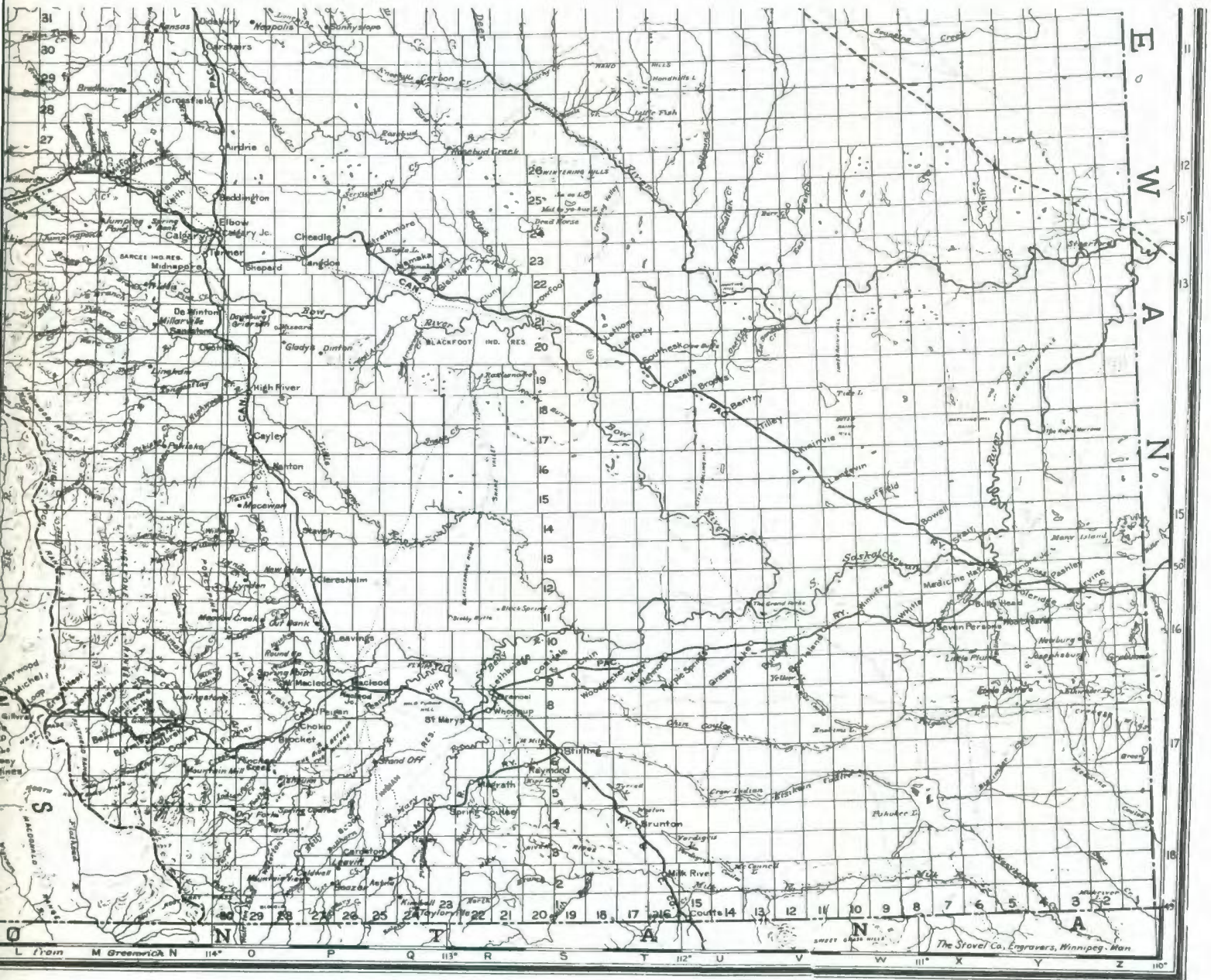


BULLETIN

ASSOCIATION des CARTOTHEQUES et ARCHIVES CARTOGRAPHIQUES
du CANADA



ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

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

Full(Canadian map field).....\$35.00
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Views expressed in the **Bulletin** are those of the contributors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Association

The Association of Canadian Map Libraries gratefully acknowledges the financial support given by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada.

**ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHEQUES ET ARCHIVES
 CARTOGRAPHIQUES DU CANADA**

Peuvent devenir MEMBRES de l'Association des cartothèques et archives cartographiques du Canada 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).....\$35.00
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Le **Bulletin**, journal officiel de l'Association, est publié trimestriellement.

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

L'Association des cartothèques et des archives cartographiques du Canada remercie le conseil de recherches en sciences humaines du Canada pour son apport financier.

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COVER: A detail of Stovel's Map of Alberta, by the Stovel Co., [Winnipeg], 1905. This map, the original of which is in the National Archives of Canada, has been reproduced as ACML Facsimile Map Series, Map No. 37 (ISSN 0827-8024).

COUVERTURE: Détail de la carte Stovel's Map of Alberta, par Stovel Co., [Winnipeg], 1905. Cette carte, dont l'original se trouve aux Archives nationales du Canada, a été reproduite dans la Série de cartes fac-similés de l'ACC, Carte no. 37 (ISSN 0827-8024).

From the editor's desk....

I would like to extend best wishes to all for the coming year. My sincere thanks to Colleen Beard, Beverly Chen, Ed Dahl, Grace Welch, Ron Whistance-Smith and Cheryl Woods for their efforts on behalf of the **Bulletin** over the past twelve months. My thanks, also, to the executive and the membership for their continued support.

It is with considerable regret that I announce the resignation, as Reviews Editor, of Ron Whistance-Smith. Ron has been a dedicated member of the **Bulletin** staff since 1989. I know his contribution will be missed.

The ACMLA Bulletin requires a Reviews Editor. Would any interested member please contact the editor or a member of the executive.

Don Lemon
Editor

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Many of you will by now have learned of Gilles Langelier's death on Wednesday, November 13. A long-standing member of our Association, Gilles will be sorely missed by his colleagues at the National Archives and by those of us in the Association who knew him. Gilles was an active member of our Copyright Committee since 1977 and served for most of that time as its chair.

The Board of Directors met for a day-long session on November 1 in London, Ontario. Much time was spent considering some of the comments made by members at the Ottawa conference in response to the question "What do you expect from the ACMLA in the coming years?" We focused on the following suggestions: opening a dialogue with the National Archivist of Canada in order to discuss national issues that are of mutual concern and interest; improving communication between the Board and members of the Association; developing a strategic plan for the Association; and initiating a program of self-development workshops for the educational benefit of the membership.

Addressing the first suggestion, the Board struck a committee - the ACMLA-NAC Liaison Committee - to consider the issues that are of greatest concern to us and to present these with our recommendations to Dr. Wallot in the spring. Members of the committee are: Yves Tessier (chair), Grace Welch, Joan Winearls (chair of CCBCCM, ex-officio), and Richard Pinnell (ACMLA president, ex-officio). Every effort will be made by this committee to seek advice and guidance from other members of the Association. Some of the issues which have already been suggested include: support for National Union Catalogue of maps, renewed development of a national collection of foreign maps, legal deposit for maps, cataloguing-in-publication for maps, and so on. With regard to improving or strengthening lines of communication between the Board and our

members, it is our hope that the President's Report in the ACMLA Bulletin

will serve such a purpose. I intend to use this opportunity to provide a condensed version of the proceedings of ACMLA Board meetings. In this issue of the Bulletin I have also included some information about the many committees which report to the Board; I encourage you to view this last-mentioned report not only as an attempt to keep the membership informed but also as a drive to recruit new committee members.

There was widespread support at our last AGM for the notion of ACMLA-supported professional development workshops. Members voiced interest in workshops as diverse in theme as the following: map cataloguing, conservation/preservation, how to handle remote sensing, geomatics, disaster planning, and management issues. I have had some discussion with Frank Williams on how the Board might proceed to initiate such a program; as a consequence the Board struck a Continuing Education Committee with a mandate to formulate plans for a program of workshops and to provide assistance to local organizers of such workshops. Tentative plans are underway for a map-cataloguing workshop next year (an OCUL Map Group initiative) and for a conservation workshop at the St. John's conference in 1993; I emphasize that these are only ideas at the moment. There was not unanimous Board support for the suggestion that we develop a strategic plan for the Association. It is my intention to research the idea more thoroughly and to present the same suggestion at our next Board meeting in the spring.

As is often the case at Board meetings, we spent a great deal of time discussing our publications program. We wish to ensure that the program remains active in that members remain interested and demonstrate their enthusiasm by

submitting new publishing proposals. By the same token we want to be certain that we maintain a high standard of quality and that we keep our costs under control. Quite a challenge! Tim Ross has sent out his questionnaire for the 6th edition of the Directory; we can look forward to its publication in 1992. Cheryl Woods, our new Facsimile Maps editor, is now in possession of our entire inventory of historical maps (thanks Pat and Robert). She plans to begin inventorying them title by title and to consider ways of marketing them. If anyone would like to sponsor a map or is in possession of a map suitable for sponsorship, please contact Cheryl. You may be interested to learn that we plan very soon to begin marketing our publications - Occasional Papers, Facsimile Maps, Directory, and so on - by posting lists on MAPS-L. We will also have a chance to boost sales by promoting our publications at the Salon of Canadian Archives next September in Montreal; Robert Grandmaître will be chairing an ACMLA committee to plan more fully our participation in this Congress of the International Council on Archives. We now have a policy for handling paid advertisements in the ACMLA Bulletin; from now on we will handle these as inserts and will charge \$50.00 per item. I would like to conclude this paragraph on publications by thanking all

those members who made a contribution this past year by writing an article for the Bulletin, by producing an Occasional Paper, or by submitting a proposal. We are very proud of Don Lemon's continuing efforts to improve the quality of the Bulletin; you are probably all aware that he is now saving the Association several hundreds of dollars each issue by producing camera-ready copy on our new laser printer. Grace Welch has kindly agreed to take over from Cheryl Woods responsibility for printing and distributing our journal.

Lastly, I wish to let you know that we have not yet heard from SSHRC about our recent grant application. Barbara Znamirovsky and Tom Nagy deserve our thanks for completing the lengthy, complex application form and for submitting it in time; we hope to receive a response from SSHRC by early December. The ACMLA SSHRC Grant Committee is also responsible for adjudicating conference-travel claims submitted under the terms of our travel policy; this policy is currently under review and will be broadened to include reference to committee travel and delegate travel (e.g., travel to attend IFLA conferences).

Richard Pinnell
President, ACMLA

ACMLA COMMITTEES

At its November meeting the ACMLA Board established three new committees; these are named and described in my President's Report, which is elsewhere in this issue of the Bulletin. It occurred to me, however, that many of you may know very little about some of our other committees: for example, which committees exist, how they report, who chairs them, and so on. To remedy this situation I have prepared the following listing, which is designed to elaborate our committee structure. Standing committees are ones which remain in business indefinitely; ad hoc committees dissolve when the job is done.

I believe it is essential that our members remain informed and that they be given ample opportunity to participate in the affairs of the Association by joining one or more of these committees. If any of these committees interest you or you wish to know more about a committee's activities, please contact the appropriate chairperson or call any member of the Board. Our names, addresses, and phone numbers are recorded on the inside front cover of the Bulletin.

A. Board of Directors (sometimes informally referred to as the Executive Committee). There are 6 directors: the president, 1st vice-president, 2nd vice-president, treasurer, secretary, and past-president. Richard Pinnell, ex-officio chair (standing)

B. Committees reporting to the Board through the President

1. ACMLA-NAC Liaison: Yves Tessier, chair (standing)

C. Committees reporting to Board through the 1st vice-president

1. Archives: Ed Dahl, chair (standing)

2. Awards: Alberta Auringer Wood, chair (standing)

3. CCBCCM (Bibliographic Control of Cartographic Materials): Joan Winearls, chair (standing)

4. Conference 1992: Helen Clarke, chair (ad hoc)

5. Conference 1993: Alberta Auringer Wood, chair (ad hoc)

6. Continuing Education: chair, vacant (standing)

7. Copyright: Carol Marley, chair (standing)

8. Map User Advisory: chair, vacant (standing)

9. Membership: Norma Mousaw, chair (standing)

10. Salon of Canadian Archives: Robert Grandmaître, chair (ad hoc)

D. Committees/projects reporting to Board through 2nd vice-president

1. ACMLA Bulletin: Don Lemon, editor

2. ACMLA Conference Manual: compiler, vacant (standing)

3. Directory of Canadian Map Collections: Tim Ross, compiler

4. Historical Maps (facsimiles): Cheryl Woods, editor

5. Publications Committee: Claude Boudreau, chair (standing)

Please note that authors/compiler of individual works such as an Occasional Paper, Bulletin Index, Explorations, or Guide for a Small Map Collection report indirectly to the Board through the Publications Committee.

6. Publications Officer: Myra Dahl, officer

E. Committees reporting to Board through the treasurer

1. SSHRC Grant: Tom Nagy, chair (standing, if we have a grant)

F. Committees reporting to Board through past-president

1. Nominations and Election: Cheryl Woods, ex-officio chair (standing)

Thus it is evident that we have three committees which are without a chair at the present time. Kathy Harding was responsible for compiling our Conference Manual until her retirement from the Association in 1990. After many years of dedicated service to ACMLA, Lou Sebert resigned as chair of the Map User Advisory

Committee in 1991. Finally, our Continuing Education Committee was newly created in November 1991 and is as yet without a chair. It is my intention to try to fill these vacancies. Once again, if you are interested in chairing one of these committees or in serving as a member, please call me at the following number: (519) 885-1211 ext. 3412; fax: (519) 747-4606; e-mail: liboff26@watserv1.uwaterloo.ca

Richard Pinnell
President, ACMLA

PRIX DU MEILLEUR ESSAI

Le comité des prix et mérites invite également les membres de l'ACACC à soumettre la candidature du membre qui, à leur avis, est admissible au prix du meilleur essai. Selon les règles du concours, l'heureux(se) élu(e) aura publié un article d'au moins trois pages au sein d'une édition du Bulletin de nouvelles de l'ACACC, émise à la suite du dernier congrès. Le comité recherche principalement des articles, dont les carto-bibliographies, qui alimentent et soutiennent le développement de la discipline. Les articles seront jugés selon les critères d'originalité du thème choisit et du niveau de recherche. Date d'échéance du concours: 1er mars 1992.

Veillez faire parvenir vos suggestions de candidats à Alberta Wood, Présidente, Comité des prix et mérites, ACACC, Bibliothèque Elizabeth II, Université Memorial, St-John's, Terre-Neuve A1B 3Y1

MINIMUM LEVELS OF BIBLIOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION FOR THE NATIONAL UNION CATALOGUE AND CARTO-CANADIANA

Vivien Cartmell and Alberta Auringer Wood

INTRODUCTION

This is our contribution to assist in the effort of providing means to help people prepare for a national union catalogue and a national bibliography. It should be noted briefly that these types of bibliographies are different from descriptive bibliographies. The type we are talking about insert information found on a map or ascertained about it from other sources into organized or patterned groups of data in lesser or greater detail depending upon the use. A national bibliography is greatly detailed and enhanced cataloguing. A descriptive bibliography is very detailed descriptions of maps using detailed transcription of information from the map from top to bottom as well as detailed description of the physical condition of that particular map and other known copies of it. The work that Joan Winearls has just completed

on maps of Ontario is a good example of an excellent descriptive bibliography.

This paper will consider three aspects of this topic; a brief overview of MARC, minimum level cataloguing for the National Union Catalogue, and minimum level of cataloguing for Carto-Canadiana (the national bibliography).

BRIEF OVERVIEW OF MARC

MARC is an acronym for MAchine Readeable Cataloguing. Its formats are standardized and are acceptable both nationally and internationally. The MARC format for bibliographic data is designed to be a carrier for bibliographic information that commonly includes titles, names, subjects, notes, publication data, and the physical description of

Figure 1

```
01: 880808 02: s 03: 1988 05: nfc 10: s 17: eng 19: c
30: 1 31: a 33: a 80: uu 81: 1 82: 0 94: a
007 -- |aj|canzn
034 1- |aa|b4300000|dW0674900|eWO523700|f0602300|gNO463700
040 -- |aNFSM|beng
052 -- |a3436
090 0- |aG/3436/M8/1988/M4/File|bMAP
110 20 |aMemorial University of Newfoundland.|bCartographic Laboratory.
245 10 |aFish processing plants in Newfoundland and Labrador. --
255 -- |aScale [ca.1:4 300 000]|c(W 67°49'--W 52°37'/N 60°23'--N 46°37'). --
260 0- |a[St. John's, Nfld. :|bCabinet Secretariat,|c1988].
300 -- |a1 map :|bco1. ;|c22 x 16 cm.
```

Figure 1 (continued)

- 500 -- |aIndicates plant locations, processing type, inshore or offshore fish supply, and maximum number of employees by the coastal statistical areas.
- 500 -- |aFrom: The economy. [St. John's, Nfld.] : Cabinet Secretariat, 1988. Map V.4.2.1, p. 60.
- 500 -- |a"Source: Government of Newfoundland and Labrador."
- 500 -- |aInset: Labrador. Scale [ca. 1:15 000 000].
- 500 -- |aText on verso.
- 650 -0 |aFishery processing industries |zNewfoundland |xMaps.
- 651 -0 |aNewfoundland |xMaps.

a variety of media. At this time there are seven specifications for different types of material:

Books (BK) - used for textual material that is monographic in nature (i.e., books).

Archival and manuscripts control (AM) - used for archival and manuscript collections when archival control is the primary characteristic and is emphasized over the format or medium of material.

Computer files (CF) - used for information encoded in a manner that allows it to be processed by a computer or related machine, including both data stored in machine-readable form and the programs used to process that data.

Maps (MP) - used for all types of cartographic materials, including sheet maps, atlases and globes.

Music (MU) - used for printed music, manuscript music, nonmusical sound recordings, and musical sound recordings.

Visual materials (VM) - used for projected media, two-dimensional graphics, three-dimensional artifacts or naturally occurring objects, and kits. Used for archival visual materials when format or medium is being emphasized.

Serials (SE) - used for items with a recurring pattern of publication, e.g., periodicals, newspapers, yearbooks.

Information stored in this standard machine-readable form is readily and efficiently transferable. MARC records themselves look strange (see Fig. 1): a column of three-digit numbers on the left; another column with two digits; lines containing numbers and/or letters, with symbols jumbled in, usually \$ or |.

All those apparently extraneous symbols and letters amongst the real words are simply a means of coding the cataloguing information for machine manipulation. Hence, the information is slotted in **TAGS** (the three-digit numbers at the left) which are labels for the **FIELDS** (the data on the lines to the right). Each field has space for two **INDICATORS** which are the numbers that appear in the two-digit column immediately to the right of the tag. It is interesting to note that many of the indicators are for various products from a MARC record, such as microfiche or cards. Indicators are often of little use in on-line integrated systems. In some systems even the filing indicators are irrelevant as stop words are used instead. **SUBFIELDS** are shown as \$a, \$b, \$c, or |a, |b |c, etc.

Some fields and subfields in the MARC formats are repeatable. There are many cases where a

field cannot be repeated, but subfields within that tag may be repeated. For the curious, Fig. 2 is a list of the USMARC fields for the map

Figure 2

VARIABLE CONTROL FIELDS

007	Physical description fixed field (r)
008	Fixed-length data elements (nr)
010	Library of Congress control number (nr)
011	Linking Library of Congress control number (nr)
015	National bibliography number (nr)
017	Copyright registration number (r)
020	International Standard Book Number (r)
025	Overseas acquisition number (r)
027	Standard technical report number (r)
034	Coded mathematical data (r)
035	System control number (r)
037	Stock number (r)
040	Cataloguing source (nr)
041	Language code (nr)
042	Authentication code (nr)
043	Geographic area code (nr)
045	Time period of content (nr)
046	Type of date code, date 1, date 2 (B.C. dates) (nr)
050	Library of Congress call number (r)
052	Geographic classification code (r)
055	Call numbers/class numbers assigned in Canada (r)
060	National Library of Medicine call number (r)
066	Character sets present (nr)
070	National Agricultural Library call number (r)
072	Subject category code (r)
074	GPO item number (nr)
080	Universal Decimal Classification number (nr)
082	Dewey Decimal call number (r)
086	Government document classification number (r)
088	Report number

Figure 2 (continued)

MAIN ENTRY FIELDS

- 100 Main entry - personal name (nr)
- 110 Main entry - corporate name (nr)
- 111 Main entry - meeting name (nr)
- 130 Main entry - uniform title (nr)

TITLE AND TITLE-RELATED FIELDS

- 240 Uniform title (nr)
- 242 Translation of title by cataloging agency (r)
- 245 Title statement (nr)
- 250 Edition statement (nr)
- 255 Mathematical data area (r)
- 260 Publication, distribution, etc. (imprint) (nr)
- 265 Source for acquisition/subscription address (nr)

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION, ETC. FIELDS

- 300 Physical description (r)
- 315 Frequency (nr)
- 362 Dates of publication and/or volume designation (r)

SERIES STATEMENT FIELDS

- 400 Series statement/added entry - personal name (r)
- 410 Series statement/added entry - corporate name (r)
- 411 Series statement/added entry - meeting name (r)
- 440 Series statement/added entry - title (r)
- 490 Series statement (r)

NOTES

- 500 General note (r)
- 501 With note (r)
- 502 Dissertation note (r)
- 504 Bibliography note (r)

Figure 2 (continued)

NOTES (continued)

- 505 Formatted contents note (nr)
- 506 Restrictions on access note (r)
- 510 Citation/references note (r)
- 513 Type of report and period covered note (r)
- 520 Summary, abstract, annotation, scope, etc. note (r)
- 533 Reproduction note (r)
- 534 Original version note (r)
- 535 Location of originals/duplicates note (r)
- 536 Funding information note (r)
- 580 Linking entry complexity note (r)
- 583 Action note (r)

SUBJECT ACCESS FIELDS

- 600 Subject added entry - personal name (r)
- 610 Subject added entry - corporate name (r)
- 611 Subject added entry - meeting name (r)
- 630 Subject added entry - uniform title (r)
- 650 Subject added entry - topical term (r)
- 651 Subject added entry - geographic name (r)
- 653 Index term - uncontrolled (r)
- 654 Subject added entry - faceted topical terms (r)
- 655 Index term - genre/form (r)

ADDED ENTRY FIELDS

- 700 Added entry - personal name (r)
- 710 Added entry - corporate name (r)
- 711 Added entry - meeting name (r)
- 730 Added entry - uniform title (r)
- 740 Added entry - variant title (r)
- 752 Added entry - hierarchical place name (r)
- 755 Added entry - physical characteristics (r)

Figure 2 (continued)

LINKING ENTRY FIELDS

773 Most item entry (r)

SERIES ADDED ENTRY FIELDS

800 Series added entry - personal name (r)
810 Series added entry - corporate name (r)
811 Series added entry - meeting name (r)
830 Series added entry - uniform title (r)

HOLDINGS, ALTERNATE GRAPHICS, ETC.

841 Holdings coded data values (nr)
843 Reproduction note (r)
845 Holding institution (r)
851 Location (r)
852 Location (r)
853 Captions and pattern - basic bibliographic unit (r)
854 Captions and pattern - supplementary material (r)
855 Captions and pattern - indexes (r)
863 Enumeration and chronology - basic bibliographic unit (r)
864 Enumeration and chronology - supplementary material

format which are repeatable, indicated as (r), and non-repeatable, indicated as (nr).

For cartographic materials it is interesting to note that the mathematical data area (tag 255) is repeatable. So, if there is a sheet with two maps each of which has a different scale, each scale can be recorded in a separate 255, e.g.,

245 00 \$aDaily mail motor road map of London and twelve miles round. Motor road map of south-east England. --
255 \$aScale 1:25 000. --
255 \$aScale 1:50 000. --

In his article "Systems librarian and automation review," in *Computers in libraries*, v.10, no. 5, pp. 35-40 (May 1990). Michael Schuyler writes:

"The MARC format is a candidate for the most convoluted, archaic, weirdest database structure ever invented. Complete with mnemonic tags, numeric tags, subfield tags, variable fields, fixed fields, and indicators of all kinds, the MARC system was never, ever designed for a modern database...From an evolutionary standpoint, the MARC system is like a Tyrannosaurus Rex. Once it took hold of its evolutionary niche, there wasn't a reptile or mammal alive to dislodge it.

As long as there was meat around, T. Rex and his relatives had a dominant hold on the ecosphere, period.

Then along came The Comet, and the rest, as they say, is history. According to this theory, comets come along about every twenty-six million years, perhaps jostled from orbit by Nemesis, the death star. The Geological Record clearly shows peaks of mass extinction which occur with this time interval. The evidence points to a cosmological cause, rather than a terrestrial one.

Unfortunately, the next comet isn't due for another 13 million years or so. Therefore, we'll need to contend with the MARC format for some time yet. Lord help us for being born at the wrong time in history."

MINIMUM LEVEL OF CATALOGUING FOR A NATIONAL UNION CATALOGUE

It is recommended that minimal level cataloguing correspond to the first level of description as defined in Cartographic Materials: a Manual of Interpretation for AACR2 (page 14) with a few additions. Descriptive access points are generally restricted to the main access point, the title proper, and an additional access point such as title or name when absolutely necessary. The subject access for this level should be limited to a geographical area and a topical heading when necessary.

The pattern for this description and an example follow:

Pattern (shown in a paragraph format)

Main access point

Title proper / first statement of responsibility, if different from main entry heading in form or number or if there is no main entry heading. -- Edition statement. -- Scale. -- First publisher, etc., date of publication, etc.

Extent of item.

Note(s).

Standard number.

Additional access point

Subject access

Example

Memorial University of Newfoundland.
Cartographic Laboratory.

Fish processing plants in Newfoundland and Labrador. -- Scale [ca. 1:4 300 000].
--[Cabinet Secretariat, 1988].

1 map.

From: The economy. [St. John's, Nfld.] : Cabinet Secretariat, 1988.

Fishery processing industries -- Newfoundland -- Maps.

Newfoundland -- Maps.

This information can be recorded in a MARC record using the following fixed fields (also

Figure 3

01: 880808 02: s 03: 1988 05: nfc 10: s 17: eng 19: c

034 1- |aa|b4300000

040 -- |aNFSM|beng

090 0- |aG/3436/M8/1988/M4/File|bMAP

Figure 3 (continued)

110 20 | aMemorial University of Newfoundland. | bCartographic Laboratory.
 245 10 | aFish processing plants in Newfoundland and Labrador. --
 255 -- | aScale [ca.1:4 300 000]. --
 260 0- | b[Cabinet Secretariat, | c1988].
 300 -- | a1 map.
 500 -- | aFrom: The economy. [St. John's, Nfld.] : Cabinet Secretariat, 1988.
 650 -0 | aFishery processing industries | zNewfoundland | xMaps.
 651 -0 | aNewfoundland | xMaps.

known as variable control fields) and variable fields (Fig. 3).

The following table shows the tags that should be used, when applicable, for a minimal level cataloguing record for a National Union

Catalogue submission. Although the table looks lengthy, it should be noted that in 1XX only one field would be used, if applicable. So, if there is a main access point for the item, a 100, 110, 111, or 140 would be recorded. Likewise, in the 7XX fields only one would be recorded. In the subject

Table 1

TAGS FOR MINIMUM LEVEL FOR A NATIONAL UNION CATALOGUE

TAG NAME	CAN MARC, US MARC	UTLAS
Type of date/publication status	008/6	1002
Date 1 (beginning date of publication)	008/7-10	1003
Date 2 (ending date of publication)	008/11-14	1004
Place of publication	008/15-17	1005
Government publication	008/28	1010
Language	008/35-37	1017
Cataloguing source (original or derived)	008/39	1019
ISBN	020	020
Coded mathematical data (scale only)	034	034
Cataloguing source(NUC code)	040	040
Local call no.	090	090
Main entry - personal name	100	100
Main entry - corporate name	110	110
Main entry - meeting name	111	111
Title	245	245

Table 1 (continued)

TAG NAME	CAN MARC, US MARC	UTLAS
Edition	250	250
Scale	255	255
First publisher, date	260	260
Extent	300	300
Note(s)	500	500
Contents note	505	505
Subject headings - topical	650	650
Subject headings - geographic name	651	651
Added entry - personal name	700	700
Added entry - corporate name	710	710
Added entry - meeting name	711	711

fields, if the Library of Congress subject headings are used, a 651 (geographic name) and possibly a 650 (topical term) would be recorded.

It should be noted that in some of the above tags a limited number of subfields should be used for minimum level cataloguing. Thus, in 255 only the scale part of the mathematical data is recorded at this level, i.e., 255|a. Likewise in 260 only the first publisher and date are recorded, i.e., 260|b, |c; and in the physical description only the extent is given, i.e., 300 |a.

MINIMUM LEVEL CATALOGUING FOR A NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MAPS

In order to submit records for a national bibliography, a more enhanced record will be required. One area that may be difficult for contributors to complete is that of series statements. It is suggested that a workshop on the formation of series be held at some time in the future. Such a workshop would allow for extensive discussion on the mysteries of map series and map serials. The pattern for this enhanced record and an example follow:

Pattern (shown in paragraph format)

Main access point

Title proper [general material designation]
= parallel title : other title information / first statement of responsibility ; each subsequent statement of responsibility. -- Edition statement / first statement of responsibility relating to the edition. -- Material (or type of publication) specific details. -- First place of publication, etc. : first publisher, etc., date of publication, etc.

Extent of item : other physical details ; dimensions. -- (Title proper of series / statement of responsibility relating to series, ISSN of series ; numbering within the series. Title of subseries, ISSN of subseries ; numbering within subseries).

Note(s).

Standard number.

Additional access points, including names and subjects.

Example

Memorial University of Newfoundland.
Cartographic Laboratory.

Fish processing plants in Newfoundland and Labrador [map] / MUNCL. -- Scale [ca. 1:4 300 000] (W 67o49'--W 52o37'/N 60o23'--N 46o27'). -- [St. John's, Nfld. : Cabinet Secretariat, 1988].

1 map : col. ; 22 x 16 cm.

Indicates plant locations, processing type, inshore or offshore fish supply, and maximum number of employees by the coastal statistical areas.

From: The economy. [St. John's, Nfld.] : Cabinet Secretariat, 1988. Map V.4.2.1, p. 60.

"Source: Government of Newfoundland and Labrador."

Inset: Labrador. Scale [ca. 1:15 000 000].

Fishery processing industries -- Newfoundland -- Maps.

Newfoundland -- Maps.

It will be noted that a more comprehensive entry is required for submission to a national bibliography of maps. For such a bibliography to be successful, it is necessary to have fuller information to uniquely identify the work that is being described. As fuller records take longer to create, serious consideration needs to be given to sharing the workload on a regional basis. Thus, for example, Memorial University of Newfoundland could be responsible for providing full bibliographic entries for cartographic material produced in or pertaining to Newfoundland. However, the responsibility for the cartographic record for more populous provinces such as Ontario and Quebec could be divided among several institutions. The implications of such a division of labour are that there be some cataloguing expertise in each region as well as institutional support for on-going submission of records for a national bibliography.

Table 2 shows the tags that should be used, when applicable, for a national bibliography of maps submission. An example of a MARC record for such a submission is shown in Fig. 1.

Table 2

TAGS FOR A NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MAPS

TAG NAME	CAN MARC, US MARC	UTLAS
Type of date/publication status	008/6	1006
Date 1 (beginning date of publication)	008/7-101	003
Date 2 (ending date of publication)	008/11-141	004
Place of publication	008/15-171	005
Government publication	008/28	1010
Language	008/35-37	1017
Modified record	008/38	1018
Cataloguing source (original or derived)	008/39	1019
ISBN	020	020
Coded mathematical data	034	034

Table 2 (continued)

TAG NAME	CAN MARC, US MARC	UTLAS
Cataloguing source (NUC code)	040	040
Geographic classification code	052	052
Local call no.	090	090
Main entry - personal name	100	100
Main entry - corporate name	110	110
Main entry - meeting name	111	111
Main entry - uniform title	130	130
Uniform title	240	240
Title statement	245	245
Edition	250	250
Mathematical data area	255	255
Imprint	260	260
Physical description	300	300
Series - personal name	400	400
Series - corporate name	410	410
Series - title	440	440
Series - untraced, different	490	490
General note	500	500
Other notes as deemed necessary by individual institutions, e.g.,		
With note	501	501
Dissertation note	502	502
Bibliographic history note	503	503
Bibliography note	504	504
Formatted contents note	505	505
Restrictions on access note	506	506
Citation/references note	510	510
Target audience note	521	521
Reproduction note	533	533
Original version note	534	534
Location of originals / duplicates note	535	535
Linking entry complexity note	580	580
Local notes	59X	59X
Subject added entry - personal name	600	600

Table 2 (continued)

TAG NAME	CAN MARC, US MARC	UTLAS
Subject added entry - corporate name	610	610
Subject added entry - meeting name	611	611
Subject added entry - uniform title	630	630
Subject added entry - topical term	650	650
Subject added entry - geographical name	651	651
Local subject access fields	69X	69X
Added entry - personal	700	700
Added entry - corporate	710	710
Added entry - meeting name	711	711
Added entry - uniform title	730	730
Series added entry - personal name	800	800
Series added entry - corporate name	810	810
Series added entry - meeting name	811	811
Series added entry - uniform title	830	830

CONCLUSION

It is hoped that the foregoing material will provide map libraries with a basis to participate in a national union catalogue and national bibliography of maps. In many libraries, this process is also facilitated through the use of a cataloguing worksheet. The one for Memorial

University is shown in a slightly reduced version as Figure 4. As well there are online editing templates that may be used to create records. A slightly reduced example of one of these is shown as Figure 5. The National Archives Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division has indicated a willingness to start the process. It is up to the rest of us to help.

RSN _____ Date _____

MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY OF NEWFOUNDLAND

UTLAS CODING SHEET

Cataloguer _____

MAP

type date date 1 date 2 country contents gov. doc. conf. language cat source

2	3	4	5	9	10	11	17	18					

desc.
bib. type of cat. latest autog. prime
level record form freq. reg. title code meridian text index relief codes base map record special
elements group formats

30	31	33	35	36	45	46	80	81	82	92	93	94	96						

007A											045								\$a
020											052								\$a
037											052								\$a
043											055								\$a
034																			\$a
090																			\$a

Figure 4

```

MARC PROCESSING
*** NEW ADDITION ***
BIB KEY: 246765
1. +LD 00000nem 2200000 4500
2. 010 a
3. 020 a
4. 034 a/d/e/f/g
5. 100 a
6. 110 a
7. 245 a/b/c
8. 250 a
9. 255 a
10. 260 a/b/c
11. 300 a/b/c/e
12. 490 a/v
13. 500 a
14. 590 a
15. 650 a
16. 651 a
17. 700 a
=== more data ===
+LD Leader n
Record status :
Column = 5
Adds+ COM1 D 8:24AM 5/21/91 Emulation 80 10 NUM

```

```

MARC PROCESSING
*** NEW ADDITION ***
BIB KEY: 246765
17. 700 a
18. 710 a/b
19. 740 a
### END OF RECORD ###

```

```

#, File, Quit, Delete, Add tag, Update(#), Top, <Return> :
Adds+ COM1 D 8:24AM 5/21/91 Emulation 80 10 NUM

```

TEMPLATE FROM A DYNIX SYSTEM

Figure 5

NON-BOOK CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS: A SURVEY OF CIRCULATION POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

Richard Pinnell
University of Waterloo

The OCUL Map Group had its beginnings in 1973 when the Ontario University Libraries' Cooperative System (OULCS) initiated a maps project. The participants in this project were the map curators at each of the university libraries within OULCS and the stated objectives of the project were:

- to provide improved information services to all map users
- to rationalize map collections to avoid unnecessary duplication
- to increase the sharing of map resources

The name of the project is now the Map Group and it operates under the aegis of the Ontario Council of University Libraries (OCUL); but little else has changed. There are 13 full members within the group and these members meet twice a year to discuss matters of mutual concern and interest.

In 1990 at its spring meeting, the Map Group discussed the merits of exchanging circulation policy statements; from this original idea came the suggestion that the group initiate a survey project to examine the circulation policies, procedures, and practices at each of the member libraries. In May 1990 a survey document consisting of 17 questions was distributed to the 13 full members and to one of the observer members. Ten of the full members and the single observer returned completed questionnaires (a 78% return rate). An eleventh full member wrote to explain that his/her library did not circulate maps and therefore had no circulation policy or procedures.

The preliminary results of the questionnaire were discussed at the fall meeting that same year. Interest was expressed in exploring a number of circulation-related issues not addressed by the original survey. Therefore, in November 1990 a second questionnaire was distributed to the Group as before. Responses to the 7 questions posed by this document were returned by 7 full members and one observer, thus yielding a 57% return rate (or 61% if we discount the institution with the non-circulating collection).

The 24 questions comprising this survey project and the aggregated and/or individual responses are given below. The first 17 questions constitute the earlier survey (11 responses) and the last 7 questions are those associated with the second and later survey (8 responses). The number to the right of the text indicate the number of responding libraries; for example, with reference to the first question, 10 libraries indicated that they have a written policy and 1 library replied that it did not. Individual libraries are intentionally not identified in order to retain confidentiality. And finally, it was decided to limit the survey to an examination of non-book cartographic materials; that is, we excluded atlases, gazetteers, and reference books. These latter materials, if they circulate at all, tend to circulate in traditional ways. The Group wanted to know more about the circulation of "non-conventional" materials.

1. Do you have a written circulation policy and/or set of circulation procedures relating to your map/airphoto collection?

Yes:	10
No:	1

2. Do you - or does any member of the staff working directly with the map collection - have the authority to determine circulation policy or set procedures for the circulation of maps? If not, then by whom and/or by what process are these policies and procedures set?

Set by map librarian/curator:	8
Set by map librarian with supervisor's approval:	2
Set by map librarian in collaboration with academic department:	1

Three libraries reported that the fines structure is set by the parent library.

3. What types of materials generally do circulate? ("types" is intended to include sheet maps, folded maps, airphotos, map slides, etc.)

Maps:	8 (of 11)
Airphotos:	7 (of 9)
Wall maps:	5
Map slides/transparencies:	4
Nothing circulates:	3

4. For those types of materials which generally do circulate, what are the factors which are most important in the decision to make a specific title non-circulating? For example, physical condition, coverage of local area, or dollar value might be factors which would determine that a map should remain in the library.

Physical condition:	6
Rarity/availability:	5
Dollar value:	5
High demand:	4
Required for reference purposes:	3
Oversize:	2
Local area:	1
Depository agreement:	1
Not applicable:	3

The responses total to more than eleven because several libraries reported that more than one factor is important.

5. What types of materials generally do not circulate?

Maps:	3 (of 11)
Airphotos:	2 (of 9)
Microfiche/microfilm:	1

Some libraries were quite specific concerning materials not eligible for circulation:

Depository maps:	2
Historical/archival maps:	2
Photoreproductions/historical facsimiles:	1
Time series maps:	1
Canada NTS maps:	1
Ontario Basic Maps microfiche:	1

6. For those types of materials which generally do not circulate, what are the factors which are most important in the decision to make a specific title circulating? For example, faculty might have privileges not accorded undergraduates. The existence of a second copy might mean that one of the copies could circulate.

Required for classroom use:	4
For the purpose of copying the item:	4
Library has a second copy:	3
For graduate/faculty research:	2

7. Who may borrow and for how long?

Most libraries responded with information about the circulation of maps (without specifying whether these were sheet maps or folded maps), wall maps, and airphotos. These are the three categories documented in this report; the completed questionnaires contain a limited amount of additional information regarding the circulation of other material types.

a) Maps

Eight libraries reported that they lend maps for a period of one day or longer.

	Term	1mo	2wks	1wk	3days	1day
Faculty	1		2	2	2	1
Graduates		1	2	2	2	1
Undergrads			2	2	2	1
Staff		1	2	2	2	1
Public			1	2	1	1

Three libraries provide negotiable, short-term loans. At one of these libraries the loan period is 1-2 hours, at another it is 2 hours, and at the third, 2-4 hours.

b) Wall maps

Six libraries reported that they lend wall maps.

	Term	1wk	1day
Faculty	4	2	
Graduates	2	2	1
Undergrads	2	2	1

One library lends wall maps for classroom presentations only.

c) Airphotos

Seven libraries indicated that they lend airphotos for a period of one day or longer.

	Term	1mo	2wks	1wk	3days	1day
Faculty	1			2	3	1
Graduates		1		2	3	1
Undergrads			1	2	2	1
Staff		1		2	2	1
Public			1	2	1	1

Two libraries provide negotiable, short-term loans.

8. Are renewals possible? If so, who is eligible and for what types of materials?

None of respondents indicated which types of materials could be renewed.

Yes, renewals possible:	7
Renewals not permitted:	3
Not applicable:	1

Some of the "yes" responses were qualified as follows:

Possible unless requested by someone else:	3
One renewal only:	2
If approved by staff:	1

9. Are you flexible in the administration of your lending policy? For example, do you frequently allow non-circulating items to circulate? Do you permit short-term loans (e.g., 3 hours) for non-circulating items?

Yes, flexible (unqualified):	6
Short-term loans for non-circulating items:	2
Will permit longer loans for approved purposes:	1
Flexible with only very special requests but only if there is absolutely no alternative:	1
Library tries to adhere to circulation policy:	1

Two of the libraries which responded with an unqualified "yes" are libraries which do not normally lend their material; both of them reported that special privileges are granted occasionally.

10. Do you levy fines for overdue items? If so, briefly describe the fines structure.

No fines:	6
Fines are levied:	4
Not applicable:	1

Where fines are levied, the charges are as follows:

- a) \$0.50 per day to \$20 maximum
- b) \$0.25 per day to \$5 maximum (maps only); no fines on overdue airphotos)
- c) \$0.25 per day
- d) \$0.20 per day (maps and airphotos)

One library reported that overdue fines are not charged but that patrons are fined for lost items. Another library indicated that "in the rare event an item is considered overdue, the patron's privileges are cancelled."

11. Do you send out overdue notices? If so, are the notices written by hand or are they computer generated? How many notices are sent for an item that is not returned on time?

Manual overdue notices:	8
Manual notices for unbarcoded items and computer generated for barcoded items:	1
Not specified:	1
Not applicable:	1

More detailed information about the notification process is as follows:

3 manual notices:	2
2 manual notices:	4
1 manual notice or letter:	3
Phone calls to patrons are part of the process:	5

12. Do you charge out materials manually or by computer? If you have an online circulation system, what percentage of the maps in your

collection can be signed out online at the present time?

Manual signouts:	10
Manual signouts for unbarcoded items and online signouts for barcoded items:	1

The library with the online circulation system indicated that 5% of its map collection was barcoded.

13. How is circulation status indicated on the maps in your collection? For example, do you use ink stamps, cloth stickers, colour-coded Avery dots, etc.?

Circulation status is stamped or written on map:	5
Status is not indicated on map:	4
Not applicable:	2

Wording that is used to indicate non-circulating status includes: REFERENCE, REF, REFERENCE COLLECTION-DO NOT REMOVE, FOR USE IN LIBRARY ONLY. At those institutions where status is not shown on the map, the patron is informed at the desk; at one of these libraries the status is negotiated at the desk, and at another the staff consult a manual in order to determine the status.

14. Do you roll circulating sheet maps and insert them into map tubes? Or do you roll and secure them with elastic bands? Or do you fold them? Do you place circulating airphotos into protective envelopes? Please elaborate.

Maps inserted into tubes:	11 (of 11)
Airphotos placed in envelopes:	7 (of 9)
Airphotos placed in plastic pockets:	1
Airphotos placed in protective sleeves with cardboard liner:	1

Other protective measures for circulating items are listed below.

Lamination (maps):	2
Encapsulation (maps):	2
Pamphlets places in manila envelopes:	2
Unlaminated maps placed in plastic plan covers (zippered):	1
Wall maps wrapped in plastic bags during inclement weather:	1
Wall maps placed in long plastic sleeves:	1
Map slides placed in plastic protective slipcases:	1
Fiche placed in envelopes:	1

15. Do you affix a date-due slip or some other kind of circulation slip or notice to a map (or to its tube or envelope) when it is signed out?

Patron provided with a slip/notice:	7
Patron <u>not</u> provided with slip/notice:	3
Not applicable:	1

The date-due slip is given to the patron in the following ways:

Slip attached to tube (sometimes in envelope affixed to tube):	3
Slip rolled up in tube with map(s):	2
Slip affixed to map (using low-tack adhesive):	1
Slip handed directly to patron:	1

16. Do you routinely purchase additional copies of non-circulating maps so that you have copies which can be borrowed?

Yes (qualified):	7
No:	4

The qualifications associated with the "yes" responses are as follows:

Purchase Canada NTS topos of local area:	3
If there is a significant demand:	2
Additional copies, when possible:	1
Sometimes buy multiple copies of thematic maps (circulate 2 copies; store others until needed):	1
Buy 2-3 copies of hard-to-get maps (circulate 1 copy; store others until needed):	1

Several libraries stated that they purchase class sets of maps; class sets are discussed further on in this report.

17. Are your non-circulating maps housed in a physical location that is separate from your circulating maps? Or are your circulating and non-circulating copies interfiled in the same storage cabinets?

Interfiled:	6
Separate physical locations:	2
Not applicable:	3

Three libraries indicated that this question is not applicable since all maps in their collections are theoretically non-circulating. Three of the libraries which reported that their maps are interfiled also mentioned that their rare/historical maps are housed in a separate physical location. The separate storage of archival maps is a common practice among the libraries within the OCUL Map Group.

18. Do you offer a reserves service for non-book cartographic materials in your library/collection?

Yes:	8
No:	1

19. Please describe your reserves service.

a) Library will process any item in its collection including class sets. Items are pulled from collection, placed in a designated area, and labelled by course number. Reserve items do not circulate (i.e., outside the library).

b) Library will process single copies of course-related material (maps, airphotos, slides, micro material). Material is for use within library only. Item is put on reserve by faculty request or if the library perceives a need.

c) Library creates fixed displays of single copies of course-related maps (topographic or thematic); these maps do not "circulate" away from the display. Airphotos and microfilm are for use in the library in exchange for student ID. Small laminated maps are for use in the library or may be taken from library to be copied (in exchange for student ID).

d) Library will process single or multiple copies of course-related maps and airphotos. Material may be borrowed by students if they present their student card.

e) Library will process class sets of topographic maps and airphotos; also, course-related single copies of maps and airphotos. Items are for use in the library for a period of 3 hours; students sign out materials with their student card.

f) Libraries will put single copies of maps (topographic, geomorphological, historical) and airphotos on reserve upon faculty request. Will put 4 copies of Canadian and U.S. topographic sheets on reserve for one of the courses offered by the Geography Dept. Reserved items are stored in a drawer; students help themselves and return items to the drawer. Items may not be taken from the map library.

g) Library will process class sets or single copies of course-related maps and photomaps. All reserve items are barcoded (i.e., online). Anyone

with a valid borrower's card may sign out material for use in library or overnight (loan period is set by course instructor). Airphotos from the library's collections are not put on reserve. Single copies of maps from a class set are signed out to students online or the entire set is signed out manually to the teaching assistant/instructor. Some faculty place photocopies of airphotos on reserve; these are housed in barcoded envelopes.

h) Library will process items in high demand and items upon request by a course instructor. Anyone may ask to consult these items.

20. Do you keep class sets/teaching sets of non-book cartographic materials in your library/collection?

Yes:	4
No:	5

21. How do these sets circulate? Are the items signed out individually to students for use in the library? For what period of time are these items signed out?

The answers to some of these questions are included in the responses by a number of libraries to question 19 above.

a) Single copies of class sets are signed out for three days in the usual way. Instructors may sign out the set for use in the lab: either the set is signed out and returned by the instructor (the instructor is responsible) or the maps are identified by copy number and signed out to students. Loan period is determined by instructor.

b) Teaching assistant may sign out the set for as long as needed (normally 2-3 weeks). Three additional copies are retained in map library and put on course reserve. Geography Department owns the sets and purchases new sets or replacements as needed.

c) Maps are signed out to faculty/teaching assistants in a large folder. Airphotos are signed out to faculty/teaching assistant in mylar sleeves with a cardboard liner. Teaching assistants are encouraged to return material to the library after the lab.

d) Class sets of topographic maps are purchased by academic departments. Sets are stored off-site or in office area. The maps are barcoded and placed in reserves map cabinet if course instructor wants them on reserve. Maps are signed out individually on the online system for use by students in the library or are signed out manually as a set to the instructor for use in the lab.

22. Do you levy a replacement charge for missing or badly damaged non-book cartographic items?

Yes:	8
No:	1

23. For what kinds of materials do you levy a replacement charge? What is the current replacement charge for each of these kinds of materials?

a) Cost of map plus \$15; for damaged items the charge is \$5 per item. Class sets: charges are handled by Geography Department.

b) Cost of map plus \$3 processing fee plus \$2 billing fee.

c) Cost of item plus \$15 processing fee plus \$10 administrative fee. Charges are determined by the parent library. Map library does not normally charge the processing fee for unprocessed maps.

d) Canadian and U.S. topos: \$8. Foreign topos: \$10. Thematic and city maps: \$10. Black and white airphotos: \$4.25. Colour airphotos: \$9.50. There is no additional processing fee.

e) Current cost of map; no processing fee. For items missing from class sets (maps, airphotos) the cost is split between map library and Geography Department.

f) Maps and Airphotos: \$30 flat fee plus \$15 processing fee.

g) Maps: \$15 flat fee plus \$10 processing fee. Airphotos: \$4 flat fee plus \$11 processing fee.

h) Maps, airphotos, slides: \$40 standard library-wide fee plus \$15 processing fee.

24. What kinds of security arrangements, if any, do you have in place to prevent the loss of cartographic materials from your library/collection?

a) Honour system and an alert staff. Reference desk is close to exit door in order to discourage theft.

b) Student assistant is on duty at circulation desk adjacent to exit door at all times the library is open. Library posts a notice and retains the right to search bags, but rarely does so.

c) Staff supervision only.

d) Honour system. There is a clerk at the front door but bags are not checked. Currently investigating a portable sensitizer because books and atlases are tattle-taped.

e) Books and NTS 1:50,000 and 1:250,000 are tattle taped; security gate is in the adjoining documents library, For other materials, the main safeguard is that a staff member is normally present in the library; door to map library is locked at other times.

f) Some maps have tattle tape hidden under edging tape but most do not. Map cabinets are locked when there are no staff on the floor. Security gate is located at main exit.

g) Atlases and other book materials are tattle taped. Maps are circulated in tubes that are tattle taped (maps themselves are not taped). Staff watch for maps being folded (and possibly taken).

h) Honour system. Desk is located adjacent to exit door but it is not always staffed. Airphotos flown prior to 1960s are kept in locked filing cabinets. In May 1991 we will begin checking bags but these will be random checks of short duration.

i) Maps are circulated in tubes that are tattle taped; most of the maps themselves are not taped. All books are tattle taped.

In summary, it would seem that the majority of the members within the Map Group provide a

circulation service that is entirely manually driven, flexible, accommodating towards who avail themselves of the service, and that is necessarily innovative in its design and implementation. Policies and procedures are well documented although the map librarian/curator is frequently called upon to make ad hoc decisions on a day-to-day basis with regard to what may circulate, to whom it may circulate, and for how long it may circulate. As more and more map libraries acquire online circulation systems, there will undoubtedly be a change in the way that map libraries do business at the circulation desk. As we become more automated, we will probably discover that it is no longer possible to offer the personalized service we once did.

CALL FOR PAPERS: 1992 ACMLA CONFERENCE

The 26th annual conference will be held at the University of Calgary from June 2-6, 1992. While an overall theme has not yet been identified, a draft program was distributed at the 1991 Conference. Program ideas received so far include integrating and cataloguing spatial data; reference service issues; Western Canadian mapping; a sounding board/open forum; and accessing "grey" and disappearing cartographica.

Papers, panels and workshops concerning these ideas or any topic of interest to map curators are welcome.

Please communicate with Helen Clarke, MacKimmie Library, University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4; tel.(403) 220-5969; FAX(403) 282-6837.

NEW BOOKS AND ATLASES

Colleen Beard

Der Fisher Informations - Atlas Bundesrepublik Deutschland. Manfred Dloczik et al. Frankfurt: Fischer Taschenbuch Verlag GmbH, 1990. 203 p. ISBN 3-596-24556-7 18.80 DM

Atlas Didactico de Costa Rica. JITAN ed. Distributed through: Treaty Oak Press, 1990. 39 p. \$7.95 US

Atlas environnemental du Saint-Laurent - Environmental Atlas of the St. Lawrence. [Hull, QC?]: Ministère des approvisionnements et services Canada, c1990.

Atlas Linguistico de México. Tomo I: FONETICA, Volumen 1. Jauna M. Lope Blanch. México: El Colegio de México; Fondo de Cultura Economica, 1990. 22 p. (plus 120 maps). Distributed through: Books from México \$360 US.

Atlas of Air Quality and Deposition in or Near Forests of the Western United States. M. Boehm and T. Vandetta. Corvallis, OR: NSI Technology Services Corp., 1990. 465 p. Order #EPA/600/3-90/081. PB91-106229/WNR

An Atlas of Ancient Maps in China. Volume I. Edited by Cao Wanru, et al., c1991. \$98 + \$8.60 for postage. Order and payment to: Wang Qian Jin, Institute of History of Natural Science, Academia Sinica, 137 Chao Yang Men Nei Street, Beijing, P.R. of China, 100010.

Atlas of Cistercian Lands in Wales. David H. Williams. Cardiff: University of Wales Press, 1990. ISBN 0708310079

Atlas des guerres du XXe siècle. Paris: Hachette Jeunesse, 1990. 91 p. 52.-- DM. Distributed through: GeoCenter

Atlas of Earth Mysteries. Edited by Philip Whitfield. Chicago: Rand McNally, 1990. 240 p. \$39.95 US. ISBN 0-528-83394-4

Atlas of Province of Prince Edward Island, Canada. Charlottetown, P.E.I.: Prince Edward Island Museum & Heritage Foundation, 1990. 113 p. \$43.75. ISBN 0920434215

Atlas of the Crusades. Edited by Jonathan Riley-Smith. London: Times Books, 1991. 191 p. £19.99. ISBN 0-7230-0361-0

Atlas of the Least Developed Countries. New York: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 1990

Atlas of the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone, Bering Sea. Miscellaneous Investigation Series I-2053, U.S. Geological Survey, 1991. \$45 US

Atlas uzdrawisk polskich. Warsaw, 1990. 183 p. 24 DM. Distributed through: GeoCenter.

Australian Book of the Road. 1991. 244 p. \$11.95 US. Distributed through: Forsyth Travel Library

Autoreiseatlas: Bundesrepublik Deutschland, Österreich, Schweiz, Südtirol. Berlin: Reise-und Verkehrsverlag, 1990. 151 p.

Bel et Utile: The Work of the Robert de Vaugondy Family of Map Makers. Mary Sponberg Pedley. England: Map Collector Publications, 1991

British Columbia Touring Atlas. Victoria, B.C.: P.T.C. Phototype Composing Ltd., 1991. \$3.95. ISBN 0-9693607-3-8

Cartography and Geographic Information Systems [Career Guide]. U.S.: American Cartographic Association, [c1991]. Distributed through: American Congress on Surveying and Mapping, \$0.75 US

Cartography of the Shores and Islands of Greece. Takis Papoutsanis. Athens: International Map Collectors Society, 1990. 84 p. £15. Paperback. Distributed through: Map Collector Publications

The Christopher Columbus Encyclopedia. 2 volumes. Westwood, NJ: Simon & Schuster, Academic Reference Division, 1991. \$175

Conservation Atlas of Tropical Forests: Asia and the Pacific. Edited by N.M. Collins, J.A. Sayer and T.C. Whitmore. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1991. 256 p. \$95. ISBN 0-13-179227-X

Coordinate Systems and Map Projections. 2nd ed. Derek Maling. New York: Pergamon Press, 1991. 480 p. \$123 US. Hardcover. ISBN 0-08-0372341

DDR, Berlin: Euro-Resieatlas. Berlin: RV Verlag, [1990?]. 64 p.

The Elbe River on Maps. Edited by M. and W. Stams. Dresden: Saxonia State Archive Dresden, 1991. Can request by e-mail to testl@urz.tu-dresden.dbp.de

The GALA Atlas of First Peoples. J. Burger. New York: Doubleday, 1990. 191 p. \$29.95. ISBN 0-385-266529

Geographic Distribution of Cancer in Ontario. Volume 1. Ontario Cancer Treatment and Research Foundation, 1991. 217 p. \$40. ISBN 0-921196-01-6. Distributed through: Publications Ontario

Gran Atlas Careterras de Mexico. Guia Roji. Austin, TX: Treaty Oak Press, 1991. \$33 US. ISBN 0-8160-2218-6

Gran Atlas Geografico del Peru y del Mundo. Anibal Cueva Garcia. Lima, Peru: A.F.A., Editores Importadores S.A., 1991. 934 p. \$60 US. Distributed through: E. Iturriaga & CIA.S.A., Casilla 4640 Jr. Ica 441-A Oficina No. 109, Lima, Peru

Guide to the Bruce Trail. 17th ed. Hamilton, Ont.: Bruce Trail Association, 1990. \$24.61

The Historical Cartography of Scotland. 2nd ed. J.N. Moore. Aberdeen: O'Dell Memorial Monograph No. 24. Aberdeen University Geography Department, 1991. 95 p. £3.50. ISBN 0141-1454. Distributed through: Dept. of Geography, Elphinson Road, Aberdeen AB9 2UF or Map Collector Publications.

Historische atlas van Limburg en omliggende gebieden 1:250,000. 1990. 98 p. 68,-- DM. Distributed through: GeoCenter

Historischer Atlas von Bayerisch-Schwaben. Lieferung, 1990. 9 maps. 29,-- DM. Distributed through: GeoCenter

The History of London in Maps. F. Barker and P. Jackson. London: Barrie and Jenkins, 1990. 176 p. £19.99. ISBN 0-7126-3650-1

An Introduction to Geological Structures and Maps. 5th ed. G.M. Bennison. New York: E. Arnold, 1990. 69 p. ISBN 0340517603

Leo Belgicus: An Illustrated and Annotated Cartobibliography. By H.A.M. van der Heijden. Alphen aan den Rijn: Canaletto, 1990. 113 p. £34. ISBN 90-64-69-644-6. Distributed through: Map Collector Publications

Linguistic Atlas of the Gulf States, Volume 4: Regional Matrix for the Linguistic Atlas of the Gulf States. Edited by Lee Peterson. Athens: Georgia UP, 1990. 542 p. ISBN 0-8203-1231-2

Lost Landscapes of Plymouth: Maps, Charts and Plans to 1800. Elisabeth Stuart. England: Map Collector, 1991. 211 p. £25 Paperback. ISBN 0-86299-772-0

The Map Collection in Helsinki University Library Map Treasures. Helsinki: Helsinki University Library, 1991. 7 p.

Map Cover Art: A Pictorial History of Ordnance Survey Cover Illustrations. John Paddy Browne. Southampton: Ordnance Survey, 1991. 144 p. £15. ISBN 0-319-00234-9. Distributed through: Map Collector Publications

Maritime Provinces Atlas [New Updated Edition] Robert J McCalla. Halifax: Maritext, 1990. 96 p. \$29.95. ISBN 0-921921-20-9

Master Atlas of Greater London. 6th ed. Sevenoaks: Geographer's A-Z Map Co., 1990. 320 p. ISBN 0850390028

Minnesota Atlas and Gazetteer. Freeport, ME: DeLorme, 1990. \$14.95

The New Atlas of African History. G.S.P. Freeman-Grenville. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1991. 144 p. \$55. ISBN 013-612151-9

The New Cosmopolitan World Atlas. Chicago: Rand McNally, 1991

North Sea Atlas 1991/92. 11th ed. Tulsa, OK: Pennwell Books, 1991. 48 p. US and Canada \$145 US, Export \$205 US. Order No. P5915

Ordovician Palaeogeographic Atlas [Australia]. Australia: BMR, 1991. \$95 + postage and handling charges of \$10 (in Australia) or \$40 (overseas).

Oregon Atlas and Gazetteer. Freeport, ME: DeLorme, 1990. \$14.95

Place names of Alberta - Mountains, Mountain Parks and Foothills. Edmonton: Alberta Culture and Multiculturalism, 1991. 292 p. \$29.95. Distributed through: The Friends of Geographical Names of Alberta Society, 8820-112 Street, Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2P8

The Place-Names of Norfolk, part 1: The Major Names of the City of Norfolk. Karl Inge Sandred and Bengt Lindström. Nottingham: English Place-Name Society, The University of Nottingham, c1991. 169 p. ISBN 0-904-88915-7

The Place-Names of Shopshire, part 1: The Major Names of Shopshire. Margaret Gelling and H.D.G. Foxall. Nottingham: English Place-Name Society, The University of Nottingham, c1991. 335 p. ISBN 0-904-88914-9

Planetary Mapping. Edited by Ronald Greely and Raymond M. Batson. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1990. 296 p. ISBN 0521307740

Pronto Atlas of Mexico City. Austin, TX: Treaty Oak Press, 1991. \$5.95 US. Spiral bound

Pronto Deluxe Mexico Road Atlas. Austin, TX: Treaty Oak Press, 1991. \$19.95 US. Spiral bound

Ptolemy's Greece. A Comparative Study of the maps from the Geographica, 1477-1730. L. Navari and E. Finopoulis. Athens: Society for Hellenic Cartography, 1990. 95 p. £15. Paperback. ISBN 960-85084-0-1. Distributed through: Map Collector Publications Ltd.

La Puissance économique. Sous la direction de Pierre Vallaud. Paris: Hachette, c1990. ISBN 2010155513

South East Asia Atlas 1991. Tulsa, OK: Pennwell Books, 1991. 45 p. US and Canada \$550 US, Export \$770 US. Order P5913

Strassen Der aktuelle Auto-Atlas Deutschland + Europa. Bad Soden/Ts.: Ravenstein, 1991. 230 p. ISBN 3-87660-811-2

The Times Atlas of World Exploration. Edited by F. Fernández-Armesto. Great Britain: Times Books, 1991. 288 p. £35. ISBN 0-7230-0344-0

The Village Atlas: The Growth of North & West Yorkshire 1840-1910. Edited by Barry Bruff.

London: Village Press, 1990. 202 p. ISBN 1855400251

Visions of the World and the Language of Maps. Russell King. Trinity Papers in Geography No. 1. Dublin: Trinity College, Department of Geography, 1990. 42 p. £3.50

COMITÉ DES PRIX ET MÉRITES

Le comité des prix et mérites invite les membres de l'ACACC à soumettre la candidature du membre qui, à leur avis, est admissible au Prix d'excellence. Selon les règles du concours, l'heureux(se) élu(e) sera toute personne dont le nom a été retenu en vertu de sa participation considérable au développement de la profession qu'est celle du carto-thécaire. Sa contribution peut se quantifier de différentes façons: activités particulières ou générales, participation soutenue au sein de l'Association en tant que membre du comité d'administration, président ou membre d'autres comités. Bien que ce concours s'adresse surtout et avant tout aux adhérents de l'Association, les non-membres dont le dossier s'apparente à celui des membres réguliers de l'ACACC auront droit à une nomination analogue. Date d'échéance du concours: 1er mars 1992. Veuillez faire parvenir vos suggestions de candidats à Alberta Wood, Présidente, Comité des prix et mérites, ACACC, Bibliothèque Elizabeth II, Université Memorial, St-John's, Terre-Neuve A1B 3Y1

REVIEWS

Ron Whistance-Smith

THE CANADA 1986 CENSUS PROFILES (CD-ROM). Ottawa: Statistics Canada, 1991

The growth of user-friendly mapping software in the past few years has opened the door for users to produce their own customized maps. But those wishing to use census data to produce thematic maps have often been stymied either by the high cost of micro-computer census data files or by the difficulty in transferring the data from the magnetic tape files held by many university libraries via mainframe computers to the micro-computer systems on which many of the mapping packages operate. Statistics Canada has effectively removed both the cost and the technical hurdles in one move with the recent release of the Canada 1986 Census Profiles / Canada Recensement de 1986: Profils CD-ROM (February 1991).

The first of its four main components allows the user to extract data on variables contained in the 2A Profile series (based on 100% of Canadian households) and the 2B series (based on 20% households) of the published census. By using the PC-based bilingual software that Statistics Canada provides with the CD-ROM data sets, the user is led through a lucid and simple series of menus that permit one to obtain any variable(s) from the published population census:

- at any of several levels of geography from enumeration area to census subdivision
- for any area in Canada of the user's choice
- displayed, printed or output to a disk in any one of 6 formats

The 6 formats mean downloaded data can be imported directly not only into several spreadsheets and DBase III but also into one of the most widely used families of PC-based mapping software packages, Atlas*Graphics and Atlas*GIS. The combination of ease of downloading and ease of use of the mapping software makes it possible for a virtually novice user to go into a map library that has the necessary software and hardware, none of which is expensive, and emerge with a custom-made map created by the user in less than half an hour for small data sets and under an hour for an area such as the Montreal CMA with 780 census tracts.

This user, without any prior instruction, was able to extract data on a half a dozen variables for all 780 census tracts in Montreal in about 15 minutes.

In addition to the Profile series, the innovative part of the CD-ROM database is the so-called Focus data, which are a boon to any user wanting cross-tabulated data derived from individual household records, on a set of variables selected by StatsCan on the basis of their likely utility to a sizable set of users. The 6 data sets available deal with (1) selected age/sex characteristics of households, (2) households by tenure and selected income characteristics, (3) selected characteristics of families with children up to 6 years old, (4) selected characteristics of those 55 years of age and older, (5) selected characteristics of those belonging to visible minorities and (6) personal income by sources as a percentage of total income. These are invaluable cross-tabulated data sets and enable the ordinary user to investigate the spatial patterns of relationships between pairs of variables which were previously unavailable without costly special cross-tabulations being ordered from StatsCan. Every map librarian in

Canada as well as the academic community they serve should rejoice at this tour de force of Statistics Canada. User friendly computer mapping of census data has indeed arrived.

Prices range from \$750 for a basic package, at the census subdivision level, to \$5000 for a full package, which includes urban forward sortation areas, census tracts and enumeration areas. Educational institutions are entitled to a 50% discount. There are also special prices for multiple disc and LAN use.

Gordon Ewing
Department of Geography, McGill University

EARLY LAND SURVEYORS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, Whittaker, John A., ed. Corporation of Land Surveyors of British Columbia, 1990. (169 p.): ill. ISBN 1-55056-090-5
\$14.95 + \$1.05 GST, paperback (postage included)

Prior to 1891 land surveyors in British Columbia were authorized to practise by the Surveyor General without any formal examination. In that year the Land Surveyors Act established a more formal structure: a Board of Examiners responsible for discipline as well as for the examination of prospective candidates. This book was published to commemorate the centenary of the passage of the Act of 1891, which preceded the establishment of the Corporation of Land Surveyors by 15 years.

Early Land Surveyors of British Columbia provides biographical accounts and photographs of the 85 individuals (all men of course at that time) who were admitted to practise as Provincial Land Surveyors between 1891 and 1905. An extremely varied group who shared that common characteristic of being a land surveyor, they shared as well (for the most part) two additional characteristics: a place of birth other than British Columbia, and a level of education much above the average for their day. Many were

civil engineers and practised as such, for in those days surveying was a branch of civil engineering, not a separate discipline as it is today.

The individual vignettes are obviously of greatest interest to those who live in British Columbia or who have connections there. Some of the group, however, played parts on the national as well as the provincial scene. Three were Cautley and Swannell primarily in surveying; and Wheeler, whose cartographic work in western Canada is familiar to all map librarians.

Librarians in general, and map librarians in particular, will readily appreciate the usefulness of a book of this kind. The sketches of those who make up that "Provincial Land Surveyors" group are now available to any who wish to find out more about those who made the maps to which they have need to refer. Maps do not now and never have come off the printing presses all by themselves. They result from individuals gathering information, collating it, interpreting it and representing it in ways both useful and artistic. The land surveyor at the turn of the last century, tended to be more involved in the mapping process as a whole than is the case today.

At the book's end is a four-page appendix which gives an account of the planning and persistence needed to bring the project to completion. The print in this appendix, and in the ensuing index, ought to have been a little bigger. An additional two pages, at most, in the book would have made for much easier reading here.

Early Land Surveyors of British Columbia is attractively printed and bound. Its photographs (there are others beside individual head-and-shoulders ones) are good reproductions of their originals. The paperback cover offers a crayon and pastel sketch, in colour, of a survey camp by J.D. Kelly (c. 1914), the original of which belongs to the Corporation. The back cover holds a colour photo of the memorial window in Christ Church Cathedral,

Victoria, which pays tribute to the work of early surveyors and engineers in British Columbia.

James F. Doig

THE LAST RAIN FORESTS: A WORLD CONSERVATION ATLAS. Collins, Mark, ed. New York: Oxford University Press, 1990. (200 p.). ISBN 0-19-520836-6 \$ 29.95 US

The Last Rain Forests, lavishly illustrated with more than 200 colour photographs and maps, is a guide to the people, flora and fauna of the tropical rain forests of the world. Prepared in collaboration with the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and with the World Conservation Monitoring Centre, this is the first popular reference work to map the world's rain forests.

The atlas section meets a long-standing need for information on the degradation and destruction of tropical rain forests, one of the critical issues of our time. More than 50 rain forests throughout the world have been mapped, from the Caribbean to Central Africa to Malaysia. A prefatory world map pinpoints existing forests, referring to plate numbers for more detailed maps.

Turning to the maps of, for example, the north coast of South America, we find four different types of rain forest identified; lowland, mangrove, montane and those areas where rain forest formerly existed. Colours ranging from green to buff represent the different types. Scale bars are included on all of the map plates, the most common being on the order of 1:6 000 000. Relief is indicated by shading. Major highways, cities and rivers serve as locational reference points. The grey-white areas on the maps denote

a variety of natural and man-made habitats outside the forest. Protected areas are demarcated on each map.

The text accompanying the maps gives a thumbnail sketch of each area, including population trends, species extinction and forest loss due to burning, natural destruction, human activities and public policy. A brief name index refers to geographic locations, institutions and species: e.g. epiphytes, World Bank, Ujung Kulon National Park .

The atlas section begins with a useful discussion of data sources for the maps, consisting of on-the-ground field work, aerial photographs and satellite images. The various stages of digitizing and printing of the maps are well-illustrated. Problems with monitoring deforestation are discussed, in particular the fact that to date, satellite remote sensing needs to be supplemented with forest classification derived from aerial photography and fieldwork. Assessing forest degradation likewise requires groundwork. Assessing areas of former rain forest is another problem, because information sources are inadequate to nonexistent. In this context, the discussion of Africa's rain forests is enlightening.

A great buy at \$29.95, The Last Rain Forests, is not to be confused with Collins' other book, The Conservation Atlas of Tropical Forests: Asia and the Pacific (New York, ICUN/Simon and Schuster, 1990, \$90 US). The Last Rain Forests should be in all map collections. Public libraries will also find it of use. University and special libraries focusing on biology, botany and agriculture, may wish to add both atlases to their collections.

Carol Marley
McGill University

REGIONAL NEWS

Beverly Chen

ONTARIO

University of Western Ontario, London

Serge Sauer, of the Map Library at the University of Western Ontario, has taken early retirement as of May 31, 1991. Serge created and developed the collection at Western which is supported by the Department of Geography. Having held the position of Map Curator for 25 years, Serge has decided to further enjoy oil painting and the family cottage on the Bruce Peninsula. As a founding member of ACMLA, Serge was active in several areas but especially in the initiation and production of the historical facsimile project which has proven to be a financially viable program. It has made the public more aware of the cartographic history of Canada at an

affordable price. Cheryl Woods, who has worked with Serge in the collection for 12 years, has been promoted to the title of Map Curator. In honour of Serge's exceptional dedication and since he bears primary responsibility for the library having attained a national and international reputation for the quality of its collection, the Department of Geography, having approval of the Board of Governors, will recognize the accomplishment of their former colleague by naming the Map Library, "(The) Serge Sauer Map Library" in October, 1991.

Serge Sauer, fondateur de la cartotheque de l'University of Western Ontario a pris sa retraite le 31 mai 1991. Il a non seulement créé la



Serge Sauer, far right, hosting the 1976 ACML Conference with staff members, left to right, R. J McClanahan, L. McIntyre, I.G. Veitch

cartothèque qui bénéficie de l'appui du département de géographie mais il a également supervisé le développement de celle-ci. Serge a décidé d'abandonner le poste de curateur qu'il occupait depuis déjà 25 ans pour se sacrer à ses passe-temps: la peinture à l'huile et le chalet familial situé dans la péninsule de Bruce. En tant que membre fondateur de l'ACACC, Serge a participé à plusieurs activités dont, en particulier, la reproduction et la vente de cartes historiques sur copies facsimile. Cette initiative très lucrative a permis la diffusion, à prix modique, de connaissances cartographiques liées à l'histoire du Canada. Cheryl Woods, qui a eu l'occasion d'oeuvrer auprès de Serge pendant 12 ans, remplacera ce dernier dans le rôle de curateur de la cartothèque. Afin de rendre hommage au travail acharné que Serge a démontré tout au long de sa carrière et, puisque la renommée nationale et internationale dont jouit la cartothèque lui incombe, le département de géographie a proposé que la cartothèque s'appelle désormais "la cartothèque Serge Bauer". Cette modification a reçu l'approbation du Comité des gouverneurs de l'université et sera rendue officielle en octobre 1991.

McMaster University, Hamilton

Marion West, the part-time Library Assistant, retired this spring after 8 years of good service. Aleksandra Grobelna joined the staff in May as the new part-time Assistant. Aleksandra has worked as a teacher-librarian in Poland and her knowledge of languages has proven an enormous asset already in organizing materials in Russian and Polish.

A new microcomputer has been installed in the Map Library, for shared staff and public use at present. PC Globe and Map Sets are being offered for public use on this system and suggestions for future acquisitions or improvements are being noted.

Cathy Moulder was in Chicago in September for an executive meeting of the Council of Planning Librarians and managed to fit in brief visits to the

map collections at the Newberry Library and the University of Illinois at Chicago Circle. Cathy extends thanks to Bob Karrow and Marsha Selmer for their hospitality.

L'adjointe bibliothécaire, Marion West, a pris sa retraite ce printemps après 8 ans de service. Elle sera remplacée dans ses fonctions par Aleksandra Grobelna qui s'est jointe à l'équipe au mois de mai. Aleksandra a déjà occupé un poste d'enseignante-bibliothécaire en Pologne. Ses connaissances linguistiques sont considérées comme indispensables au traitement de documents rédigés en langues russe et polonaise surtout.

La cartothèque dispose d'un nouveau circuit informatique accessible à ses employés et usagers. Ceux-ci pourront accéder aux logiciels PC Globe et Map Sets. La cartothèque recueille actuellement des critiques et suggestions constructives au sujet du système ordinateur déjà en place, et fait note des améliorations à apporter; statistiques qui s'avéreront importantes lors d'achats futurs.

Cathryn Moulder s'est rendue à Chicago en septembre dernier afin de participer à une réunion du comité administratif de planification pour les bibliothèques. Elle a réussi à s'arracher de courtes visites aux collections cartographiques de la bibliothèque Newberry et de l'université de l'Illinois à Chicago, et désire remercier sincèrement Bob Karrow et Marsha Selmer pour l'hospitalité avec laquelle ils l'ont reçue.

Cartographic and Architectural Archives Sector, National Archives, Ottawa

In the spring of 1991, Senior Management, National Archives of Canada, decided to amalgamate the Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division and the Moving Image and Sound Archives Division. The Director of the new division is Betty Kidd.

The integration of the two divisions is well under way. In June it was announced that the new division would be called:

CARTOGRAPHIC AND AUDIO-VISUAL ARCHIVES DIVISION (CAVA) / DIVISION DES ARCHIVES CARTOGRAPHIQUES ET AUDIOVISUELLES (ACAV)

Within the division, the former Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division is now referred to as the Cartographic and Architectural Archives Sector / Secteur des archives cartographiques et architecturales. The address is the same as before: Cartographic and Architectural Archives Sector - CAVA, National Archives of Canada, 395 Wellington Street, OTTAWA, Ontario, CANADA K1A 0N3. tel.: (613) 995-1077; fax: (613) 995-4451; Director: (613) 996-7605.

As of October 1, 1991, Alain Rainville will be working in the Audio-Visual Archives Sector of the new division; he was previously with the Cartographic and Architectural Archives Sector.

Ed Dahl, the Early Cartography Specialist for the Cartographic and Architectural Archives Sector, was promoted in October of 1990 to Historical Research Officer 5, the highest non-administrative level an archivist can achieve in the federal government. Ed's was the first appointment to the HR-5 level for a staff member of the National Archives and he was the first staff member to jump two levels in HR classification through one promotion. Ed received his promotion through the Interdepartmental Historical Research Committee of Peers route. In the past twenty years, about 70 HR's have received promotions through this route. Ten of these people have



Ed Dahl, Early Cartography Specialist, National Archives of Canada

been members of the staff of the National Archives. The HR Classification Standard provides for the recognition of exceptional performance by individual archivists on the basis of their contribution to the work of Archives and/or historical research. For promotion to HR-5, an archivist must demonstrate his or her reputation at the national and international level as a foremost and respected authority in his or her field.

Au printemps 1991, la haute direction des Archives nationales du Canada a pris la décision de fusionner la division des archives cartographiques et architecturales et la division des archives audiovisuelles. La directrice de la nouvelle division est Madame Betty Kidd.

L'intégration des deux divisions est avancée. En juin, il fut annoncé que la nouvelle division s'appellerait:

CARTOGRAPHIC AND AUDIO-VISUAL ARCHIVES DIVISION (CAVA) / DIVISION DES ARCHIVES CARTOGRAPHIQUES ET AUDIOVISUELLES (ACAV)

L'ancienne division des archives cartographiques et architecturales s'appelle maintenant le Secteur des archives cartographiques et architecturales/Cartographic and Architectural Archives Sector. L'adresse demeure la même qu'avant: Secteur des archives cartographiques et architecturales (ACAV), Archives nationales du Canada, 395, rue Wellington OTTAWA (Ontario) K1A 0N3. téléphone: (613) 995-1077; télé: (613) 995-4451; directrice: (613) 995-4451.

A partir du premier octobre 1991, Alain Rainville travaillera au Secteur des archives audiovisuelles. Il évoluait auparavant au sein du Secteur des archives cartographiques et architecturales.

Ed Dahl, employé du Secteur des archives cartographiques et architecturales et spécialiste

en cartographie ancienne, a récemment été élu au poste Agent de recherche historique 5 (HR-5), soit le poste non administratif le plus élevé qu'un archiviste puisse occuper au gouvernement fédéral.

Ed a choisi d'y aller d'une pierre, deux coups: il est le premier employé des Archives nationales à être promu au niveau HR-5 et il est également le seul à avoir franchi deux paliers de classification HR au moyen d'une promotion. Il a obtenu sa promotion des mains du Comité départemental des pairs pour la recherche historique. Au cours des vingt dernières années, environ soixante-dix employés de la classe HR ont obtenu une promotion par l'entremise de cet organisme, dont dix employés des Archives nationales. Les normes de classification de la classe HR visent à récompenser le travail des archivistes dont le dévouement et le travail de recherche contribuent au développement de la profession archivistique. Pour être admissible à une telle promotion, un archiviste doit faire preuve d'une renommée de niveau national et international et démontrer son autorité dans un domaine particulier.

Geological Survey of Canada, Ottawa

As part of its 150th Anniversary celebrations, the Geological Survey of Canada is preparing an exhibit to illustrate some aspects of the history and evolution of geological maps of Canada. The maps are being chosen to illustrate the spread of geographical and geological exploration across what is now Canada. Advances in geoscientific knowledge as well as the dramatic changes in cartographic techniques from early hand-colouring to modern computer-generated digital colour will be depicted. The maps will be mounted on ten 4' x 6' panels. The exhibit will include an accompanying booklet describing the maps in greater detail. Beginning in the summer of 1992, the maps from the exhibit will be available for loan either as the complete exhibit or by single panel or groups of panels. As well, a one-panel, portable travelling exhibit of selected

maps will be ready for loan sometime in the spring. The GSC is also initiating a reprint series of selected early geological maps of Canada suitable for framing. There will be more details on the exhibits and the reprint series in forthcoming issues of the Bulletin or you may contact Beverly Chen, Map Librarian, Geological Survey of Canada, 601 Booth St., Room G70, Ottawa, Ont., K1A 0E8, (613) 995-4177, fax: (613) 943-8742.

Plans for the renovation of the GSC Map Library are well under way with a target date of March 31, 1992 for completion. The mechanical and electrical systems, exterior walls, ceiling and flooring and the interior partitions of room G70 will all be upgraded and map display cabinets added to the exterior walls. Beverly Chen has done the design work for the renovations and new floor plan. The use of compact shelving for the main Library's Cutter Monograph and Serial Collections and the Translations Collection, all of which are also housed in G70, will create an additional ca. 800 sq. ft. of floor space for the Map Library. Space will also be created to accommodate the GSC Photo Library which will be transferred from the 5th floor. Forty additional 10-drawer horizontal map cabinets will be added to the Map Library's storage capacity. The Map Library, now occupying the peripheral area of G70 as well as scattered corners where space could be found, will occupy the central and main portion of G70 and become a more functional and appealing area.

The GSC Map Library has just received its third PC, a 386 with 8MB RAM, a 200MB hard disk and a 19" colour monitor plus an external CD-ROM drive with a caddy interface to daisy chain up to 8 drives. This PC will primarily provide access for users to the Map Library's growing collection of maps on CD-ROM.

Denis Allen has joined the staff of the GSC Map Library as assistant to Irene Kumar, the Map Library Technician. Denis is a graduate of

Algonquin College's Library Technician Program.

The GSC Map Library issues a bi-monthly Accessions List. Anyone wishing to have his/her name added to the mailing list, please contact Irene Kumar at (613) 995-4177.

Afin de commémorer son 150^e anniversaire de fondation, la Commission géologique du Canada montera une exposition illustrant certains aspects de l'histoire et du développement des cartes géologiques au Canada. Les pièces choisies illustreront l'ampleur des sondages géographiques et géologiques en territoire canadien. L'exposition mettra aussi en relief le progrès réalisé dans le domaine des sciences de la Terre, et retracera les transformations spectaculaires des méthodes employées en cartographie, à partir de la coloration manuelle des cartes jusqu'à des procédés numériques entièrement générés par ordinateur. Les cartes de l'exposition seront affichées sur des panneaux de format 1,22m x 1,33m. A noter qu'un guide d'exposition offrant des détails additionnels sur les pièces sélectionnées sera disponible aux visiteurs. Dès l'été 1992, les intéressés pourront emprunter les cartes de l'exposition, soit individuelles, soit l'ensemble complet. Ils pourront également emprunter une super-affiche (élément d'une exposition itinérante devant traverser le Canada) construite à partir d'une variété de cartes.

La CGC a également décidé d'imprimer à nouveau une série de ses plus anciennes cartes géologiques du Canada épuisées depuis fort longtemps. Cartophiles, c'est à ne pas manquer! Des détails supplémentaires vous seront communiqués lors des prochains numéros du Bulletin. Vous pouvez aussi rejoindre Beverly Chen, carto-thécaire, CGC, 601 rue Booth, pièce G70, Ottawa. K1A 0E8 tél.: (613) 995-8742 pour de plus amples renseignements.

La rénovation de la cartothèque de la CGC va bon train. La date prévue de complétion du projet est fixée au 31 mars 1992. Quelques améliorations aux réseaux mécanique et électrique, aux murs extérieurs, au plafond, aux planchers, et aux cloisons déjà en place à la salle G70 sont prévues. Des meubles d'étalage pour les cartes s'ajouteront également. On doit à Beverly Chen l'aménagement des nouveaux espaces de travail. L'emploi de rayonnages compacts à la salle G70 servira à entreposer la collection des monographies et des périodiques Cutter ainsi que la collection des ouvrages traduits. Par ce fait même, ils libéreront un espace d'approximativement 800 pieds carrés que revendique la cartothèque. Cette économie d'espace permettra aussi à la photothèque, présentement située au 5e étage, d'y installer ses nouveaux locaux. La cartothèque recevra enfin quarante nouveaux cabinets d'entreposage verticaux (chacun comporte 10 tiroirs).

La cartothèque dont les bureaux se trouvent à la périphérie de la pièce G70 occupera à l'avenir l'espace central, et donc de choix, de cette pièce ce qui visera à la rendre plus fonctionnelle et attrayante à ses usagers.

La cartothèque de la CGC a récemment acquis un troisième micro-ordinateur PC 386 doté d'une mémoire RAM (Rapid Access Memory) de huit mégabytes, d'un disque dur de 200 mégabytes, d'un écran couleur 19" et d'un poste CD-ROM permettant de communiquer avec huit différents réseaux. Ce micro-ordinateur servira principalement aux usagers de la cartothèque qui désirent interroger la base de données cartographiques de la CGC qui ne cesse de prendre de l'ampleur.

Denis Allen s'est joint à l'équipe des employés de la cartothèque. Il sera l'adjoint d'Irène Kumar carto-technicienne. Denis est diplômé du programme de Technique de bibliothèques qu'offre le collège Algonquin.

Enfin, veuillez noter que la CGC publie une liste d'accessions bi-mensuelle. Prière de communiquer avec Irène Kumar au (613) 995-4177 si vous désirez ajouter votre nom à cette liste.

Beverly Chen

GILLES LANGELIER
1947-1991



Gilles Langelier, photographed in his office at the National Archives of Canada in November 1984.

Gilles Langelier, de la Division des archives cartographiques et audiovisuelles, secteur cartographique et architectural, Archives nationales du Canada, est décédé le mercredi 13 novembre 1991 à la suite d'un long combat contre le cancer.

Originaire de Saint-Pascal-de-Kamouraska, Gilles avait fait ses études classiques et collégiales au collège de Sainte-Anne-de-la-Pocatière. En 1971 il avait obtenu la maîtrise en histoire à l'Université d'Ottawa.

En 1972 Gilles commence à travailler aux Archives nationales du Canada, d'abord à la bibliothèque du département, puis bientôt à la Division des archives cartographiques et architecturales où il oeuvrera jusqu'à la fin.

Ce fut une carrière simple et belle que celle de Gilles, simple parce que toujours reliée au même domaine, belle parce qu'au long des ans il avait su s'intéresser activement à tous les aspects des archives cartographiques, y apportant chaque fois sérieux et application, toujours capable de s'émerveiller, même après dix-neuf ans, devant la beauté des documents et leur utilité à la recherche. Discret et attentif, perspicace et

exigeant, persévérant, ouvert aux besoins des chercheurs, déçu parfois mais jamais vaincu quand la technologie échappait au contrôle, il visait la qualité et le travail bien fait sans jamais rechercher les honneurs.

Depuis 1976 Gilles était le chef de la section des services, et, en tant que tel avait la responsabilité de la gestion des fonds, du catalogage et de l'aide aux chercheurs. Sa réalisation la plus marquante est sans doute la mise sur pied en 1976 du programme de microfilmage sur pellicule de 105 mm. Pour la première fois les documents cartographiques seraient reproduits adéquatement, permettant de faire des copies de très haute qualité, et rendant possible de retirer les originaux de la circulation, les microfiches reproduisant presque tous leurs détails. La préservation des documents fut ainsi beaucoup améliorée. Gilles avait établi les normes de qualité du programme, défini les règles de microfilmage, et recommandé l'achat de l'équipement à la fine pointe du progrès. Ce programme devait profondément marquer le développement de la Division et avoir des conséquences bénéfiques pour l'ensemble des bibliothèques et dépôts d'archives cartographiques du Canada.

C'est aussi Gilles qui en 1985 avait rédigé le guide général Collection nationale de cartes et plans (l'ancien nom de la Division), tâche immense vue l'étendue et la complexité des responsabilités de la Division. Il avait victorieusement relevé le défi. Le guide est d'un usage quotidien depuis sa publication.

Malgré ses lourdes fonctions administratives Gilles était toujours resté près des chercheurs. Il aimait leur parler, discuter de leurs projets, recommander la consultation de tel document peu connu. Les chercheurs, qu'ils aient eu les demandes de renseignement les plus simples ou les plus complexes, pouvaient toujours compter sur son dévouement et son acharnement à trouver les documents répondant le mieux à

l'objet des recherches. Les témoignages en ce sens abondent.

Si sa Division était une chose très importante pour Gilles, il aimait aussi travailler avec l'ensemble de la communauté cartographique du Canada. En particulier il oeuvrait au sein de l'Association des bibliothèques et archives cartographiques du Canada dont il était président du comité sur le droit d'auteur depuis 1977. Il avait aussi organisé plusieurs séances de redistribution de cartes. Les membres de l'Association connaissent le profond sens de collaboration de Gilles pour tout ce qui touchait les services qu'il pouvait rendre en tant que personne et représentant d'une institution nationale. L'Association des archivistes du Québec, la Society of American Archivists, la Special Libraries Association, l'Association québécoise de cartographie et l'IFLA ont elles aussi été à même d'apprécier les compétences de Gilles.

Aux Archives nationales du Canada Gilles était un collègue hautement apprécié de tous. Pour plusieurs il était aussi un ami, aimant en lui ses qualités humaines de gentillesse, franchise, courage, amour de la vie et des belles choses. Sa présence était douce et chaleureuse, comme son sourire discret et bon.

Il y a deux ans, Gilles avait commencé son combat contre le cancer. Après une première grave opération il semblait avoir remporté la victoire. C'était conclure trop tôt, et le mal se manifestait à nouveau l'hiver dernier. Un répit qui lui avait rendu bonne mine et force lui permit en avril, mai et juin d'aller représenter les Archives nationales du Canada au Stage technique international d'archives annuel donné à Paris par les Archives nationales de France. Cela devait être une grande expérience pour lui, dans laquelle il s'était investi à fond, en peu de temps gagnant la considération et l'amitié des autres stagiaires. A la stupéfaction de tous, quelques jours après son retour la maladie

revenait et l'emportait après quatre mois d'une lutte stoïque mais acharnée.

Sa femme et ses deux enfants, sa famille et ses amis ont souligné son courage et sa simplicité face à la mort.

Ses collègues gardent un souvenir ému de cet homme que tous appréciaient et aimaient, autant pour ses qualités professionnelles que pour sa capacité à vivre ses valeurs personnelles.

* * *

Gilles Langelier, Cartographic and Audio-Visual Archives Division, Cartographic and Architectural Sector, National Archives of Canada, died on November 13th, 1991, following a long battle with cancer.

Born at Saint-Pascal-de-Kamouraska, P.Q., Gilles completed his college and undergraduate studies at Collège Sainte-Anne-de-la-Pocatière near his home village. In 1971 he obtained his M.A. in History from the University of Ottawa.

In 1972 Gilles joined the staff of the National Archives of Canada, working first in the departmental library and soon moving to the Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division where he stayed to the end.

His was a simple and rich career, simple in that his work was always related to the same media, rich because throughout the years he interested himself in every aspect of cartographic archives, contributing his dedication and eagerness. After nineteen years he was still able to marvel at the beauty of the records and their usefulness to research. Discreet and attentive, clear-sighted and demanding, perseverant, keen to the needs of researchers, disappointed sometimes but never defeated whenever technology failed, his aim was quality and well-done work, never seeking honours for himself.

Since 1976 Gilles had been Chief, Services Section and as such was responsible for

collections management, cataloguing, and researcher assistance. His most notable achievement was the setting up in 1976 of the 105mm microfilming programme. For the first time cartographic and architectural records were reproduced in a way that did justice to them, enabling high quality reprography, and making possible the withdrawal of the originals from daily circulation, since the microfiche showed almost every detail. Conservation was thus immensely improved. Gilles had set the quality standards of the programme, established the microfilming rules and recommended the purchase of the state-of-the-art equipment. The microfilming programme greatly influenced the development of the Division and had far-reaching beneficial consequences for almost every map library and archives in Canada.

It was also Gilles who in 1985 wrote the general guide National Map Collection (the Division's former name), a very considerable task given the breadth and complexities of the divisional responsibilities. He succeeded in producing an excellent guide which has been used daily since its publication.

Although his management duties kept him very busy Gilles always remained in touch with the researchers. He liked to meet with them, discuss their subjects, recommend the consultation of this or that little-known document. Users, whether their inquiries were very basic or complex could always expect full assistance and dedication from him in finding the records that best suited their needs. Testimonies to this are numerous.

If his division was something very important to Gilles he was also fond of working with the whole of Canada's cartographic community. In particular he was very active in the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives; he was a member and chair of the Copyright Committee since 1977, and organized several map redistribution sessions. Members knew of Gilles' deep commitment as an individual and a

representative of a national institution to co-operate with all of them. The Association des Archivistes du Québec, the Society of American Archivists, the Special Libraries Association, the Association Québécoise de Cartographie, and IFLA also had the opportunity to benefit from Gilles' contribution.

In the National Archives of Canada Gilles was a colleague highly esteemed by all. For many he was also a friend and they liked his rich human qualities of gentleness, directness, courage, love of life and beauty. There was something warm and soft in his presence which was also reflected in his smile, discreet and positive.

Two years ago Gilles began his battle with cancer. After his first major surgery he had seemed to have achieved a victory. This was an early conclusion and last winter the illness returned. There was a respite momentarily restoring a healthy look and strength, enabling him to represent the National Archives of Canada at the three-month-long annual Stage Technique International d'Archives given by the Archives Nationales de France, in Paris, last April to June. This was a unique experience for Gilles in which he participated fully, in a short time winning the admiration and friendship of his colleagues at the course. However to the consternation of everyone cancer struck again just a few days after his return, taking his life after four months of a stoic but determined fight.

His wife and two children, his relatives and friends all admired his courage and his simplicity in facing death.

His colleagues deeply regret the departure of a person everyone appreciated and respected as much for his professional as for his admirable personal qualities. He will be greatly missed.

Louis Cardinal

National Archives of Canada / Archives
nationales du Canada

**Hommages d'autres collègues / Tributes from
other colleagues**

A colleague and a friend. Someone with whom I worked closely for many years. Gilles shared a vision of the division's role and future. I depended upon him to develop and supervise programs and to ensure that his section carried out their part of the divisional mandate. With pride in his work and with a love of archives and cartography, Gilles contributed ideas and hard work which helped the division to grow and which during rough times, to sustain it. Over the years, I saw him develop as a supervisor and manager, and when, on several occasions, I was assigned to other tasks, I was pleased to work with him as a fellow Director as he assumed the leadership of the division.

That Gilles' family was very important to him was evident on those occasions when we would chat socially. His children were a source of joy for him. He was a very caring person. Although very ill himself at the time, he wrote an encouraging note to my husband when he was in hospital recently.

His contributions are many. He touched many lives. He will be missed.

Betty Kidd

Director, Cartographic and Audio-Visual
Archives Division, National Archives of Canada

* * *

Gilles and I worked side-by-side for almost twenty years; hardly a day went by that we did not have some reason to discuss some work-related matters. I missed him in recent months when he was ill and, now that he has died, not a day has passed that I have not thought about him and wished he were still here. I know I will continue to miss him in the years ahead.

I hired Gilles in 1972 to assist me in the Reference Unit. Gilles came with high recommendations -- "quiet, but very conscientious" is what I was told about him. At that time, I had just begun my French-language training, and was eager to have a French-speaking colleague. Gilles was one who patiently helped me learn the language. I was his supervisor until 1976 when he also became a Section Chief, after a reorganization of the Division.

Gilles started working in what was then called the National Map Collection when Ted Layng's passion for maps was still a pervasive influence in the Division. Ted studied maps intensely, talked about them, wrote about them and had gained an international reputation for his expertise. As a junior staff member then, Gilles inherited that same clear sense of vision of what was important about our national collection, even though over the years he became increasingly involved with the paperwork of administration and had less time to work with the documents.

Gilles was one of the few employees who would return to the office after hours to "mettre un peu d'ordre dans mes choses" but also to research and write several biographies of mapmakers for the Dictionary of Canadian Biography.

One's own achievements during a career sometimes depend very much on a few colleagues. Gilles contributed much to all of us around him. His attention to detail, his willingness to get involved, to help out, to "get his hands dirty," as well as his persistence in tracking down that extra bit of information that a researcher might find useful earned him much respect, along with many calls directly from researchers wanting him to look after their request personally. His enthusiasm and obvious relish in finding solutions to complex archival questions set him apart. (We decided early on that having spent our youths on dairy farms gave us a similar approach to some things in our professional lives).

When a colleague and friend dies, one cannot will him back. I do wish, nonetheless, that I could. Gilles' life was regrettably cut short by cancer. Having worked close to him for so long, I have a strong impression that he certainly lived his years well. He was exceptionally generous, considerate, and good-humoured, and will always be remembered as a special colleague and friend.

Edward H. Dahl

Early Cartography Specialist, National Archives of Canada

* * *

It was always a pleasure dealing with Gilles, I think partly because he was such a nice person but also because in his professional work he always had the interests of Canada's map library and archival community at heart. Over the years I dealt with him on several ACMLA committees, but it was his work at the National Archives of Canada that I benefitted so greatly from his abilities. First there was map redistribution and in this there was a sense that he really cared that we and all our libraries find as much as possible to meet our needs from the literally mounds of maps that were available both in foreign topographic sheets and in Canadian maps. Then there was the Guide to the National Map Collection that he so ably prepared - an important first for the collection and something that I used over and over again. But most of all there was his part in initiating the massive map microfiche project. This tool has made such a profound difference to all of us in our research patterns that I cannot thank him enough for all he did. And he was always so helpful in connection with the project - keeping me informed of the progress of filming, sending some new fiche as soon as they were available and having enormous printouts prepared keying fiche numbers to class numbers.

He was a wonderful colleague and he will be greatly missed not only at the National Archives but also by so many friends and colleagues out in the cartographic community.

Joan Winearls

Map Librarian, University of Toronto

* * *

C'est pour que tous sachent combien j'appréciais Gilles Langelier que je vous livre ces quelques lignes.

Je l'ai connu, et apprécié, dès mes premiers contacts avec l'histoire de la cartographie, il y a maintenant près de sept ans. Néophyte à l'époque, mais intéressé, j'ai trouvé chez Gilles les premiers encouragements à mon engagement dans le domaine de la cartographie ancienne. D'une remarquable gentillesse, il ne semblait jamais importuné par mes multiples demandes et c'est toujours avec plaisir que l'on échangeait sur les divers sujets qui nous préoccupaient.

Au fil de ces rencontres et de nos nombreux échanges téléphoniques, nous avons tissé une relation d'amitié dont je m'ennuie déjà. Je n'ai

que d'excellents souvenirs de Gilles et c'est le bonheur paisible qu'il dégageait que je garde en mémoire. Je lui souhaite d'être bien là où il se trouve maintenant, il le mérite bien.

Claude Boudreau

Responsable de la division des cartes et plans,
Archives nationales du Québec

* * *

Je n'ai pas eu le bonheur de connaître Gilles Langelier intimement. Néanmoins, mes contacts avec lui m'ont laissé l'image d'un collègue serein, simple et dévoué dans son engagement professionnel. La douceur de sa voix n'avait d'égal que son implication personnelle à offrir des services de qualité et à faire progresser son champ d'action. L'organisation de services de micrographie cartographique de très haut calibre comptera parmi les oeuvres majeures qui marqueront l'histoire de la cartoéconomie canadienne. Au nom des cartoéconomistes du Québec, je désire exprimer à la famille de Gilles nos plus profondes sympathies pour la perte si hâtive d'un collègue fort apprécié.

Yves Tessier

Chef de la cartoéconomie, Université Laval

CANADIAN HYDROGRAPHIC SERVICE

Charts Released Report from 1-June-1991 to
31-August-1991

Order of Information: Chart;Release date;Title;Edition date

- 2055; 22-Aug-1991; Frenchman's Bay;
5-July-1991
- L/C 2060; 7-Aug-1991; Main Duck Island to/à
Scotch Bonnet Island; 14-June-1991
- L/C 2077; 7-Aug-1991; Lake Ontario/Lac
Ontario - Western Portion/Partie Ouest;
9-Aug-1991
- L/C 2122; 27-Aug-1991; Pointe aux pins to/à
Point Pelee; 5-July-1991
- 3055; 17-June-1991; Columbia River - Waneta
to/à Hugh Keenleyside Dam; 21-June-1991
- 3056; 17-June-1991; Columbia River - Hugh
Keenleyside Dam to/à Burton; 21-June-1991
- 3057; 17-June-1991; Columbia River - Burton
to/à Arrowhead; 21-June-1991
- 3058; 17-June-1991; Columbia River -
Arrowhead to/à Revelstoke; 21 June-1991
- 3640; 10-June-1991; Clayoquot Sound, Lennard
I, to Estevan Pt.; 31-May-1991
- 3679; 10-June-1991; Quatsino Sound;
14-June-1991
- 3734; 3-June-1991; Jorkins Point to/à Sarah
Island; 24-May-1991
- 3921; 7-June-1991; Fish Egg Inlet and/et Allison
Harbour; 24-May-1991
- 3964; 7-June-1991; Tuck Inlet; 7-June-1991
- 4145-1; 7-June-1991; Mactaquac Dam to
Nackawic; 22-Mar-1991
- 4145-2; 7-June-1991; Nackawic to Newburg
Junction; 22-Mar-1991
- L/C 4227; 16-Aug-1991; Country Harbour to/au
Ship Harbour; 24-May-1991
- L/C 4233; 6-June-1991; Cape Canso to/à
Country Island; 11-Jan-1991
- 4437; 16-Jul-1991; Pictou Harbour;
17-May-1991
- 4466; 7-June-1991; Hillsborough Bay;
17-May-1991
- 5620; 23-Jul-1991; Entrance to/entrée à
Chesterfield Inlet - Fairway Island to/à Ellis
Island; 21-June-1991
- 6106; 8-Jul-1991; Rainy Lake/Lac à la Pluie -
Northwest Bay to/à Ash Bay; 21-June-1991
- 6301; 25-June-1991; Fort McMurray to Fort
Smith; 21-June-1991
- 6341; 10-June-1991; Great Slave Lake - Eastern
Portion/Partie Est; 14-Jan-1991
- 6416; 4-June-1991; Mackenzie River - Kilometre
730 to Kilometre 810 - Saline Island to Police
Island; 31-May-1991
- 6417; 4-June-1991; Mackenzie River - Kilometre
810 to Kilometre 860 - Fort Norman, Police
Island to Halfway Islands; 31-May-1991

6421; 4-June-1991; Mackenzie River - Kilometre 1040 to Kilometre 1100 - Hardie Point to Fort Good Hope; 31-May-1991

6423; 4-June-1991; Mackenzie River - Kilometre 1180 to Kilometre 1240 - Askew Islands to Bryan Island; 31-May-1991

6424; 4-June-1991; Mackenzie River - Kilometre 1240 to Kilometre 1325 - Bryan Island to Travaillant River; 31-May-1991

6425; 4-June-1991; Mackenzie River - Kilometre 1325 to Kilometre 1400 - Travaillant River to Adam Cabin Creek; 31-May-1991

6426; 4-June-1991; Mackenzie River - Kilometre 1400 to Kilometre 1480 - Adam Cabin Creek to Point Separation; 31-May-1991

6428; 4-June-1991; Mackenzie River - Kilometre 1530 to Kilometre 1590 - Aklavik Channel to Napoiak Channel including Aklavik Channel to Aklavik - Kilometre 1530 to Kilometre 1597; 31-May-1991

6429; 4-June-1991; Mackenzie River - Kilometre 1580 to Kilometre 1645 - Including East Channel - Inuvik to Kilometre 1645; 31-May-1991

6436; 4-June-1991; Mackenzie River - Kilometre 1590 to Kilometre 1650 - Napoiak Channel including Schooner and Taylor Channels; 31-May-1991

7465; 16-Aug-1991; Frustration Bay and Approaches; 2-Aug-1991

7488; 6-June-1991; Air Force Island to/à Longstaff Bluff; 8-Mar-1991

7662; 6-Aug-1991; Mackenzie Bay; 19-Jul-1991

7663; 6-Aug-1991; Kugmallit Bay; 19-Jul-1991

M-201 Eng; 12-Jun-1991; A Guide to Canadian Hydrographic Service Charts and Publications; 1-Jan-1991

M-201 Fr; 12-Jun-1991; Guide des cartes et des publications du service d'hydrographique du Canada; 1-Jan-1991

PL-102; 3-Jun-1991; British Columbia Sailing Directions, vol. II (see also PL-71 and PL-14); 1-Jan-1991

Cancelled Charts from 1-June-1991 to 31-Aug-1991

Order of Information: Chart; Title; Reason for cancellation

3617; Quatsino Sound (cancelled by NC 3679); rel 97/91 (effective 10/06/91)

3725; Tuck Inlet and Prince Rupert Harbour (cancelled by NC 3964); rel 95/91 (effective 07/06/91)

4280; Approaches to Canso Harbour (cancelled by NC 4233); rel 86/91 (effective 06/06/91)

4282; White Head Island to Berry Head (cancelled by NC 4233); rel 86/91 (effective 06/06/91)

4283; Berry Head to Country Island (cancelled by NC 4233); rel 86/91 (effective 06/06/91)

4317; Liscomb Island to Egg Island (cancelled by NC 4227); rel 117/91 (effective 16/08/91)

7470; Longstaff Bluff and Approaches(cancelled by NC 7488); rel 94/91(effective 06/06/91

C-13; Petite-Tourelle; rel 105/91(effective 24/06/91)

ACMLA HONOURS AWARD

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

ACMLA PAPER AWARD

The Awards Committee invites nominations for the ACMLA PAPER AWARD. To be nominated for the Paper Award, which carries a \$200.00 monetary prize, a feature article by one or more authors consisting of at least three pages in length, must have appeared in an issue of the ACMLA Bulletin published after the last annual conference. We are looking for articles that make a solid contribution to map librarianship, including cartobibliographies. Originality, uniqueness of subject matter and depth of research will be taken into consideration. (Nominations close on March 1, 1992)

Please send your nominations to: Alberta Wood, Chairperson, Awards Committee, ACMLA, Queen Elizabeth II Library, Memorial University, St. John's, Newfoundland A1B 3Y1

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ANNUAL CONFERENCE

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, JUNE 8-13, 1991

Carol Marley, McGill University

SLA offers a balanced program of keynote addresses, workshops, professional papers and exhibits. Because there are a number of subject specific divisions - geography and maps, environment, transportation - there are plenty of opportunities to find out about the latest technology in these fields, as applied to libraries.

One of the most popular speakers was Joel Barker, President, Infinity Limited, Inc., a company known for the creation of a broad range of strategic exploration tools that explore an organization's ability to shape its own future. Barker talked about how to avoid boxing oneself into outmoded paradigms, but rather how to be a leader in facilitating paradigm shifts. Mr. Barker says, "You can and should shape your own future; if you don't someone else will."

Several divisions combined to present a panel on transportation strategies for the 90s. H. David Reed from the U.S. Department of Transportation demonstrated current developments and discussed potential capabilities for worldwide satellite communication and tracking. Satellite beacons have been used for such diverse exercises as tracking the clean-up of the Valdez oil spill, for forest fire control, drug control, monitoring the removal of chemical weapons in Europe, and most recently for Operation Desert Shield. In Maine you can buy a backpacking system which shows you where you are on the trail. In California each pass of your vehicle through toll booths is counted. The influence of developments in communication technology are profoundly effecting the way we think about and use maps, or for that matter, how we think about the world in which we live. Reed contends that we have the technology - the real question is, what are the questions we wish to answer?

For those of us working with environmental collections, there was a useful session on climate change. Speakers included representatives from the Institute of Scientific Information, publishers of Focus on Global Change (a current contents software package). Elsevier Science Publishing Company, which publishes the well-regarded Global Climate Change Digest, The Sierra Club, the World Resources Institute and the Cutter Information Corporation, publishers of the biweekly, Global Environmental Change. The last takes an international approach to environmental change, focusing on politics, science and industry. Sources include the periodicals, Science and Nature and Econet, a pay-as-you-go electronic bulletin board service, very reasonably priced at \$10/hour, \$5 non-peak. One special feature is the ability to search the text of the climate conferences which they have on-line by keyword. Econet is accessible through Internet. For more information, call (415)442-0220.

Electronic bulletin boards were definitely the item of the day at the conference. Special librarians are beginning to hook into them. University librarians have been at it a bit longer because their institutions have been supporting electronic mail. Jim Minton, University of Tennessee, gave an informative presentation on the topic to the Geography and Map Division. At the top of the list was MAPS-L, active over the past year out of the University of Georgia. Map librarians would probably also be interested in GIS-L. Then too, there are some useful mail boxes about weather which Jim located on a print-out of list servers. PACS-L has just advertised ARL's hard copy directory of electronic journals, newsletters and scholarly discussion lists of use to university researchers and librarians. Whether electronic mail boxes

are included is best answered by Ann Okerson, ARLHQ@UMDC/Bitnet or at (202)232-2466.

Many of the events within the Geography and Map Division will be published in the division's Bulletin. I have selected a few of the high points which should be of general interest to map curators. The Reports Session included news from other organizations and institutions. I reported on the most recent ACMLA conference, specifically on the digital data program and the association's initiatives with respect to a national cartobibliography. Chris Baruth, reporting for the American Geographic Society, said that the Canadian topographic series at 1:50 000 are being entered into Geodex, the 1:250 000 series are in, also the 1:500 000 series (Alberta Auringer Wood, Memorial University contributed the last). All of the USGS geological maps have been entered and are being reconciled with AGSC's holdings. Marcia Selmer, reporting for the Cartographic User's Advisory Council, said that the Tiger files have been released on CD-ROMs to the depository libraries which have agreed to try them out. These libraries are awaiting the appropriate software. The DMA gazetteers have all been fiched. The GPO depository manual, currently being revised, should be out by Christmas. The last USGS topo map at a scale of 1:24 000 has been completed, Seneca, Oregon (some dispute about this on the floor - does anyone really know?). The series is now metric, scale 1:25 000. Digital data is all the rage at the USGS. The United States at 1:2 000 000 will not be available in printed form, only in digital format (a bargain at \$32). The Navy Weather Data Center has a new CD-ROM out on world climate summary data (\$30). The U.S. national atlas program is dead. The last of the reprint and up-date sheets are in the process of being mailed out.

Topics covered in the contributed papers session were the characteristics of 19th century European topographic maps at 1:100 000 or larger (Muriel Strickland, San Diego State University), map conservation, including a

survey of brittle maps (Robert Allen, Purdue University) and the mapping of the Great Lakes (Chris Baruth, AGS, Wisconsin).

Other presentations included international data bases on CD-ROM i.e. PolarPac and Arctic and Antarctic Regions (Martha Andrews, University of Colorado) and a report on the questionnaire regarding aerial photo coverage of the U.S. and world held by U.S. institutions, satellite imagery held by U.S. institutions, and space shuttle, Skylab and other space imagery coverage in U.S. Institutions (Dr. Helen Armstrong, University of Florida at Gainesville and Mary Larsgaard, University of California at Santa Barbara). Printed lists were distributed, but soon the information will be put on diskette, probably on R-Base (contact Mary about this). More on this topic will surface in the map literature in the near future.

This was a special meeting for the Geography and Map Division which was celebrating its fiftieth anniversary. Johnnie Sutherland presided over a post-banquet ceremony where a number of former division chairs were in attendance and received certificates of recognition. One of Johnnie's anecdotes conveys the essence of the evening. One George Dolphin (Dartmouth), in search of a driving companion, advertised a cross country jaunt to the annual conference. Along the way he proposed to visit a "few" map collections, which turned out to be about seventeen collections in as many days. I am sure he found an enthusiastic taker. Map curators are a dedicated lot. Certainly the dedication of SLA members to maps and the collecting thereof, has made an enormous contribution to the state of cartographic resources in the United States.

This was the first time I attended an SLA conference, but hopefully not the last. Next year's meeting is in San Francisco. The map division program, under the direction of Jim Gillispie, is shaping up. We can expect something on Tiger and what it can do with statistical data,

seismic mapping including a visit to the National Earthquake Information Centre, Pacific Rim mapping including visits to the University of California and Stanford University map

collections. And of course there is San Francisco. If you cannot go, at least you can read all about it in the recently reformatted Bulletin, edited by Joanne Perry.

CONGRÈS DE L'ACAC, 1992

Le congrès annuel de l'ACAC aura lieu du 2 au 6 juin 1992 à l'Université de Calgary. Bien que le thème d'ensemble n'ait été encore officiellement choisi, une ébauche de programme a circulé à cet effet lors du dernier congrès à Ottawa. Voici quelques suggestions de thèmes recueillis: l'intégration de données spatiales et le catalogage subséquent de celles-ci, les services de référence aux usagers, l'ouest canadien par les cartes, forum sur la cartographie et enfin, l'accès aux sources rares du répertoire cartographique.

Nous sommes présentement à la recherche de textes, de conférenciers, d'ateliers pratiques se rapportant aux idées soulevées ci-haut. Nous considérerons également d'autres suggestions susceptibles d'intéresser les cartophiles.

Pour de plus amples renseignements, veuillez communiquer avec Helen Clarke à la bibliothèque MacKimmie, Université de Calgary, Alberta. T2N 1N4. tél: 403-220-5969; télécopieur: 403-282-6837.

ACMLA EMAIL DIRECTORY

Due to our growing list of e-mail users the directory has been reprinted with corrections, changes and additions. Please note that changes and corrections to the list printed in issue #79 are printed in **bold type**.

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revised 11/91: c. . beard

THE BULLETIN BOARD

THE ROBERT VOSPER IFLA FELLOWS PROGRAMME

If you are a librarian with exceptional professional knowledge, can contribute to international efforts and have the potential to be an influential and effective leader in international settings, IFLA invites you to apply for the Robert Vosper IFLA Fellows Programme 1992. Four Fellows will be accepted and each will receive USD 10,000 for their work. The Fellows selected will be required to execute projects in one of IFLA's Core Programmes (PAC, UAP, UBCIM, and UDT). The work is part time, on secondment from the parent institution, for a period of one year. Candidates sponsored by national institutions with international involvement will have an additional advantage. Deadline for applications for the 1992 class is 1 February 1992. Full details on the Programme are available from IFLA Headquarters, POB 95312, 2509 CH The Hague, Netherlands.

Vous êtes bibliothécaire? Vous possédez des connaissances approfondies de la profession? Vous croyez posséder le potentiel, l'influence et le leadership nécessaires pour effectuer le travail de bibliothécaire sur la scène internationale? Alors, la Fédération internationale des associations en bibliothéconomie (IFLA) vous invite à soumettre une demande d'admission à la bourse Robert Vosper IFLA Fellows Programme, 1992. Quatre membres ou "Fellows" seront élus seulement et recevront 10,000 US pour leur travail. Pour être admissibles, les membres devront accomplir un projet dans un secteur particulier à l'IFLA (PAC, UAP, UBCIM, UDT). Les membres travailleront à temps partiel, en poste de détachement de l'institution qui parraine le projet, pour une période d'un an. Le comité de sélection

considérera principalement les candidats travaillant au sein d'associations nationales qui concentrent leurs efforts sur le plan international. La date limite d'application au programme est le 1er février 1992. Des renseignements supplémentaires sont disponibles en communiquant avec le bureau central de l'IFLA, c.p. 95312, 2509 CH, La Haye, Pays Bas.

CANADIAN CARTOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATION

At its 1991 Annual General Meeting, the Canadian Cartographic Association approved a new membership category of "ASSOCIATE MEMBER". Individuals who are members in good standing of a Canadian regional cartographic association, or a member in good standing of a national association with an interest in cartography or ancillary field qualify for this membership.

As an associate member, individuals will:

- Receive a subscription to "CARTOUCHE", the Canadian Cartographic Association's newsletter.
- Receive all other official notices mailed by the Canadian Cartographic Association.
- Qualify for membership discounts when purchasing our association's products (including materials from our software library, slide sets, ...)
- Qualify for membership discounts when attending our association's annual meeting, regional workshops and seminars.

In order to ensure unique full membership privileges to our present members, associate members unfortunately will not receive a subscription to **CARTOGRAPHICA**, our association endorsed, learned journal, will not have voting rights, may not hold office, and may not nominate candidates for office.

The annual membership fee will be \$35.00. Those applying for membership in 1991 will receive associate member status for the remainder of 1991 and for 1992.

To apply for associate membership please contact: Roger Wheate, Manager CCA, Department of Geography, University of Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2N 1N4. tel: (403) 220-4892; fax: (403) 282-8606; e-mail: Wheate@Uncamult.bitnet

Lors de sa réunion générale annuelle de 1991, l'Association canadienne de cartographie a approuvé une nouvelle catégorie d'adhésion, soit "MEMBRE ASSOCIE". Les individus qui sont membres en bonne et due forme d'une association cartographique régionale du Canada, ou un membre en bonne et due forme d'une association canadienne ayant un intérêt dans la cartographie ou dans un champ connexe auront automatiquement droit à cette forme d'adhésion.

En tant que membre associé, les individus:

- Recevront un abonnement à "CARTOUCHE", le bulletin de l'Association canadienne de cartographie.
- Recevront tous les avis officiels postés par l'Association canadienne de cartographie.
- Auront accès aux réductions réservées aux membres pour se procurer les

produits de l'association (comprenant des articles provenant de la bibliothèque de logiciels, jeux de diapositives, ...)

- Auront accès aux réductions réservées aux membres pour assister à la réunion annuelle de l'association, ainsi qu'aux ateliers régionaux et aux séminaires.

Afin d'assurer à nos membres actuels les privilèges liées à l'adhésion régulière, les membres associés ne recevront malheureusement pas d'abonnement à la revue savante **CARTOGRAPHICA** parainnée par notre association, n'auront pas le droit de vote, ne pourront pas siéger ni proposer des candidatures à l'exécutif.

Les coût annuels d'adhésion seront de \$35.00. Les personnes qui s'inscriront en 1991 recevront le statut de membre associé pour la reste de l'année 1991 et pour 1992.

Pour devenir membre associé, veuillez prendre contact avec: Roger Wheate, Administrateur de l'ACC, Département de Géographie, Université de Calgary, Calgary, Alberta, Canada, T2N 1N4. tél: (403) 220-4892; télec: (403) 282-8606; e-mail: Wheate@Uncamult.bitnet.

ACMLA BY-LAWS

The By-laws of the ACMLA have been revised and retyped to reflect the change to section 15.6.1, auditing by a chartered accountant, and to correct minor typographical errors. If anyone would like to receive an updated copy of the By-laws, please contact Norma Mousaw (Membership Committee), Cartographic and Audio-Visual Archives Division, National Archives of Canada, 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N3, tel: (613) 995-1077; fax: (613) 995-4451, or Colleen Beard (Secretary), University Map Library, Room C306, Brock University, St. Catharines, Ontario L2S 3A1, e-mail: cbeard@woody.ccs.brocku.ca;

tel: (416) 688-5550, ext. 3468; fax: (416) 682-9020.

A diskette copy can also be obtained by sending a blank DOS formatted disk (either 3 1/2" or 5 1/4") or a Macintosh formatted disk to Colleen Beard.

LACACC a révisé les décrets de sa constitution et les a rédigé à nouveau afin qu'ils correspondent aux modifications apportées à la section 15.6.1., vérification des comptes par un expert-comptable, et de corriger les quelques erreurs typographiques qui s'étaient glissées

dans le texte. Si vous désirez obtenir une copie des décrets mis à jour, prière de communiquer avec Norma Mousaw (Comité des abonnements), divisions des archives cartographiques et audiovisuelles, Archives nationales du Canada, 395, rue Wellington, Ottawa, Ontario. K1A 0N3. tél.: (613) 995-1077; téléc: (613) 995-4451, ou encore Colleen Beard (secrétaire), University Map Library, pièce C306, université Brock, St.Catharines, Ontario. L2S 3A1. e-mail: cbeard@woody.ccs.brocku.ca; tél.: (416) 682-9020.

STANDARD TOPOGRAPHICAL MAPS OF CANADA, 1904-1948

Lorraine Dubreuil
McGill University

Occasional Papers of the
Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives
Number 3

Ottawa
Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives
1991

Copies of this publication are available at a cost of \$10.00 from:

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National Archives of Canada
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