Elle se penchera aussi sur les avantages et les inconvénients du catalogage dérivé de certains documents publiés. Enfin, elle examinera la possibilité de constituer et d'utiliser des index davantage visuels et graphiques au regard de certains types de document cartographique.

Au chapitre de la conservation:

Les installations d'emmagasiner, insuffisantes et encombrées, demeurent l'un des grands points de préoccupation de la Division des archives cartographiques et architecturales. Cette dernière ne prévoit d'acheter aucune pièce importante de matériel d'entreposage pendant l'année 1987/1988. Ses employés, y compris le directeur, s'occuperont beaucoup des questions relatives aux locaux et à la conservation ainsi que de l'élaboration du programme départemental de préservation.

En guise de conclusion, je vais citer les quelques lignes d'introduction du document susmentionné:

"Tout porte à croire que l'année 1987/1988 sera bien remplie et lancera de nombreux défis à la Division des archives cartographiques et architecturales. Il y aura en outre un très fort taux de participation aux activités du Département et de la Direction des ressources historiques. En outre, la Division examinera ses façons de procéder pour déterminer quelles seraient les structures organisationnelles les plus efficaces. Les défis précis auxquels il lui faudra répondre sont l'automatisation des services et l'exécution coopérative du programme de microfilmage (105 mm)." (traduction officielle)

J'attends avec impatience le plaisir de vous présenter un autre rapport à Peterborough en 1988. Je vous remercie.

Betty Kidd, Directeur
Division des archives cartographiques
et architecturales,
Direction des ressources historiques,
Archives nationales du Canada

ENERGY MINES AND RESOURCES CANADA,

CANADA MAP OFFICE REPORT

(Report presented at the 1987 ACML Annual Conference)

HIGHLIGHTS 1986/87

Geodetic Survey

- Completion of the first multi-purpose field program using GPS (Global Positioning System).
- The installation of the first GPS monitoring station (in Yellowknife) for a network which will provide precise ephemerides for the GPS satellites and permit working surveyors to obtain ± 10 cm horizontal accuracies within minutes using a single portable receiver.
- Completion of the readjustment of the Canadian primary horizontal framework on the earth-centered NAD (North American Datum 83) which is replacing the 1927 NAD in Canada, the US and Mexico. Integration of secondary control is progressing in cooperation with the provinces and is expected to be completed by September 1988.

Topographical Survey

- CARDAPS, the system using raster scanning to digitize conventionally compiled maps, entered full production. As of March 31, 1987 some 310 of the 917 NTS 1:250 000 maps had been digitized by the system. All are scheduled for completion in 1989.
- NTS 1:50 000 coverage increased from 80% to 93% of Canada.
- The Northern ASDB (Aerial Survey Data Base) increased from 93% to 96% completion.
- The program of up-dating 1:250 000 maps using LANDSAT imagery continued with some 30 maps being completed. The imagery was also used for change detection in assessing some 600 1:50 000 maps.
- The first compilation of a 1:50 000 map using SPOT satellite stereoscopic imagery. In the panchromatic mode the imagery has a ten-metre pixel (as compared to 30 metres for the LANDSAT 5 Thematic Mapper) which permits the detection of linear features as small as two metres in width.
- The National Standards for Exchange of Digital

Topographic Data were approved by CCSM (Canadian Council of Surveys and Mapping) which established a monitoring group made up of representatives from federal and provincial mapping agencies.

- Digital data exchange projects were conducted with Maritimes LRIS, Alberta Bureau of Surveys and Mapping, and the British Columbia Surveys and Resource Mapping Branch with completion being 100%, 40% and 10% respectively.
- Appointment of a new Director of Topographical Survey, Mr. Leslie J. O'Brien, in February 1987.

Geographical Services

- March 31, 1987 the Fifth Edition of the National Atlas of Canada included 45 titles in separate English and French versions.
- The National Advisory Committee for the National Atlas of Canada established a working group under the chairmanship of Prof. John Warkentin to consider the production of a bound Fifth Edition through a co-publishing venture with the private sector.
- Advertising of the National Atlas family of products with a full page in the February-March issue of *Canadian Geographic*.
- The decision of the Canadian Government Publishing Centre to purchase National Atlas boxed sets for distribution to some 400 depositories.
- Copies of the draft brochure on the principles and procedures concerning geographical names in Canada were sent to CPCGN members. The brochure is to be published in time for the Fifth United Nations Conference on Geographical Names (August 1987 in Montreal).
- A glossary of English and French generic terminology for geographical names will also be published by August 1987.

Reproduction and Distribution

- Completion of printing plant modernization with the

start-up of the Miller 6/1 1020 m (40 ins.) press in June 1986. The press has proven to be up to nine times more productive (in terms of labour hours) than the old two-colour machines it replaced. As many as nine standard NTS 1:50 000 sheets (six colours plus back reference) have been printed in a single shift by a three-man crew, with registration and colour consistency greatly improved, and virtually no material waste.

- The award of first place in the International Miehle Fine Printing Competition (Maps Category) for a Fifth Edition National Atlas map printed on the Map Reproduction Centre's Roland 800 four-colour press.

- The expansion of the regional distribution system with the signing of an agreement with the British Columbia Surveys and Resource Mapping Branch (MAPS BC) effective on April 1, 1987. The governments of Saskatchewan, Ontario, Quebec, and Newfoundland are considering regional distribution arrangements (although it is unlikely that all will wish to participate).

- The appointment, in February 1987, of a new Director, Mr. Jean Paul Raymond formerly the Assistant Director, Reproduction.

Surveys and Mapping Branch

- Reorganization of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources in April 1987 with Geographical Services (Director, Dr. F.H. Campbell) and Reproduction and Distribution (Director J.P. Raymond) becoming independent divisions reporting directly to an Assistant Deputy Minister in the Surveys, Mapping and Remote Sensing. It is expected that the new ADM will be named about June 15.

- The well-publicized effort by the Lavalin Group to privatize Surveys and Mapping Branch along with other federal mapping/charting groups. The proposal was rejected by the responsible Minister following protests by the employee unions, local Members of Parliament and the survey industry. However, it seems that the door was left open for "cooperative ventures with industry". This may mean that certain operations - perhaps product marketing - remain eligible for privatization.

- Continued indecision regarding the announced (October 1, 1977) move of all, or part of, Surveys and Mapping Branch to Sherbrooke, Quebec.

FUTURE

Video Disk Technology

Reproduction and Distribution Division is participating in a project to establish a cartographic data base on video disk for the Search and Rescue operations of the Canadian Forces. By late 1987, a disk containing coverage of Canada at 1:1 million scale will be produced and, very probably, followed by coverage of a 1:250 000 scale.

The SAR authorities require a micro-computer system in each of its operations centres utilizing video disk to contain the base maps, charts and other data, and a large capacity hard disk to permit manipulation of data, combining and recording of pertinent information (search patterns, etc.) on operations.

There is only one known firm at present equipped to place complex cartographic material on a video disk and it is fully employed until October by the US Defense Mapping Agency in establishing a world-wide video disk file of maps at (I believe) 1:725 000 scale. It is necessary to utilize high-resolution colour film, as an intermediate medium in dealing with multi-colour cartographic material (video tape serves for simpler data).

Although it is a very costly process to prepare the master video disk, copies are inexpensive. As it is very likely that master files will be prepared for official purposes (and therefore funded by Parliament), it may be possible to deliver copies to users at reasonable cost. The cost of storage and viewing equipment is quickly dropping, and the convenience, quick retrieval, and manipulation possible with video disk technology should be attractive to map librarians and others requiring large volumes of cartographic information.

DEPOSITORY OVERHAUL

We first discussed at the ACML annual meeting in Halifax in 1981.

It now seems possible (barring further "downsizing" or other budgetary reductions) to proceed almost immedi-

STATISTICS 1986/87

Map/Chart Printing

	Topo	Aero	National	Misc.	Total
	New & Revised Reprint	Chart	Atlas	EMR OGD	
1986/87	746 541	200	13	93 314	1907
1985/86	570 744	267	119	165 338	2203
1984/85	932 711	279	50	167 254	2393
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

(1) Decrease in 1986/87 due to improved control of stocks and the resultant postponement of reprinting.

(2) Decrease results from conversion to Visual Navigation Charts (VNC) with only 52 charts needed to replace 218 Canadian Pilotage Charts.

(3) Production in 1985/86 included backprinting and reprints for the boxed sets.

(4) Miscellaneous EMR includes geological maps for the Geological Survey of Canada.

(5) OGD (Other Government Departments) includes hydrographic charts for the Canadian Hydrographic Service and federal electoral maps for the Chief electoral Officer (only 81 maps in 86/87 - over 300 were expected but conflict over relocation of certain riding boundaries caused delays).

Map/Chart Distribution

	Maps & Charts	000's of copies			Response Time	Average Person Years
		Air Info. Pubs.	Free Items	Deposi- tories		
1986/87	1 751.6	619.9	186.8	98	4.1	26.1
1985/86	2 007.4	516.5	161.2	73.2	8	22.8
1984/85	2 185.5	813.2	161.8	71.1	7.4	22.8
		(1)			(2)	

(1) There was no real increase in AIP sales as 1986/87 was a "seven issue year" - with a 56 day cycle, there are either six or seven issues per year for several publications.

(2) Response time is measured in working days from receipt of order to package shipment. Improvement in 86/87 was due almost entirely to the provision of additional summer students.

ately with the overhaul of the depository agreements along with those for map/chart dealers. The CMO's MDS system (order entry etc.,) is working very well and such features as remote order entry and automatic distribution control are proving to be effective (from the viewpoint of both cost and service level). Therefore, all map librarians presently having depository privileges with the Canada

Map Office can expect a new draft agreement.

Presented by:

J.A. McArthur
on behalf of
Director-General
Surveys and Mapping Branch

UTLAS USER GROUP FOR CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIAL REPORT

Minutes of the Utlas User Group for Cartographic Materials meeting, June 19, 1987,
University of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

The group met this year as part of the session on cataloguing activities which was chaired by Joan Winearls. Karen Young, UTLAS sales representative, presented information on the M/Series 10, a new UTLAS product. She is also responsible for liason with map cataloguers and is particularly well-qualified for this responsibility having catalogued for the map library at the Université d'Ottawa for some years.

The UTLAS M/Series 10 system is a micro-based library system designed for the smaller library's needs. It features an integrated online public access catalog (OPAC), a circulation control module, up-to-date authority control services and is operated on IBM or IBM compatible hardware.

The various screens were demonstrated. They provide author, title, subject and numerical (call number, ISBN and UTLAS control number) searching capabilities. Another interesting feature is the ability to generate statistics on catalog use. The system also offers Boolean search capabilities. For details about the system, one may ask for the handout, *UTLAS M/SERIES 10, Service and*

System Description No. 10, revised April 1987, made available by: UTLAS, 80 Bloor St. W., 2nd floor, Toronto, Ontario M5S 2V1, telephone (416) 923-0890.

After the demonstration Karen handed out some sample cataloguing records to show which fixed and flexible fields might be used. She reminded us that the manual passed out at last year's meeting, *UTLAS, MARC Coding for Analytics*, is still available. Please contact Karen Young at UTLAS if you need a copy.

There was some discussion of which tags (or fields) various universities are using. These could be enumerated in the Cartographic Cataloguers' Group *Newsletter*, edited by Velma Parker of the Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division, National Archives of Canada. The first, and only issue to date, was brought out in November, 1986.

Joan Winearls, University of Toronto, has taken over from Alberta Wood as chairperson of the UTLAS User Group for Cartographic Materials.

Carol Marley
Secretary

REPORT FROM THE MAP ONLINE USERS GROUP MEETING

I attended the Map Online Users Group annual meeting on Sunday, June 28, 1987, during the American Libraries Association meetings in San Francisco. There were about 25-30 people present. The agenda included a program and a business meeting. The program portion was a panel presentation followed by a question and answer period. Presenters were Helen Jane Armstrong, University of Florida; Phil Hoehn, University of California, Berkeley; Nancy Kandoian, New York Public Library. Sid Jones of UTLAS was in attendance, for the first part of the meeting. The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as published in MOUG NEWSLETTER no. 21. The President of MOUG, Anita Oser, reported on the Executive Board meeting, that there would be 4 newsletters, and the results of the elections (Ed Hall is the President Elect, Arlyn Sherwood and Alice Hudson will serve as Liaison Representatives; Mary Anne Waltz is the incoming President, I think). Various reports on liaisons were given. Mary Anne Waltz reported on OCLC and

indicated that there would be a workshop in Atlanta, October 25-27, prior to the NACIS meetings. Marsha Selmer reported on RLIN. I spoke briefly about the UTLAS activities at ACML. A written report, on WLN was read. Other reports were given including Linda Carlson Sharp on OCLC, Charlotta Dierkson on cooperative collection development in terms of shared acquisition of Latin American maps, a geographic information systems data base which would include remote sensing imagery and air photos searchable by latitude and longitude. It was noted that LC has published the expanded list of geographic Cutters on microfiche, which will be updated as not everything was included. A new logo was considered. MOUG will be meeting next year at the Special Libraries Association convention in Denver, June 11-16, 1988.

Alberta Wood,
Memorial University

REPORT ON MAP CATALOGUING AT MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY

As a result of map cataloguing experiences at Memorial University of Newfoundland from September 1986 to August 1987 the area of original map cataloguing has been more productive than that of copy cataloguing. An experienced map cataloguer and a copy cataloguer have been able to spend approximately 60% of their time on cataloguing tasks. In the period December 1986 - July 1987 some 426 copy/edited records were produced while 501 original map records were catalogued. It is also worth noting that the 501 original map records catalogued included 147 pre-1900 items. The early maps take considerably more time to catalogue than modern maps. Furthermore, the experienced cataloguer reviewed all the work completed by the copy cataloguer as well as some original records (ca. 95) done by a serials cataloguer who tackled some maps when she had spare time. Thus the initial reaction that original cataloguing of maps is more productive than copy cataloguing is evident. However, copy catalogued map records do take less time to input than original records.

A short time trial on inputting map cataloguing records into the UTLAS data base was conducted at Memorial University of Newfoundland in July 1987. One input operator counted the number of original map cataloguing records she was able to input in an hour and the number of copy cataloguing records, subsequently edited, that she could complete in an hour. During the week that the trial was conducted the input operator was able to devote six hours to map records: three hours for original cataloguing and three for copy/edited cataloguing. During that same week the input operator also counted in two separate hours the number of original monograph records she input. She also provided an estimate of the copy/edited records she can input in an hour. These results are tabulated below.

Thus an average of 16 copy/edited map records can be input in an hour while nine original map records can be input during the same length of time.

Vivian Cartmell

	MAP RECORDS no./hr	MONOGRAPHIC RECORDS no./hr
ORIGINAL	8	16
CATALOGUING	11	13
	10	
COPY/EDITED	17	
CATALOGUING	16	45-50

CARTOGRAPHIC CATALOGUERS GROUP

Following discussion as to whether the *Cartographic Cataloguers Newsletter* should continue as a separate entity or be fully incorporated into the *Bulletin*, it was decided to keep it as a separate entity, but reevaluate next year.

The frequency of publication depends entirely on contributions from cataloguers. To date, two people have sent in contributions thus allowing us to publish, a second *Newsletter* hopefully in Sept/Oct.

No comments were received on the title, so, unless there are objections the English title will be *Cartographic Cataloguers Newsletter* and the French title will be *Bulletin à l'intention des catalogueurs*.

Velma Parker,
Cartigraphic and Architectural Archives Division,
National Archives of Canada

FROM MAINFRAME ISOLATION TO SMALLFRAME/MAINFRAME INTEGRATION

Yves Tessier

Most, if not all, map libraries can be considered as small units in relation to their parent environment. In that context, being small is not always beautiful since you have to wear, like it our not, big brother's or big sister's shoes, whatever the size. Big brother's name could be somebody called Charles A. Cutter who invented the dictionary catalogue in 1876, when he published his long-lasting *Rules for a dictionary printed catalogue*. One hundred and eleven years later, no conceptual progress has been made since this major finding!! Automation has brought nothing more than the mechanization of manual catalogue-producing operations, in terms of gains in information-transfer productivity. Automation requirements have been scaled to the size of the largest libraries, with practically no possibility for smaller libraries to get requirements suited to their size. Moreover, owing to the "cataloguing for cataloguers" syndrome (!) backed up with the easy hiding-place offered by automation (the computer cannot do that), the end-users have been offered an undifferentiated output frozen in time more than ever. Let me show you a map of the situation.

In the real world, demand is differentiated-deriving, ultimately from one demand unique and specific to each user. Output offered presently has been calibrated on the largest common denominator of needs. And the success rate of matching users needs with relevant sources is far lower than it could be. For so called "special" materials, the hit rate is even lower since "special" requirements for these materials are more often than not disregarded by the system designed for "straight" materials (e.g. books). The perception of the situation is just slightly exaggerated here to enhance areas of progress to be made.

For instance, for books as for maps, we do not have yet on-line access intended for end users (although limited access is possible for library staff), after more

than 12 years of data base building! Incredible!! When will on-line access in a user- friendly manner be achieved? Should this occur, we will have a "catalogue" database no richer than its printed edition. And what about flexible outputs that could be designed on demand?

For maps, what about retrieval by any type of information: area, subject, scale, date, coordinates, insets, projection and so on? Mainframe technology and philosophy as implemented until now offer little hope for significant changes.

My present concerns are oriented toward better access to map information through more efficient retrieval of maps, and using new processing technology on microcomputers such as performing full-text data base management systems.

A. DESIGN PARAMETERS OF AN EMERGING NEW PROCESSING SYSTEM MANAGED BY LOCAL UNITS

1. More in-depth retrieval is to be offered than that provided by cataloguing services: more subject access points, more types of access (full text searching), access to primary units (each atlas map, each map in a collection).
2. Three levels in terms of depth of retrieval are to be differentiated for:
 - printed outputs
 - on-line general retrieval (generally outside the map library)
 - on-line local in depth retrieval (in the map library); extended retrieval methods: on-line on site, on-line off site, printouts in multiformats, retrospective searches.

3. Complete management control of a local unit over its processing and retrieval activities;

4. Conformity with basic standardization: descriptive cataloguing (ISBD and AACR2), indexing (AACR2, vocabulary control, not excluding free vocabulary "...doing something right the first time is least expensive". Mary Larsgaard (1987). *Map Librarianship*, p.162. MARC tagging belongs to secondary standardization and could be added when uploading records in cataloguing services if needed. This operation requires "technical enrichment" of records, but not redoing descriptive or indexing components.

5. Sharing of records centrally through a network using an appropriate Data Base Management System. A MARC-dedicated DBMS is incompatible. ISBD structure is to be used as the basic communication format supplemented by fields for indexing, local notes and record management.

B. CRITICAL ASSESSMENT

These design parameters follow on from the succeeding critical evaluation:

1. A great majority of map libraries are too small to obtain benefits greater than the costs of participation, in adhering to central processing systems designed for larger units. Benefits and costs must be not only in money but in outputs received and must relate to local needs.

2. "Cataloguing" philosophy and "selective dissemination of information" philosophy are not about to be reconciled in the near future.

3. No national institution is likely to ensure a de facto responsibility for the full bibliographic control over national cartographic output. National control will follow but cannot precede local control organised in regional networks. Out of this can emerge the national network.

4. In terms of priorities to be established, local retrieval needs of contributors should be met before these institutions are required to contribute to the control of the national map record output, although both are linked.

5. In terms of design and efficiency, cataloguing services cannot be scaled down to meet small unit requirements. The centralised- "shared-cataloging"-of-the-'70 approach is to be replaced by the decentralised networking of local data bases with agreed minimal standardization.

C. PROPOSED SOLUTION: THE "LOCAL INTEGRATED SYSTEM"

The map library (local unit)

1. *meets its local requirements*

in building and using its own clean database by conforming to the agreed upon design parameters and the minimal standardization.

2. *contributes to map output control*

by uploading its database to a central network.

3. *shares access of its records and has access to others' records by telecommunications.*

The local unit will function as

- an autonomous processing and retrieval system and as

- a local node that can be integrated into networks at regional, provincial or national levels.

D. JUSTIFICATION OF THE PROPOSAL

1. *Behavioral*

As long as the following order of priority is maintained: "contribute to a national dream first and accommodate your own needs after," it will be impossible to gain and keep support from the local potential contributors.

If you substitute the following order of priority: "meet your local needs first and share what you have done with others after," gaining and keeping support will be easier. The costs for building the local database will be credited to the benefits of meeting (even exceeding) local requirements. The costs for participating in a regional network will then be marginal, as a "side-effect" of the local database creation.

2. Technological

With the capacity of micro-computers increasing (with decreasing prices), with processing and retrieval capacities increased by documentary software packages (such as EDIBASE), local units can operate their own "Dialog-like" systems. The ease of building a data base and the almost limitless retrieval capacity offer outputs that far exceed the traditional "catalogue-card" level of output (be it on microfiche or even on-line).

3. A change in mentality

Microcomputers bring more than an increased capacity in "mechanizing" manual operations. They invite us to question existing practices. The potential of micros should not be underestimated because of the size of actual operations. The latter should be scaled up to maximize this potential.

We have been trying for two decades to produce a national union catalogue of maps, in a *physical* form, without any actual progress. With microcomputers and networking, the national union catalogue will virtually be in existence - the electronic summation of local databases.

How is my proposal different from the mainframe approach? The local integrated system supported by a local DBMS is the continuation of the mainframe

approach with significant changes brought by the addition of smallframe use.

The changes are the following:

1. *Local requirements are met* (even exceeded):
 - almost limitless retrieval
 - complete flexibility for outputs
2. *Control of processing is completely under the local unit*
 - no dependency on the outside
 - development made on demand
3. *Contributions to/from networks are optional but desirable*
 - the mainframe becomes less of a processor and more of a database server to support networking and sharing of outputs processed by local units.

The local integrated system is no longer a dream. It exists in the form of several data base management systems of great interest to documentation units: one of which is EDIBASE.

(Yves Tessier then gave a demonstration of his use of the EDIBASE system for map cataloguing and retrieval. Through the use of a projector working from the screen of a microcomputer the various screen layouts, and editing and retrieval possibilities were outlined and described.) The outline of codes used with their corresponding MARC tags follows below. Those wishing further information on EDIBASE should write to:

INFORM II
5175 De Maisonneuve Blvd West
Office 302
Montreal, Quebec
H4A 1Z3

**LISTE D'ELEMENTS D'INFORMATION POUR LA CREATION DE BASES
DE DONNEES DOCUMENTAIRES EN COMPATIBILITE
AVEC LA NORME INTERNATIONALE ISBD (G)**
(en italics: éléments pour un format minimum)

<i>ZONE</i>	<i>MARC</i>	<i>CODE</i>	<i>PONCTUATION (ISBD) ET ELEMENT</i>
0. Zone de l'identification de la notice		FI00	Fichier
		N000	Numéro de notice
		EN00	Date d'entrée
		NI00	Niveau bibliographique de la notice
	100a	AP01	Auteur-personne physique
	110a	AC01	Auteur-collectivité
	100u	OF01	Organisme d'affiliation de l'auteur
1. Zone du titre et de la mention de responsabilité	2450-a	TP11	<i>Titre propre</i>
	245h	DO12	[] Indication générale du type de document
	245b	TL13	= titre parallèle (dans une autre langue)
	245c	CT14	: <i>Complément du titre</i>
	245c	RE15	Mention de responsabilité
			/ Première mention
	245c	RX15	; Mention suivante
	773t	ST16	. <i>Titre de la source</i>
	773a	SR16	/ <i>Responsabilité de la source</i>
	776b	SE16	, Edition de la source
	776d	SA16	, Adresse bibliographique de la source
	776v	SV16	, <i>Volume ou tomainson de la source</i>
	776v	SN16	, <i>Numérotation du fascicule de la source</i>
	776v	SD16	, <i>Date du fascicule</i>
	776v	SP16	, <i>Pagination dans la source</i>
2. Zone de l'édition	250a	ED21	.- <i>Mention d'édition</i>
		EL22	= Mention parallèle d'édition
	250b	ER23	Mentions de responsabilité relatives à l'édition
			/ Première mention
	250b	EX23	; Mentions suivantes
	250b	EA24	, Autre mention d'édition
	250b	ET25	Mentions de responsabilité relatives à une autre mention d'édition
			/ Première mention
3. Zone particulière à certain types de documents	250b	EX25	; Mention suivante
4. Zone de l'adresse bibliographique	260a	LP41	.- <i>Lieu de publication, de diffusion, etc.</i> <i>Premier lieu</i>
	260a	LX41	; Lieu suivant
	260b	ED42	: <i>Nom de l'éditeur, du diffuseur, etc.</i>
	260b	FE43	[] Mention de la fonction d'éditeur, de diffuseur, etc.
	260c	DP44	, <i>Date de publication, de diffusion, etc.</i>

	260c	LF45	(Lieu de fabrication
	260f	NF46	:	Nom du fabricant
	260g	DF47	,)	Date de fabrication
5. Zone de la collation (description matérielle)	300a	UM51	.-	<i>Nombre d'unités matérielles et indication spécifique du type de document</i>
	300b	CM52	:	Autres caractéristiques matérielles
	300c	FM53	;	Format
	300d	AC54	+	Mention du matériel d'accompagnement
6. Zone de la collection	440a	TP61	.-	<i>Titre propre de la collection</i>
	440a	TL62	=	Titre parallèle de la collection
	440a	CT63	:	Complément du titre de la collection
	440a	RE64		Mentions responsabilité relative à la collection
			/	Première mention
	440a	RX64	;	Mention suivante
	440x	SN64	,	ISSN (Numéro international normalisé des publications de la collection)
	440v	NO66	;	<i>Numérotation à l'intérieur de la collection</i>
	440a	TP67	.	Indication d'ordre ou titre propre de la sous-collection
	440a	TL68	=	Titre parallèle de la sous collection
	440a	CT69	:	Complément du titre de la Sous-collection
	440a	MR610		Mentions de responsabilité relatives à la sous-collection
			/	Première mention
	440a	MX610	;	Mention suivante
	440x	SN611	,	ISSN (Numéro international normalisé des publications de la sous-collection)
	440v	NO612	;)	Numérotation à l'intérieur de la sous-collection
7. Zone des notes (nombre été type entièrement libre)	500a	NG70	.-	Note générale (concernant les zones 1 à 6)
	1005	PY70		Pays de publication
	1009	TY70		Type de document
	1017	LA70		Langue du document
	505a	DC70		Description du contenu
	090d	EC70		Etat de collection
	501a	OA70		Ouvrage d'accompagnemnt (citation)
	090r	LO79		<i>Localisation du document et cote de rangement</i>
8. Zone du numéro normalisé (ou autre numéro) et des modalités d'acquisition	020a	NN81	.-	Numéro normalisé (ISBN ou autre)
	222a	TC82	=	Titre clé
	020c	AQ83	:	Modalités d'acquisition ou prix
		OB84	()	Observation (à des positions diverses)
9. Zone de l'analyse et de l'indexation	520a	RE91		Résumé d'analyse (abstract)
	089	PC93		Indice de plan de classification
	651a	DG95		Descripteur géographique
	650a	TP95		<i>Descripteur thématique principal</i>
	6993a	TC95		Descripteur thématique complémentaire
	6994a	ID95		Identificateur

PANEL DISCUSSION: PRESENT EFFECTIVENESS AND FUTURE POSSIBILITIES OF THE NATIONAL ATLAS OF CANADA

The panel consisted of:

Mr Robert Batchelder	University of Calgary
Ms Kathryn Harding	Queen's University
Mr Richard Pinnell	Waterloo University
Mr John Thompson	Geographical Services Directorate
Dr John Warkentin	National Advisory Com- mittee for the National Atlas of Canada.
Lou Sebert	Moderator

The session opened with a slide presentation by John Thompson on the NAIS (National Atlas Information System) which is being developed to provide up-to-date geographical information by the electronic recovery of stored data. The last half of this presentation illustrated the concept of the "electronic atlas". This emphasized the power of computer graphics in the processing of data base information to make an infinite number of calculations (such as the presence of oil discoveries on lands owned or claimed by native bands, urban expansion into types of agricultural land, etc.). Thompson pointed out that virtually no primary geographic research was carried out by the Geographical Services Directorate, but that geographers in the Directorate were employed in the processing of information obtained by universities, federal and provincial governments and private companies and individuals. The emphasis is slowly changing from traditional map presentation to electronic mapping. The name NAIS has been given to the system being developed to spread the news that such a system is now available and is gaining in strength.

Bob Batchelder's talk covered the background of the *National Atlas of Canada* from the first edition of 1906 to the fourth edition of 1974. He mentioned that very little comment on this on-going program can be found in the *Canadian Periodical Index*. This should not be interpreted as a lack of interest by Canadians in the program, but possibly an acceptance of a government program that is proceeding in a satisfactory manner.

Batchelder pointed out that the first two editions did not show the northern islands of the Canadian Arctic Archipelago, which was not surprising as nothing was known of this area at the time of the first edition, and little in 1915 when the second edition came out. By

using Salichtchev's criteria on national atlas completeness (as published in *Cartographica* Volume 4), the first two editions are seriously lacking in certain areas of research, (energy, culture, etc.) but the third edition is reasonably complete and receives good marks from Salichtchev.

Batchelder finished his presentation with a brief review of the fourth edition of 1974. This edition also rated well on the Salichtchev scale but the small size of the main maps (1:15 000 000) meant that there was a generalization of detail that prevented the atlas being used for obtaining detailed information.

Kathy Harding started her talk by pointing out that the fifth edition of the National Atlas (on-going) is unwieldy, and it is very difficult for anyone to browse through, particularly because the maps are folded twice. Such double folding is a nuisance to the user and does not bode well for the life of the sheets. Although there have been successful atlases consisting of boxed separate sheets (e.g. Sweden and Switzerland) she noted that a market survey had found that only 31% of the potential market for the fifth edition would prefer the separate sheet approach.

She then mentioned that most of the sheets of the fifth edition depict all of Canada at the uniform scale of 1:7 500 000, which means that for some themes all the geographical data is concentrated on one part of the map and the rest of the map contains little or no information. By restricting the area shown, the important data could be better displayed at a larger scale.

Ms Harding also pointed out that bound atlases are not taxed when sold, but the fifth edition is, which indicated that the taxation people don't consider it a true atlas. She noted that purchasers of the fifth edition of the National Atlas were promised "receipt of a free" newsletter informing readers of new maps and their prices". One newsletter was received in April 1986, and a second in June, 1986. None has been received since then. She also noted that the rate of publication of the fifth edition sheets was much slower now than it had been earlier, and she wondered if the project was actually losing steam.

In a final plea for a bound atlas, Ms Harding suggested that there was much to be said for the serendipity which a bound atlas encourages.

Richard Pinnell gave a critical analysis of the fourth and fifth editions. The main fault, as he saw it, with the

fourth edition was the small scale of the main maps (1:15 000 000). He applauded the move to the 1:7 500 000 scale in the fifth edition, and disagreed with the previous speakers that this made the atlas unwieldy. He deplored the "age" of the data in the fourth edition. In the fifth edition the 44 maps published so far are well researched. The population distribution map is adequate but the 1976 date is now out of date. The recent wet-lands maps are particularly useful. The energy maps and transportation maps are good.

Pinnell found the priorities given by the government to certain sheets over others that would be more valuable rather confusing. What are really required are maps needed for government decision making and for educational needs. If a map is available from another agency, it seems a waste of resources to duplicate it in the atlas. In some cases the evidence of the two maps is conflicting, as has occurred in the recent *River Discharge* maps. There has been duplication in soils maps, climatic maps and territorial evolution maps.

According to Pinnell the greatest lack in the fifth edition is that of maps showing Canadian culture (distribution of archives, libraries, symphony orchestras, etc.). He also pointed to a need for a geomorphological map. Finally he questioned the value of electoral maps when the data on results of elections was so easily obtained elsewhere.

John Warkentin started by saying that almost all the points mentioned by the previous speakers had been brought up by members of the National Atlas Advisory Committee. Speaking for himself, Warkentin said he was a traditionalist in atlas matters. An electronic atlas is useful but we still need the maps in paper form.

In his mind a national atlas must have the following characteristics:

- It must be comprehensive (i.e. even if a subject is mapped elsewhere it should be in the atlas if it covers a basic subject (e.g. geology).
- It has to be in a form that can be used for reference work.
- It has to be clearly organized and have structure.
- It has to be readable, i.e. not in a form that is too complex to be intelligible.
- It has to be a work of art. The map presentation must catch the imagination of the reader.

A good national atlas must have balance. It must contain the traditional subjects but must also cover what is unique to Canada. Well known maps (relief, bed-

rock, geology, etc.) must be there for reference. The government geographers must do the basic maps of subjects that are unique and new because commercial atlas publishers cannot afford such work.

Some of the subjects "unique to Canada" are: "Why are we a northern country?", "Why is Quebec a distinct society?", "How do transfer payments effect the economy and culture of Canada?", etc.

Speaking as a teacher, Warkentin went on to say that he relied on the relationships illustrated by using two or more atlas maps to study certain problems (e.g. the relation between land use and climate, between land use and transportation, etc.). A map naming landforms is needed and was not included in the fourth edition. The scale of maps must be large enough so that comparative work can be done. This means that the fifth edition should cover selective regions at larger scale, not only the Windsor-Quebec-Corridor but areas such as the Annapolis Valley.

In closing his introductory remarks, Warkentin said that a national atlas must show leadership, it must be practical and demonstrate the tax-payer's money being well spent, it must be published for the public good and it must have maps that permit the reader to locate features and populated places. With the fourth edition this could only be done by using the *Gazetteer Atlas* along with the *National Atlas*. Speaking particularly to the audience he pointed out that user feedback, particularly from map librarians, is important. Closing with his view on the bound atlas versus the boxed loose-leaf atlas, he said that he strongly advocated a bound version of the fifth edition in the form of the major sheets redesigned at a smaller scale.

DISCUSSION

Kirk MacDonald objected to a suggestion made by Kathy Harding that the neat lines be moved inward to reduce the size of the sheets. He pointed out that we must show oceanic areas (continental shelf). Thompson stated that sheets showing the economic potential of our continental shelves are in the works.

Ron Whistance-Smith stated he had problems with the size, extent and names of river basins, as there were conflicting maps coming from Ottawa. Thompson promised to look into this.

Barbara Farrell stated it was good to hear Warkentin's views because they were the same as hers, but she pointed out that the Atlas Advisory Committee

was late in being formed. Did the fact that the fifth edition had been in work for years make it difficult to advise? Warkentin said that to a certain extent it was difficult to alter a plan in work, but such subjects as a smaller bound version, and filling gaps in research areas were still possible as the fifth edition was an on-going project. The subjects for the atlas can be suggested and sheets produced well into the future, but the bound edition must be completely thought out before it is started. Such a bound version represents about \$4 000 000 in research and cartography. Printing, which would probably be done in cooperation with a commercial printer, would be extra. This is obviously too large an expenditure not to be well thought out before it is entered into.

Barbara Farrell There are many very valuable boxed atlases. There are some virtues in these. Comparative maps can be laid out side-by-side, etc. Structure is needed for any atlas, but only now, after the fifth edition has been years in work are we hearing about the 44 realms of geographic knowledge that is said to be the basis of the structure of the fifth edition. (There was no reply to this statement). Farrell went on to say that an on-going boxed atlas does not permit a comparison of maps of the same date (e.g. the population distribution may be 1976 but the transportation serving the population may be 1984, etc.). Thompson said this was obviously a problem but that there was no final date for the fifth edition.

Elizabeth Hamilton spoke strongly in favour of a cut-off date for the fifth edition with NAIS being the method of keeping data up-to-date. Thompson pointed out that if thematic maps are to be produced similar to those in the fifth edition, they must come out under an atlas project.

WHAT MAPS ARE NEEDED

To focus the discussion on specific maps, the moderator asked the assembly to state what one map they would like to see put in work.

Kirk MacDonald A stereographic view of the Arctic showing Canada's relationship with other Arctic countries. Thompson stated that such a map is in work.

Ed Tompkins would like to have a map showing the Micmac Indians, a group that had unfortunately been left off the present map of *Native Peoples*.

Flora Francis would like a map showing ethnic groups in Canada.

Lou Sebert pointed out that Dr Fred Ormeling in his paper in *Cartographica* Volume 23 on "National and Regional Atlases", had pointed out that atlases seldom illustrated the unattractive aspects of the country (prostitution, crime, etc.).

Carol Marley wanted to know if the historical sheets in the *National Atlas* would suffer because of the publication of the *Historical Atlas of Canada*. Warkentin spoke in reply as a coordinating editor of the first volume of the *Historical Atlas of Canada*. He said that there was little overlap, and there still was a need for selected basic reference sheets in the historical section of the *National Atlas*.

Kathy Harding asked if information could be obtained about sheets now in work, dates when these sheets are expected to be available, etc. Thompson said this information could be obtained by writing to him. It was agreed that this information should be published in the *Bulletin*.

Jean-Marc Garant asked if a map on the distribution of map archives and major libraries could be expected. Thompson said he would ask the Editorial Review Board to consider this.

Velma Parker raised the problem of cataloguing sheets of an on-going atlas where there may be, for example, second editions of the fifth edition of the *National Atlas*. Concern was also expressed over the different access points generated depending on whether the boxed set is catalogued as a unit, or each sheet is catalogued independently. For the boxed set, the name access point is Canada, Dept of Energy, Mines and Resources, for the sheets it is Canada, Geographical Services Directorate. Difficulty in cataloguing meant difficulties in retrieval which in turn meant difficulties in map use.

Others interested in cataloguing problems gave their advice on the subject. One solution was to throw away the box and catalogue each sheet as a single thematic map in a series. Anyone who wanted to see the fifth edition as a whole would be given a finding aid to locate the various sheets. There were mixed feelings on this suggestion.

John Warkentin pointed out that the fifth edition could be thought of as a rescue operation to keep the *National Atlas* project alive during the years when the major funding required to produce a comprehensive bound atlas was not available. The present loose sheets are useful because of their flexibility and scope for experimentation, but a bound fifth edition is what is needed.

THE BULLETIN BOARD

Honors Awards for Outstanding Geography and Map Librarianship

The Geography and Map Division's "Honors award" was first presented in 1955; since then it has been presented to twenty-three distinguished individuals.

When seeking to identify an outstanding geography and map librarian one looks for excellence in librarianship, extensive service to the profession, and notable research activities. The individual should understand the plurality of the geography and map library profession – of the need to be part geographer, part cartographer, and part librarian – and should also pursue professional interests in these three areas. All of these characteristics have been demonstrated by the 1987 recipient of the award, Alberta G. Auringer Wood.

Alberta holds a B.A. in geography with distinction, a M.A. in geography with a history of cartography specialty, and a M.A. in library science, all earned at the University of Michigan. She has pursued her profession in governmental, public, special, and university libraries. Her experience was gained at the Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress, the University of Michigan, the Detroit Public Library, the University of Wisconsin-Madison, the World Bank, and in her current position as Map Librarian at the Memorial University of Newfoundland.

Alberta has served the profession through her active participation in the Special Libraries Association, Geography and Map Division (SLA, G&MD), the Association of Canadian Map Libraries (ACML), and the American Congress on Surveying and Mapping (ACSM). Her most significant contributions to the SLA, G&MD include her service as:

Associate Editor of the *Bulletin* 1970-1976

As an Associate Editor she compiled the "New Atlases" column, 1970-1976, and co-compiled the "New Maps" column, 1970-1976.

Chair, Standards Committee, 1972-73, 1975-76

Division Chair-Elect and Program Planner, 1974
Toronto Annual Conference, 1973-74

Division Chair, 1974-75

Chair, Nominating Committee, 1983-84

In addition, she has served as a member of several committees and written both articles and numerous book reviews for the Division *Bulletin*.

Since her employment in Canada, Alberta has become more active in the ACML. This service is highlighted by her tenure as Book Review Editor of the *ACML Bulletin*.

Simultaneously Alberta has been active in the ACSM and has been elected to several leadership positions. She served as Chairperson of the Cartography Division, 1979-80, and as a Director of ACSM, 1981-83. She was awarded ACSM Presidential Citations in 1983, 1984, and 1985. Most notable is her election to the office of President, 1987-88; she is the first woman and the first librarian to attain this position within the ACSM.

Alberta's research interests, which include both librarianship and the history of cartography, are demonstrated by the following selected list of her publications:

Detroit and Vicinity Before 1900: An Annotated List of Maps. Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, 1968.

"Acquisition Philosophy and Cataloging Priorities for University Map Collections." *Special Libraries*, 63 (Nov. 1972) 511-516.

"Maps and Map Collections," with Mary Galneder, in *Nonprint Media in Academic Libraries*. Chicago: American Library Association, 1975.

"Joseph Gaspard Chaussegros de Lery: Cartographer of Early Detroit." *Detroit in Perspective: A Journal of Regional History*. (Fall 1978).

Series Co-Editor for the Gale Research Company's *Geography and Travel Information Guides Series*.

"The role of the Map Librarian in Cartographic Education." *ACML Bulletin*, no. 58 & 59 (March & June 1986) 1-11.

On behalf of the Special Libraries Association, Geography and Map Division, the Honors and Awards Committee is pleased to present the 1987 "Honors Award" for outstanding geography and map librarianship to Alberta G. Auringer Wood.

Honors and Awards committee, 1986-87

June Crowe, Chairperson

Mary E. Fortney

Marsha L. Selmer

CARTOGRAPHERS CONVERGED ON SSFC - MAY 26-28, 1987

Sir Sandford Fleming College in Lindsay, Ontario was the host for the Seventh Annual Cartotechniques Conference sponsored by the Ontario Institute of Chartered Cartographers.

The theme of the conference was "Cartography in Natural Resource Development", focusing on cartographic and geographical information systems as used in the development of natural resources.

Displays from the surveying and mapping industry and government agencies were exhibited at the conference and a wide variety of seminars, demonstrations and workshops were held in addition to the presented papers.

In 1988 Cartotechniques will be held at the University of Toronto in conjunction with the Canadian Cartographic Association

Malcolm Brown
Canadian Cartographic Association

YUKON HISTORICAL & MUSEUMS ASSOCIATION

Tenth Annual Heritage Conference, Whitehorse, Yukon, October 23- 25, 1987. In commemoration of the Canadian Yukon Expedition of 1887 the Yukon Historical and Museums Association presents "Time of Change 1867-1887"—a conference to examine changing Native and Euro-American concepts of boundaries, landforms, mapping, toponymy, and travel in the Yukon during the decades leading up to the expedition. Speakers will include Alaska and Yukon elders, anthropologists, linguists, historians and survey-engineers. Also a display of early Alaska/Yukon maps including the original Kohklux and Kandik maps from the Bancroft Library, plus Yukon expedition maps by Dawson, Ogilvie and McConnell.

Conference fees: \$20.00
For information/registration contact:
YHMA "Time of Change",
Box 4357, Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 3T5.
Tel 403/667-4704

CANADIAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION SAYS BILL C-54 HAS DETRIMENTAL IMPACT ON LIBRARIES

The government's proposed pornography legislation, Bill C-54, will mean radical reorganization of library services and operations in Canada.

These detrimental changes will affect all Canadians. Under the Bill, library collections would have to be separated into "under 18" and "over 18" categories.

Substantial changes to materials selection policy and screening processes would be required to ensure libraries are not criminally liable.

Library staff under the age of 18 would no longer be employed in an "adult" library.

The Canadian Library Association (CLA), which speaks for 4 500 librarians and information specialists in Canada, is concerned that this pornography legislation does not strike a reasonable balance between the need to protect vulnerable individuals and the need to protect society's freedom of expansion.

CLA joins other groups and organizations in objecting to Bill C- 54's sweeping definition of pornography and the shift of the burden of proof to the accused.

The association believes a narrower definition of pornography is required, and a clearer distinction between "erotica" and "pornography" must be made.

For further details on the concerns of Canada's libraries, contact Jane Cooney, Executive Director, Canadian Library Association, 200 Elgin Street, Suite 602, Ottawa, Ontario K2P 1L5 Tel 613/232-9625

MAPS ONLINE IN LIBRARIES: THE STATE OF THE ART

This is the theme of the first Map Online User's Group conference. The site is Atlanta's Radisson Inn; the date is October 25-27, 1987, immediately preceding the NACIS (North American Cartographic Information Society) conference.

Sessions include advanced map cataloguing workshops, such as maps on microform, map series, and rare maps, demonstrations of local online catalogs, presentations by commercial vendors of online databases and CD-ROM products, micro applications in map libraries, projects underway at bibliographic utilities, and other innovative online map library developments.

For more information, contact Arlyn Sherwood at the Illinois State Library, 217/782-5823

GUIDE FOR A SMALL MAP COLLECTION

Second Edition

BARBARA FARRELL
AILEEN DESBARATS

Association of
Canadian Map Libraries

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